A BOND BARRIER BARS OUT THE BOCHE—HELP TO BUILD IT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow probably rain; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,007. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH RECOVER VILLERS-BRETONNEUX, CAPTURE 600; FOE AGAIN HOLDS HANGARD, REPORTS 2,000 PRISONERS; GERMAN ASSAULTS FORCE BACK ALLIES NEAR KEMMEL

OPEN ASH PORT FLOODS ST. PAUL; SINKS HER AT PIER

Crew of 350 Jump When American Line Ship Begins to List.

THREE LIVES ARE LOST

Vessel Had Just Left Dry Dock and Was Riding High with Hold Empty.

ARMY BOARD INVESTIGATES

Wreckers Start Task of Raising the Ship — Twenty Men Injured.

While being brought alongside her North River pier yesterday the American liner St. Paul listed, filled with water and sank. As the vessel settled in the water she turned on her port side, the masts snapped off on the pier structure, and last night she lay between the piers of the American line with her starboard side above water and so level that a score or more of men were making it a point of vantage upon which to work while preparing to raise her. Of the 350 or more men on the craft at the time of the accident only three were reported missing last night.

The St. Paul was returning from the Robins Dry Dock in Brooklyn, and tugs were assisting her into the slip between the piers when she went over. As soon as the accident happened the Army and Navy Departments sent representatives to the pier and investigations were at once started to determine the cause of the accident. It is said that an ash port left open on the port side caused the accident. When caught broadside on to the strong ebb tide, water poured into her. There was talk of the mishap being the work of enemies, but officers of the navy or of the army transport refused to discuss it. At the office of the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the vessel, it was said that no reason would be assigned as the cause of the sinking and that no guesses would be made until the divers had investigated and the report sent to the Government authorities.

Only Half the Crew Aboard.

The St. Paul came out of dry dock in Brooklyn in the morning, and remained for some time at the yard waiting orders to take her across the river. She had about 190 men of her crew on board, about half the regular complement. The American Line said that Captain A. R. Mills was in charge of the vessel. In addition to the regular crew, there is said to have been on board three naval gun crews and 150 or more workmen from the Robins Company.

In order to accommodate the vessel to the dry dock the ballast had been taken out, and she was riding high out of the water when she was brought across the river by tugs. As a shipping man explained it, a vessel with her ballast tanks empty is at best very cranky, and it is difficult to handle her.

As soon as the accident happened all sources of information were stopped, and the story of what happened was gathered from reports that spread about the waterfront shortly after the mishap. The vessel had a list to starboard as she was coming across the upper bay, and as she was on a comparatively even keel approaching the pier there is a belief that the work of filling her ballast tanks was under way.

As the high hull of the liner swung her 535 feet broadside to the strong tide that was racing down the river it was noticed that the St. Paul was listing toward the port side. When the steamer had got so near that lines could be run from her to the pier the work of dragging her against the tide from the south to the north side of the pier began. As the two steam winches on board began to wind in the hawsers the vessel listed, at first slowly, but gathering speed as the centre of gravity shifted. Alongside the St. Paul and caught by her as she turned were a number of barges, and it was upon these that most of those on board escaped. Some of them went over the side on ropes, while others waited until it was impossible to stand on the decks and slid down the rail, jumping into the water. For several minutes men poured from the interior of the vessel and got away as best they could. The tugs assisted in saving some and small boats put out from near by and picked the crew out of the water. In this way nearly every one was saved.

As the St. Paul continued to turn over her tall foremast caught on the top of the pier shed and she hung there for several seconds. Then with a snap the mast broke off just above the crow's

Continued on Page Ten.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Lufbery Bags His 18th Plane; Baer of Mobile Now an Ace

PARIS, April 25.—Major Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn., destroyed his eighteenth German airplane on Tuesday, and Lieutenant Paul Frank Baer of Mobile, Ala., brought down his fifth German machine on the same day, thus becoming the latest American ace. Besides the machines he is officially reported to have destroyed, Lieutenant Baer is believed to have brought down two others. His seven victories in the air have been scored within the last six weeks.

The semi-official count of victories won by American aviators in the French and American service now shows a total of forty during the last two months.

TELLS THE DUTCH CRISIS IS GRAVE

Cannot Conceal Seriousness of Dispute with Germany, Minister Loudon Says.

SPEECH IN HAGUE CHAMBER

Sand and Gravel Question and Trade Agreement Blocked—Wants Guarantee on Ships.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—"The matter is a very serious one," declared Jonkheer von Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister, speaking today in the First Chamber of Parliament in reference to the raising again by Germany of the sand and gravel question. He did not go into the question, preferring to postpone any fuller declaration on the question. He merely said it had been brought forward once more by the Berlin Government, and he added he could not and would not conceal from the Chamber the seriousness of the matter.

Since last night there has been increased anxiety visible among the people here regarding the negotiations. Loudon made reference to the negotiations regarding an economic agreement between the two countries, explaining that the delay in opening them was due to difficulties which the Government recently had with the allied Governments. The negotiations could only begin when those difficulties had been cleared up. They were, he added, now proceeding, and were not going badly, seeing that there was a scarcity of articles for export.

Germans here are busy circulating the view that the attack on Zeebrugge was intended to shut off Germany from the Flanders coast and compel her to bring Holland into the war. This was represented by the Germans as a British method to force Holland into the war under conditions in which blame could be attached to Germany, which is a good example of German mentality, but unlikely to find much credence here.

THE HAGUE, April 25.—Speaking today in the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Jonkheer J. Loudon, stated that no ship would sail from Holland before a written guarantee had been obtained that there would be no further seizures of vessels. He asserted that he had gathered from an interview with John W. Garrett, the American Minister, yesterday that the latter supposed that a written assurance had already been given.

"The intention was that six ships should constantly remain in the service," he said, "and I have reason to assume that the number will be extended and that Germany will put no obstacles in the way. I believe it can be assumed that the allied Governments will observe their obligations regarding the rationing of Holland."

The Foreign Minister said that he had a written guarantee from Great Britain that ships which had left the East Indies since March 23 or might leave in the future would not be seized.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—Dutch ship owners are reported to have held a meeting at The Hague this morning to discuss the sailing of ships to the United States to get grain. It is said that the Nieuw Amsterdam will sail in a few weeks for New York to bring home the remaining Dutch sailors now at American ports.

OLD DEMAND IS REVIVED.

Dispatches to Washington Tell of German Pressure on Dutch.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Officials of the Netherlands legation, although without information from their Government regarding reports that the German Minister had left The Hague, and

Continued on Page Three.

"ARBOR DAY—Today is one of the three official Arbor Days—" See top of page 7.—Advt.

AUSTRALIANS' DASH WON

Drove the Germans Out of Villers-Bretonneux Without Artillery Aid.

ENEMY PAID A HIGH PRICE

Left Heaps of Dead in the Ruins of the Village and in the Fields Beyond.

TANKS MOW DOWN GERMANS

Return from Attack with "Their Flanks Covered with Blood" —Drive Off Enemy Tanks.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, April 25.—In my account yesterday of the fighting around Villers-Bretonneux I was only able to give the narrative up to the point when the enemy had reached the outskirts of the village after his attack with large numbers of infantry and some tanks upon English battalions, who, as I may now say, included Berkshires, Northamptons, Middlesex, and East Lancashires.

After that many things have happened, for we lost Villers Bretonneux completely. The enemy was in possession of it and of the neighboring ground long enough to stuff it with men and machine guns, and up to 10 o'clock last night it was believed that he held it firmly and permanently.

But after that hour it seems that a change in the situation was made by a brilliant counterattack of the Australian troops, who, by a most skillful and daring piece of generalship, were sent forward in the darkness without preliminary artillery preparation, and, relying absolutely on the weapons they carried to regain this important portion, which gave the enemy full observation of the British positions on both sides of the Somme Valley beyond Amiens.

700 to 800 Prisoners.

The splendid courage of the Australian troops, the cunning of their machine gunners, and the fine leadership of their officers achieved success, and, in conjunction with English battalions, they spent the night clearing out the enemy from the village, where he made a desperate resistance, and brought back altogether something like 700 or 800 prisoners.

It was a complete reversal of fortune for the enemy, and in this twenty-four hours of fighting he has lost great numbers of men, whose bodies lie in heaps between Villers-Bretonneux and Warfusee and all about the ruins and fields in that neighborhood.

Owing to the late hour of this counterattack I knew nothing of what had happened in the night until I went down early this morning to that sector and saw scenes which at once revealed this turn of fortune's wheel.

Fighting in the Village.

The village of Villers-Bretonneux itself, which I saw above the valley of the Somme, down which I passed, was no longer under fire, neither from our guns nor from the enemy's, and from its quietude it seemed as if a truce had been declared there, though, as I learned quickly, there was no truce, but only a cessation of gunfire, because the Australian, English, and German soldiers were still mixed up so closely that shelling was impossible on both sides.

Even now the German machine gunners, entirely cut off from their lines by the counterattack, were resisting in bits of ruin, and, below the banks near the village on the western side, were maintaining their fire on our men who were engaged in routing them out. Several of our roads showed sign of the murderous fire which the German gunners had flung about yesterday, and many dead horses lay about.

But passing them were living men,

Continued on Page Three.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1.00. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Brigands in China Take Another American Captive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, April 25.—A British-American Tobacco Company employe named Love has been captured by brigands in Shantung Province, near Tsinan. The brigands demand a supply of arms before negotiations for his release. American Consul Peck is proceeding to Tsinan to represent the American Legation in the case.

The time limit of the money reward offered for the ransom of Kyle, the captive American engineer, expired April 17, and a general military pursuit of the Honan bandits began on the 18th with a view to rescuing Kyle.

In view of the serious situation, the American Minister has suggested that the Chinese Government appoint a high official as commissioner for the suppression of bandits and the rescue of foreign captives.

ZEEBRUGGE SHUT AS U-BOAT BASE

British Admiralty Learns That the Raid Has Blocked the Harbor Completely.

SAND FILLING THE CHANNEL

Submarines Must Now Use Ostend—Kaiser Inspects Scene of the Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Very considerable results are expected from the Zeebrugge raid. A high Admiralty official told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon that aerial observation was still bad and full reports of the damage had not yet been received, but the wrecking of the mole alone is sufficient to inconvenience the Germans greatly.

Sand is a special hindrance to navigation on the Belgian coast, and the Zeebrugge harbor has been kept open only by the steady work of two dredges. Now there is a gap in the mole 120 feet long. One dredge, at any rate, is sunk and the hulks of the sunken cruisers are forming admirable obstacles against which sand can drift up if only the wind will drive the tide in force through the gap in the mole.

Admiralty officials are confident that the harbor will quickly silt up and that it will be very difficult for the German dredges, if there are any left, to make much headway against the sand, especially as the British seaplanes are not forgetting them.

As for the Bruges Canal, it may, perhaps, be cleared in three or four weeks, but as its banks are so weak the Germans can use only light charges in blowing up the two concrete-laden cruisers which block it. This means that the submarines for a time will have to use Ostend as a base for operations against the Channel. Consequently they will have to take a longer inland trip to reach blue water, and will then have to come out of a port much more easily looked after by the Dover patrols.

Independently of that, Admiralty officials say that the campaign against the submarines proceeds satisfactorily. They believe that the Anglo-American forces are holding them down, and they doubt if the rate of construction is quite as fast as it was. The demand for steel for tanks may have hindered the U-boat builders.

The losses of the Zeebrugge raiders were due almost entirely to a shift of the wind, which prevented the complete success of the smoke screen. Fortunately, the wind held in the right direction long enough to enable the Vindictive and her consorts to approach the mole, but changed and dissipated the screen as the men landed. This enabled the Germans to find targets.

At Ostend the shift of the wind came a little earlier and upset the plans of attack. Small craft with smoke apparatus ran in according to program and set up a screen. Then they lit two large flares to mark the entrance of the harbor for the concrete cruisers. Unfortunately, before these could get up the screen was blown away and the German gunfire quickly destroyed the flares. This left our cruisers with nothing to guide them, and though they tried to proceed by guesswork under heavy fire, these gallant efforts were in vain.

"Complete Success" at Zeebrugge.

LONDON, April 25.—The Associated Press learns from a high naval source that the operations at Zeebrugge were a complete success, with the result that the Flanders flotilla will now be obliged to resort to the Ostend route in putting to sea, from which the British forces can more easily handle the German ships.

In addition to the damage done to the mole and the German guns, material, and shipping, the channel has been blocked by the cement ships, and a Ger-

Continued on Page Seven.

HARD STRUGGLE FOR HANGARD

French Hold Outskirts of the Village After Germans Take It.

FOE IS USING NEW TACTICS

Infantry Seem to be Using Extended Order Formation to Lessen Losses.

PORTABLE MACHINE GUNS

These Can Be Shouldered by the Men—Heavier Machine Guns Follow Behind.

PARIS, April 25.—German troops in their concentrated attacks between the Somme and the Avre (where American troops are co-operating with the French) have captured Hangard, but the French troops still hold the immediate outskirts of this village on the Luce.

The struggle for Hangard was of the most violent character throughout last evening and most of the night, the enemy finally occupying the place after suffering heavy losses. They were not, however, able to debouch from the village, according to the report of the French War Office.

Today there was no infantry action in this region, but the artillery activity on both sides was intense along the Luce and southward on both banks of the Avre.

Tonight's War Office bulletin tells of a German attack on the French lines in the Flirey-Regniéville sector, (just east of where American troops are on the battlefront northwest of Toul.) The enemy entered advance trenches, but the French by a counterattack restored their lines and took prisoners.

The night bulletin of the War Office reads:

There was great activity on the part of both artilleries today in the region of Hangard and on both banks of the Avre, but no infantry action.

In the Woevre, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack in the Regniéville sector. Our troops ejected the enemy from some advance elements where he had gained a footing and completely re-established our lines. Prisoners remained in our hands.

The artillery fighting was quite spirited on the left bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

On April 22 and 23 seven German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down by our pilots. Ten other machines, badly damaged, fell inside their own lines.

It is confirmed that two enemy airplanes, reported as damaged on April 20, were in reality brought down. Five other German machines and a captive balloon likewise were destroyed on April 21, 23, and 24. Five thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped by our bombing planes on the railway stations at Nesle, Roye, and Chaulnes. Our airplanes have carried out numerous machine-gun attacks on enemy concentrations.

The day bulletin is as follows:

The battle continued with violence around the village of Hangard, on which the Germans concentrated their efforts during the night. French troops resisted valiantly, and counterattacked several times with success.

The village was lost, then retaken by the French, and finally remained in the hands of the Germans, at the cost of heavy losses. The French are holding the immediate outskirts of Hangard, and the Germans have not been able to debouch from the town in spite of repeated efforts.

On both banks of the Avre the artillery fighting continues with violence.

The French made several successful raids, especially west of Lassigny, south of Coucy-le-Château, and in Lorraine. We took a certain number of prisoners.

The artillery fighting was very active in the Woevre in the region of Flirey in the Regniéville.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

NEW METHODS USED IN SOMME-AVRE DRIVE

Extended Formation and a New Light Machine Gun Employed by the Enemy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 24, (Associated Press.)—Attacks by the Germans in Picardy today, if the large forces engaged may

Continued on Page Three.

128 Americans, Wounded in Hangard Battle, Reach Hospital Where College Girls Aid Them

PARIS, April 25.—American soldiers wounded in the great battle which is now being waged are already arriving at the rear.

American wounded and sick to the number of 128 have reached Hospital 25. They are from units engaged in fighting side by side with the French and British in stemming the German advance.

Hospital 25 is one of the new institutions established behind the line as it stood after the Allies stopped the recent German drive in Picardy.

Few of the Americans remained at the hospital very long, being taken further to the rear.

Sixteen girl students of Smith College are working in day and night shifts at this point, and are operating a well-arranged canteen at the railroad station for the soldiers coming through on the hospital trains.

Mrs. Clark, the Misses Justice, Brogan, and Scott, and M. L. Raithis and E. W. Lowrey of the American Red Cross have rendered notable service at the hospital.

DEFEAT RESERVES, BERLIN ASSERTS

Allies Said to Have Thrown Them Into Somme Battle and Suffered Heavy Losses.

TANKS HELPED IN ACTION

German Staff Admits That the Somme-Avre Fight Is a Bitter Struggle.

BERLIN, April 25, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the War Office today reads:

On the Lys battlefield a strong French counterattack against the height of Vluegelhoek failed with heavy losses.

There were local engagements to the northwest of Bethune, near Festubert, and on both sides of the Scarpe.

In the Somme sector we attacked the English and French near and to the south of Villers-Bretonneux. By means of hard fighting our infantry broke its way to the enemy's machine gun nests. Tanks effectively supported them during this action.

We captured the much-contested town of Hangard.

On the western bank of the Avre we advanced our line to the heights northwest of Castel. Throughout the day the enemy delivered violent counterattacks with his reserves, which had been kept in readiness on the battlefield, and which came hastily forward from the rear. They broke down with sanguinary losses. Bitter engagements lasted throughout the night in the captured regions.

Over 2,000 prisoners remained in our hands, and four cannon and numerous machine guns were also taken.

DAY'S SHELLING OF PARIS NETS ONLY ONE VICTIM

Woman Injured by Projectile Which Fell in Her Bedroom—Another Starts Fire in Factory.

PARIS, April 25.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning. A shell fell today in the manufacturing quarter, striking a workshop, where a dozen young women were eating their luncheon. None of them was injured, however. A fire started by the exploding projectile spread to an adjoining building, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

Another shell broke through the roof of a dwelling and burst in a room where a woman was sleeping. She was severely wounded and taken to a hospital, where President Poincaré visited her.

The only damage caused by yesterday's bombardment was the cutting down of one fruit tree.

French newspapers are reproducing at length extraordinary accounts which have appeared in Germany of the situation said to have been produced in Paris by the bombardment. The Cologne Gazette, the Tageblatt of Berlin, the semi-official news agency and the German Government's news sheets and wireless dispatches picture living in Paris as almost unbearable. The city is said to be almost without food, and it is stated that business has been suspended.

The people of Paris are greatly amused at these accounts, because the city's life is going on as usual. The German tales are regarded as propaganda designed to keep up the spirits of the people during the battle now in progress by making them believe their adversaries are worse off than they.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Last 3 Times. Eve. 8. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2. After Theatre Visit Century Grove.—Advt.

BRITISH KEEP UP MUNITION SUPPLY

Able to Meet Demands for a Battle at Supreme Pitch Till Winter, Says Churchill.

HUGE AIRSHIP PRODUCTION

More Craft Turned Out in a Week Now Than in the Whole of the First Year of War.

LONDON, April 25.—Winston Spencer Churchill introduced in the House of Commons today the estimates for the Ministry of Munitions, of which he is the head, and during his speech said that in the five weeks since the battle in France had opened they had been passing through the greatest strain regarding supply of war materials that had been known in the experience of the Ministry. Not only had the consumption of munitions of all kinds been proceeding at the greatest rate, but there were also heavy losses by capture by the enemy.

"We lost," the Minister said, "nearly a thousand guns by shellfire or capture; between 4,000 and 5,000 machine guns have been lost or destroyed, and the quantity of ammunition, apart from that which has been fired and that which has been lost in the dumps, amounted to something between one and three weeks' total of manufacture.

"Other war materials have been used or lost in a great variety of classes and on a similar scale, but by the end of last week all the losses had been made good, and in many cases more than made good.

"Vast quantities of small arm ammunition have been lost or left behind, but, great as the demand has been, the expenditure in the last month did not exceed the maximum potential capacity of the British factories, without touching enormous reserves which had accumulated against such a contingency. The wastage of rifles was very great, but the losses were quite easily and promptly made good.

Prepared for Continuous Battle.

"Our preparations had contemplated a period of supreme battle intensity from the third week of February instead of from the third week of March, so that we are at present from one to three weeks to the good. Those calculations allowed the artillery to fire during the whole fighting season a considerably heavier volume of shells than was expended weekly during the offensive battles of last year, and more than double the volume of shells fired during the terrific bombardment which characterized the Somme offensive of 1916. They also provide for the carrying forward into 1919 of sufficient reserves to allow the British total to mount one step higher then in power and intensity.

"In fact, barring unforeseen circumstances, our supply of munitions would enable us to carry on a battle at the supreme pitch of intensity until Winter without compromising our requirements for 1919. This is despite the fact that 100,000 men were taken from munition factories for service in the army.

"We are making in a single week more airplanes than we made in the whole of 1914; in a single month more than we made in the whole of 1915; in three months more than we made in the whole of 1916. And we are going to make this year several times what we made last year."

Mr. Churchill said that owing to the tonnage required for importation to this country, and sending coal to France and Italy and the assistance which England had to give for the transportation of the American Army, he had to accept a considerable reduction in the tonnage budget, upon which he had hoped to build his plans. But he added: "Enough's as good as a feast."

He paid tribute to the workers, saying that of late less than one-sixth the total of the time worked had been lost through labor disputes, while labor during the Easter holidays had more than wiped this out. Another explanation of the Ministry's success was that more than three-quarters of a million women were employed in the munitions factories. More than nine-tenths of the whole manufacture of shells was due to the labors of women who before the war had never seen a lathe.

Maher's "The Sister of a Certain Soldier." Best News Stands and Bookstores. 25c.—Advt.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN SOUTH

Villers-Bretonneux Won Back After Hours of Terrific Fighting.

LOSE GROUND IN THE NORTH

British and French Are Forced Back by Wave Attacks

KEMMEL STRUGGLE INTENSE

French Still Hold Village and Hill, Says an Unofficial Report.

LONDON, April 25.—A successful counteroffensive in the south, whereby the British today retook Villers-Bretonneux, below the Somme, and a loss of ground by British and French troops in the Lys salient before terrific German assaults from Wytschaete to Bailleul, aiming to capture Mont Kemmel and other high points on the Messines Ridge, are reported by Field Marshal Haig in his bulletin from Headquarters tonight.

An unofficial dispatch states that French troops this afternoon were still occupying Mont Kemmel and Kemmel village.

The fighting in the northern area has been going on all day, particularly in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, (two miles southwest of Mont Kemmel,) the village of Kemmel, (directly northeast of the hill summit at a distance of about half a mile,) and Vierstraat, (about one and a half miles northeast of Kemmel village on the road to Ypres.)

General Haig simply says that the allied troops in the course of the struggle were "compelled to withdraw from the positions they held this morning." The fighting is still going on.

Australians Aid in Victory.

The recapture of Villers-Bretonneux, which was carried by the Germans yesterday as a first result of the new offensive toward Amiens, was effected by Australian and British troops, who took more than 600 prisoners in their counterthrust. The British front there has now been restored to nearly its former position.

British tanks are now in action on this front, where German tanks made their appearance yesterday.

Field Marshal Haig's report says:

The French and British positions from north of Bailleul to east of Wytschaete have been heavily attacked all day. There was fighting of great activity on the whole of this front, particularly in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, Kemmel, and Vierstraate.

In the course of repeated attacks and counterattacks the allied troops have been compelled to withdraw from the positions they held this morning, and the fighting continues.

South of the Somme several counterattacks launched by Australian and English troops last night against the positions gained by the enemy yesterday in and around Villers-Bretonneux carried our line onward to within a short distance of our former front and resulted in the capture of over 600 prisoners. The village is now in our hands.

The enemy's attack yesterday morning on this front was made by at least four divisions, and his objectives are stated by prisoners to have included the village of Cachy and the Cachy-Fouilloy road. These objectives were not reached at any point.

The number of German dead found in the positions recaptured by our troops shows that the enemy's losses were very heavy.

The day bulletin of the War Office reads as follows:

Heavy fighting took place all night in and around Villers-Bretonneux, and still continues. Our troops regained ground by counterattacks and have taken a number of prisoners.

The fighting yesterday on the whole of this front was most severe, and heavy casualties were inflicted

on the enemy by artillery, infantry, and tanks.

North of the Villers-Bretonneux-St. Quentin road the enemy three times attacked our positions, and on each occasion was repulsed with loss. During this fighting the enemy made use of a few tanks.

Late yesterday evening the enemy also attacked French positions northeast of Bailleul and was repulsed. Early this morning the enemy renewed his attacks in this sector and on British positions further east, after an intense bombardment. The fighting continues in this sector on a wide front.

A raid attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Bucquoy was repulsed.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night in the Festubert and Robecq sectors.

Mist Hampers the Airmen.

The official statement on aerial operations, issued by the War Office tonight, reads:

Mist again hampered the work of our aviators on Wednesday. Our airplanes engaged the enemy's attacking troops in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux with bombs and machine gun fire from a very low height. Two hostile machines were brought down in aerial combat, and another was shot down in our lines by our infantry. Two of our machines are missing.

During the night the southern portion of the front was covered with mist and our machines were unable to leave the ground.

In the north, however, five and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Estaires, Armentières, Roulers, and the railway stations at Courtrai and Thourout. All our machines returned safely.

Kemmel Village and Hill Still Held.

LONDON, April 25, (to Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following dispatch:

"An unconfirmed report this morning stated that the Germans reached the crest of Mont Kemmel, but later reports indicate that it is improbable the Allies lost any high ground.

"During the last two nights the enemy attacked the French around Dranoutre with a strength of six battalions and gained a temporary advantage, but were driven back by counterattacks.

"This morning a much heavier assault was delivered by from four to six divisions over a front of seven miles on the line of Meteren-Bailleul-Wytschaete. The Alpini Corps, 11th Bavarians, and 117th Division, consisting of mountain troops, were engaged. Jaeger regiments were in support, and an entirely fresh division, the 56th, was identified. The attack overlapped on our front on the right flank of the French.

"Reports indicate that the bull-rushing tactics of the enemy masses carried them through our defensive line in places and possibly some German parties progressed toward the crest of Mont Kemmel, but information this afternoon is that the French hold both Kemmel village and the hill, so it seems that danger to this important strategic key position has been averted. The Germans appreciate the importance of Kemmel so fully that bitter and prolonged fighting in this zone is anticipated."

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 25, (Associated Press.)—The German attack against the French and British lines on the northern front in the Dranoutre-Kemmel sector is continuing.

The drive started between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, after a bombardment with gas shells which started at 2 A. M. This operation is in continuance of the attacks delivered last night and the night before against the French in the Dranoutre sector.

The brunt of the assault came against the French who were defending Kemmel. The German artillery opened a heavy bombardment on Kemmel with gas shells, and for more than an hour maintained a deluge of poison-bearing missiles.

Finally the German hillmen rushed forward and attacked the positions protecting Kemmel Hill. At the same time they began pushing further to the south to furnish a protecting flank for the main operation.

The Germans pushed up the slopes, and it is reported that at one time some detachments made their way to the crest of the hill.

BRITISH ARE VICTORS IN FIRST TANK BATTLE

German Monster Put Out of Action by Haig's Machine— Foe's Infantry Slaughtered.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 25, (Associated Press.)—The tanks provided a most dramatic chapter of the story of yesterday's battle.

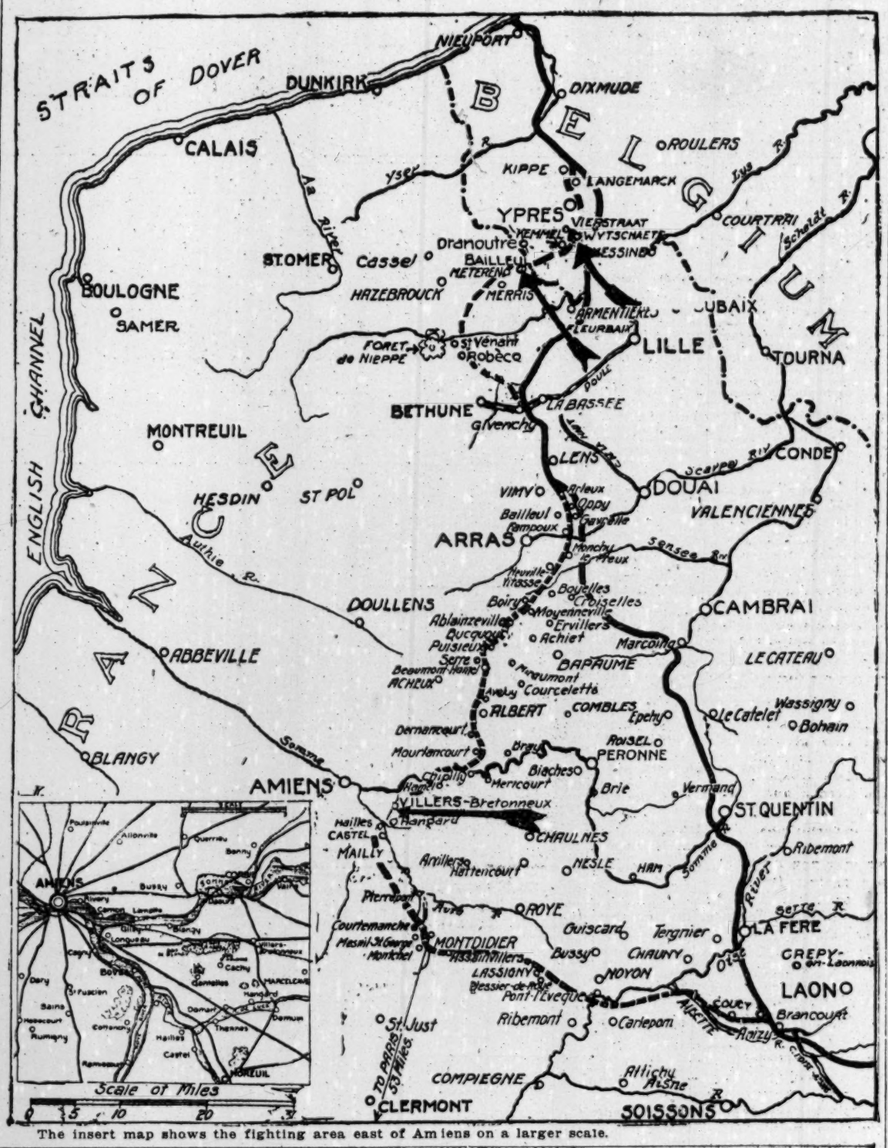
The machines which the Germans employed for the first time, were bulky affairs with heavy armor and guns. The British tanks, thrown into action to offset the German monsters, furnished the first tank engagement in history.

The main clash between the tanks came when the German engines attacked two smaller British tanks. As might be expected, one of the British machines was disabled. The other was being hard pressed by four or five of the enemy tanks, when one of the larger British tanks, which had observed the fray from the distance, came rushing up and engaged the Germans.

It was a battle royal. The tank guns blazed furiously and shells crashed and glanced from the steel armor in every direction. The British tank finally got several shots home on one of the Germans and put it out of action. This disconcerted the others and they fled, leaving the British tank with its smaller comrade in possession of the field.

Some of the most telling work was done by the tanks near Crecy. Here numbers of small, fast British tanks attacked a large concentration of enemy infantry. Before the Germans were able to escape the swiftly moving monsters were among them, firing heavily into the dense ranks. Many infantrymen were caught beneath the machines and crushed. The slaughter was fearful and the tanks returned with their sides crimsoned.

The Crucial Battle Area in the West.



The insert map shows the fighting area east of Amiens on a larger scale.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The German attack, which began on Wednesday mornong against the allied lines between the Somme and the Avre, centred about Villers-Bretonneux. This village is situated on the western end of a large plateau, about 350 feet high. The northern slopes of this plateau are quite steep, the ground falling away rapidly to the Somme Valley. Toward the south and southwest the slopes are very gentle, the ground rolling down to the junction of the Somme and the Avre. Directly west of the town are the woods of the Abbe and of Aquenne, south of which are two pronounced heights, both in the vicinity of Gentelles.

Except for these heights, Villers-Bretonneaux is the last high ground between the German positions and the Avre-Somme angle. For this reason the town is not without tactical importance. It also possesses several good roads, which pass through it from Amiens eastward, and from Corbie running to the south. It is a position which the British could not afford to lose.

The Germans, however, pushed their attack to the point where the British were driven out, and the German lines were temporarily established on the western edge of the village near the Aquenne Woods. This immediately threw a loop half way around Hangard, and so endangered the French position at that point that a withdrawal was necessary. Hangard also was a point of defensive value, since it was one of the several villages which guarded the crossing of the Luce River and enabled the French to hold the Germans in place along the eastern bank of this little stream.

Yesterday, however, the British counterattacked, and, after heavy fighting, in which a number of prisoners were taken, succeeded in re-establishing their position east of Villers-Bretonneaux. The French, however, at latest reports, have definitely lost Hangard. Without the high ground near Villers-Bretonneux, however, the loss of Hangard is not embarrassing.

After all it does not appear that the Germans intended their attack in the south to be anything more than a diversion to conceal more extended efforts further north. The attack in the south was preceded by a very heavy bombardment, which was the forerunner of an attack on a large scale, and the attack was in fact delivered. The demonstration had to be on a large scale or not at all, as it would certainly have failed in its object. The positions in the north are so notoriously bad that nothing but a major attack in the other active sector would have served to distract attention.

The main attack was delivered yesterday between Bailleul and Wytschaete, and appears to have been successful. The British reports are indefinite as to the present location of the battle line, but it would appear that Kemmel and perhaps the high mountain of that name have been taken. Mont Kemmel is connected with Wytschaete by a low ridge about 200 feet high. From the center of this connecting ridge there is an offshoot running north directly towards Ypres but terminating some distance from the village. Almost at the end of this branch is the little village of Vierstraat. The German attack in Flanders was delivered more or less over the entire front between Bailleul and Wytschaete, but centered on this connecting link between Mont Kemmel and the main ridge.

The object is plain. Mont Kemmel cannot be taken by a frontal attack. The sides of the hill are altogether too steep for such an operation. It is necessary to take it, if at all, by a flanking operation. The Germans selected this point as a means of completing their flanking operation. Accordingly on a narrow front of not more than 3,000 yards between Wytschaete and Mont Kemmel, they forced their way forward step by step, across this low connecting ridge and they reached the low country beyond. At the same time they advanced across this northern spur in the direction of Ypres. Just how far they have penetrated is not apparent. That the British have made some retirement is however certain.

In General Haig's report, which is printed this morning, he mentions fighting in the neighborhood of Vierstraat, Kemmel and Dranoutre. But the town of Kemmel and the mountain of the same name are two different things. The town is situated almost at the foot of the northeastern slopes of the mountain. The ground about the village is low, almost in the Flanders plain. It is entirely possible to take the town and still lose the mountain, and it is the mountain position which is of vital importance at the present time. Apparently the British lines now run west from some point north of Wytschaete, to a point on the Ypres-Neuve Eglise Road some little distance—how far is not known—south of Vierstraat. From this point the line follows the Ypres Road, passing over the southern slopes of Mont Kemmel and to the east of the town, near the southern edge of Dranoutre and then along its old course to the north of Bailleul.

It does not yet appear that the British have lost any of these three towns, but it is evident from an inspection of the map that the British hold on Kemmel has been rendered extremely precarious. Ypres itself is in serious danger. If the Germans can take Mont Kemmel, as now seems certain, it is difficult to see how the British can keep their control of the Ypres salient. Some protection is afforded by the high hills further to the west along the continuation of the ridge of which Mont Kemmel forms a part; but this latter point would seem to be the key to the entire situation. Ypres may be able to hold out for some days after Mont Kemmel falls, but sooner or later it is almost inevitable to fall once this first mountain passes into German hands.

REGARDS THRUSTS AS TESTS.

Germans Will Take Advantage of Any Gain They Make.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The resumption of the German offensive seems on a much smaller scale than formerly, and its objective in yesterday's attacks were obviously limited, says a Reuter's dispatch from London, which adds:

"It is possible this is due to the realization of the great slaughter which has been attending the Teuton headlong rushes, but the enemy has huge forces assembled in the neighborhood, and if local thrusts like that which captured Villers-Bretonneaux yesterday can be repeated the enemy is sure sooner or later to take advantage of these gains to push on to the utmost at the best moment."

FEARS FOR AMERICANS.

War with Turkey Would Lead to Massacres, President Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The underlying reason back of President Wilson's desire that Congress withhold, for the time, a declaration of war against Turkey, it was stated at the Capitol today, was fear that the Turks would massacre Americans now in that country and destroy American colleges and missions. As Turkey and Bulgaria are closely allied, the Executive(it was said, wanted the latter country kept out, too.

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AIRMEN OF FRANCE EAGER TO MEET OURS

Stars Say Young American Pilots Should Be Trained with Experienced Patrols.

FRENCH TACTICS PERFECTED

Splendid Teamwork of Squadrillas Gives Them Superiority Over a Far More Numerous Enemy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH FRENCH ARMIES, April 23.—It is difficult for any save a professional airman to realize the extent to which the French have developed the technique and tactics of air warfare.

At the present time, not only have the various branches of the air force been grouped in big units, under the command of experienced officers, ready at a moment's notice to carry out instructions of the General in charge of the army, or group of armies, to which they are attached, but the teamwork in actual fighting of the squadrillas has been brought to perfection.

Teamwork and combination of effort according to directions given by the leader is the keynote of the modern French methods of fighting. Perhaps the way in which the famous Meadow Brook polo team interplayed across the field is the closest possible parallel. Like them the French crack fliers are in perfect control of their steeds—winged in this case and incredibly more swift than the fastest ponies—and like them they display in their combined movements that almost uncanny prevision of each other's intentions, which is the supreme product of teamwork training.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked recently with four great French aces, Nungesser, Guérin, Chapus, and Ortoli, whose official victories are thirty-two, twenty, fifteen and twelve respectively. Though they belong to different squadrilles of the same big airdrome, their concussions were unanimous.

To begin with, the fighting unit of the air is the patrol, which they consider should be small and well trained, as otherwise it is hard for the whole patrol to follow the leader as closely as is necessary. This patrol leader is the brain and initiative of the whole outfit. When the patrol leaves the ground he is the last to rise when the others have taken up their formation. Then he joins them and gives the signal for the start by a certain gyration previously agreed upon. When the enemy is sighted no pilot should attack until the leader gives the order—again by a similar "stunt," whose variations thus afford a rough but adequate code of instructions.

The importance of the leader cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it is an established maxim in the French air force that a good leader means a good patrol. By this combination a patrol can attack a far superior force of the enemy with confidence that its combined manoeuvring ability will more than nullify the odds against it. Results have proved the truth of this again and again.

As an instance of what the teamwork means the airmen explained that for a young pilot, however skillful in handling a machine, one of the greatest difficulties was learning to see what was going on around him.

"You need eyes all around your head," said Nungesser, "and after a time you get them."

As always, training and practice produce instinctive rapidity of correct action. The same applies to stunts.

"The idea is to have such perfect control of your machine and such thorough experience of any position into which you may need to put it that you will not be hampered or lose time by thinking what to do in actual fighting," said Chapus.

All four pilots agreed that there was literally no position into which the latest French planes could not be thrown with safety during the process of manoeuvring round an enemy for a vantage point from which to kill him.

They all look forward eagerly to American air co-operation, and are enthusiastic as to the prospects of American success. But they insisted strongly on the desirability of introducing young American pilots, one or two at a time, in experienced patrols, from whom they would learn more in a month of the game as it is played today than in six months of work with leaders and comrades of their own standing.

All four stars, from Nungesser with his years of air fighting and long list of victories, to Guérin, before the war a clerk in a Havre business house, who only joined a battle squadrilla nine months ago and whom the commander described as the finest pilot in the French Army—"I tell you he is a better man than poor Guynemer," he added with conclusive finality—spoke of the air fighting with great enthusiasm. Perhaps Kipling's phrase "Good hunting" is the best summary of the way they seem to regard it.

"But this business of shooting up infantry is apt to be nervy work," put in Chapus, whose excellent English bears witness to two years he spent at an English school near Bognor. "On March 27 I tackled a big force of the enemy in and around a wood. There were literally thousands of them and I got so low down (his patrol flew as low as ten metres, and prides itself on returning to the airdrome at the same height, as I saw when two of them landed) that I could hear machine guns popping away all around me.

"Talk about stunts, I was dodging about like a swallow to avoid bullets and jumping up and down and over trees or houses in a regular switchback. That scared me horribly, but as a matter of fact I had hardly a bullet hole in the plane when I got back."

He omitted to add that nothing would have been easier than to dart upward out of danger.

Nungesser takes the business more grimly. To him air fighting means killing Germans. For that he refused to accept medical retirement from the army two years ago, when a bullet tore through his lower jaw and the roof of his mouth, and lodged in the brain above. The operation of trepanning, the painful rebuilding of his smashed teeth, and the insertion of a gold palate only spurred his determination during his nine months in the hospital.

Even now he suffers incessant neuralgia, and is forced to have his palate treated every fortnight, as growing flesh disturbs the plate. His left foot is half shot away, and he has seven other wounds all over his body. But he won't give in. That is the spirit of the French Army.

AIRMEN'S DECEPTION FAILED

German Crew Taken by French Pretended to be English.

MEAUX, France, April 23.—The German airplane which landed near this place after, it is believed, it had been detected and taken under fire as it was flying toward Paris Thursday night, is a biplane of the type known as the A. E. G., fitted with two 260-horsepower engines, giving the machine a maximum speed of 90 miles an hour.

The pilot appears to have lost his way. After flying for some time by guesswork and thinking that he was over his own lines, he burned a flare, which was answered by one of the same color from below. Upon seeing this he landed the machine, and its three occupants set out to discover their whereabouts. Almost immediately they ran into a group of foresters and soldiers guarding some German prisoners at work on a nearby farm.

One of the aviators said that he and his companions were English and had lost their way, but although he spoke good French, his accent arouse suspicion. The men were taken back to where the machine lay and were obliged to admit their identity as enemy aviators.

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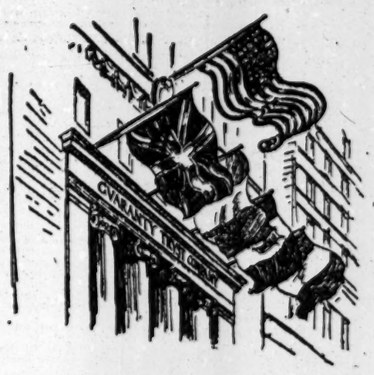

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NEW METHODS USED IN THE SOMME DRIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

be taken as an indication, were evidently intended as the forerunner of a new thrust toward Amiens. From dawn until night the enemy threw strong assaulting columns repeatedly at Hangard, where the fighting was of the most desperate character.

The French artillery constantly poured shells almost point blank into the German infantry, which, however, appear to have adopted extended formation during the attack, probably in consequence of the horrible gaps made in their ranks when they started the offensive with massed columns.

The enemy infantry battalions are now coming into the fight with the lightest possible equipment. Most of the men do not carry hand grenades, while most of their bomb-throwing apparatus has been left behind, owing to difficulty in bringing forward supplies.

After the preliminary bombardment they appear to rely chiefly on their rifles, but are well furnished with light, portable machine guns, which can be shouldered and for which great quantities of ammunition are carried by extra men. Large numbers of heavier machine guns follow closely in the rear of the advancing troops to ward off counterattacks.

Whether these attacks will develop into a resumption of the general offensive cannot be definitely forecast, but it seems probable that the Germans are pursuing their usual practice of pushing at various points in the line until they find one which seems weaker than the others. Then they throw themselves forward with all their available strength at that point, with the hope of breaking through.

There is a strong feeling of confidence among the Allies that the German intention will again be frustrated.

SHARP SALIENT AT HANGARD.

This Makes It Difficult to Hold Except at Heavy Cost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—After a pause, the length of which is significant, what appears to be a new stage of the German offensive began early this morning. At nightfall hard fighting was in progress on both sides of the junction of the French and British forces south of the Somme.

When the attack began the allied front ran from Albert south-southwestward to the Somme, crossing about at Sailly. It crossed the highway from St. Quentin to Amiens a little east of Villers-Brettonneux and then turned due south to Hangard, which, after a series of obstinate combats, had become an acute salient of the line. This ran in front of it, and westward, along the Luce, including the villages of Domart and Themnes.

From this point, previous to April 18, it had crossed the junction of the Luce and the Avre to the foot of Hill 82, before Hailles, and to Senecat Wood, to the east of Rouvrel. The French attack on the 18th, however, carried the line over the deep valley of the Avre well up to Hill 63 and right through Senecat Wood to the verge of Castel.

It soon appeared this morning that the German push in the area below the Somme had three aims. They sought to move westward along the high road and railway toward Villers-Bretonneux; second, to attack the Hangard salient, and, third, to drive northwesterly toward the depression where the Luce and the Avre meet between Thennes and Hailles.

It is clear that the defense of the narrow corner at Hangard, projecting two miles east of the line of Cachy-Thennes and drenched with converging fires, could only be attempted in a spirit of the purest heroism and in the belief that even a temporary stopping of the offensive would be of value for the battle as a whole.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

though many of them had the ash-gray look of dead bodies, and they were Germans in the field-gray of their army and now our prisoners. There were many of them trudging slowly away from the battlefield under escort of English and Australian soldiers in small parties here and there, with only two or three of our men guarding them, and one long column numbering several hundred.

All through the morning I saw these groups limping slowly back. Some of them carried stretchers high on their shoulders with the bodies of their own wounded officers and men on them.

Now and again they halted on the roadside and laid their stretchers down, and I saw gaunt faces staring up above gray overcoats, gaunt, gray faces of men gravely wounded. At the head of some of these parties walked German officers in steel helmets, holding themselves stiffly, but punctilious in saluting us, and non-commissioned officers marshaled their own men with dashing commands as if still on their own side of the lines.

They were tall, sturdy bodies of men, but with a worn and famished look, not surprising to see after their night of terror and many hours without food, as they were cut off from supplies by the British artillery fire before the battle.

German Shells Kill Thirty Captives.

The biggest crowd I saw came marching in front of the Australian headquarters this morning, and the staff officers, who had been working all night in the direction of the battle, came out to see these men, and were glad to see so many of them as the visible proof of success. There would have been thirty more but for two German shells which caught this column as they were leaving Villers-Bretonneux, killing that number.

Many of the others whom I now saw and who lay down on the grass in every attitude of exhaustion were bespattered with blood, which was mixed on the cloth in the white dust of their clothes.

The field in which they lay was all silver and gold with daisies and buttercups, and these heaps of field-gray men, in their grim helmets, which give them a strange, malignant look, spread themselves out on this lawn, and some of them slept until their Sergeants shouted to them again and they lined up for their rations.

They were the men who had been fighting all night in Villers-Bretonneux, fighting with two fingers pressed to the triggers of machine guns, fighting with rifles over bits of wall and through slits in the walls of ruined houses until the English and Australian troops got around them and shoved their hands up.

They were the men of German divisions who yesterday morning at 6 o'clock went with their tanks to Heise village, which had been swept by fire for hours and filled with gas shells, so that they did not expect such trouble.

What happened then relates exclusively to the English battalions, for in the beginning of the attack the Australian front was hardly touched except for a minor affair at Sailly-le-Sec, in which the enemy parties were repulsed with losses.

But in Villers-Bretonneux and around it were ever the East Lancashire, Middlesex, Berkshire, and Northampton troops, with the West Yorkshire and others. They had to endure the terrible ordeal of many hours of monstrous fire, so intense that an officer of the Middlesex, who was in the Foreign Legion before he entered this war and has been through many battles, says that this gunfire is the worst he has seen. He is a hardened man, schooled to the endurance of fire if any man may be; but among his men were some young soldiers who have come up as drafts.

Mist Helped the Germans.

The enemy was favored by the mist for which he had been waiting, and under cover of this he sent his tanks into action for the first time. There were four or five of them of a heavier armament than the British, with two-inch guns and four machine guns. Two or three of them moved to the eastern side of Villers-Bretonneux, working up to the British trenches there, and another, or more than one team, came along the valley below the village and turned up to the western side.

Four divisions, and not two, as I said yesterday before we had full identifications, took part in this attack. They were the 4th Guards, the 77th, quite new to this phase of the war, the 228th and the 243d.

This morning British intelligence officers obtained identifications of twelve regiments in each division and of each company in each battalion. They were in the full strength of divisions, and a great weight of men on such a narrow front against one British division, whose men had already been under frightful fire and had been living in clouds of poison gas with masks on.

The officer of the Middlesex to whom I have referred was in a bit of a trench when the first German tank attacked his men on the east side of the village, and it went right over him as he lay crouched and travelled on, accompanied by bodies of troops.

The Middlesex and West Yorks put up a great fight but had to give ground to superior numbers. The East Lancashires, who were the garrison of Villers-Bretonneux, were also attacked with great odds, and after a brave resistance fell back with the general line, which took up a position toward the end of this first phase of the battle west of Villers-Bretonneux and in the edge of Bois Abbé to the left of it. Into this wood in the course of the day a German patrol of one officer and forty men made their way and stayed there out of touch with their own men, and were taken prisoners last night.

Night Attack by Australians.

Last night the enemy seemed secure in Villers-Bretonneux, and, as I have said, had crammed it with machine guns and men. The Australians then decided to make a night attack.

"It looked a pretty mad thing to do," said one of their Generals, but in war it is the pretty mad thing which sometimes brings victory, for audacity wins when it is carried out with judgment and skill.

This morning his prisoners were outside his headquarters as proof of his achievement, and his men were still mopping up Villers-Bretonneux.

It was difficult to attack suddenly like this. There was no artillery preparation. There should have been a moon, but by bad luck it was veiled in a thick, wet mist.

It was decided by the Australian General that his men should go straight into the attack with bayonet and machine gun, not waiting for artillery protection which would tell the enemy what was coming.

The plan of attack was to push forward in two bodies and to encircle Villers-Bretonneux, while some Northamptons and others were in the center with the order to fight through the village from the north. This manoeuvre was carried out owing to the magnificent courage of each Australian soldier and the gallantry of the officers.

The Germans fought desperately when they found themselves in danger of being trapped. They had nests of machine guns along the railway embankment below the village, and these fired fiercely, sweeping the attackers who tried to advance upon them.

Those who worked around north and east of the village also came under a burst of machine gun fire from weapons hidden among the ruins and trenches, but they rounded up the enemy and fought him from one bit of ruin to another in streets which used to be filled with civilian life only a few weeks ago and crowded with staff officers and staff cars, but now were littered with dead bodies and raked by bullets.

Australians Took Two Guns.

The Australians captured two light field guns, which the enemy had brought up in the morning, according to his present habit of advancing guns behind his third wave of men, and several minenwerfer and many machine guns.

During the night they and the English troops seized over 500 men as prisoners and sent them back, and several hundred seem to have been routed out. Today, judging from these I saw myself, the living were not so many as the dead.

It was fierce fighting in Villers-Bretonneux and around it last night and this morning the enemy fought until put out by bayonet, rifle bullet or machine gun. The Australian officers say that they have never seen such piles of dead, not even outside of Bullecourt or Lagnicourt last year, as those who lie about this village of frightful strife.

This morning the enemy were seen massing in Hangard Wood and the British field batteries wiped them out. Other parties came dribbling over (it is the Australian way of putting it) from Warfusée and the Australian guns swept them away.

The German tanks, though heavier than the British, with bigger guns, have now beaten a retreat, leaving one of their type in No Man's Land. The tank has a high turret and thick armor plates, and is steered and worked on a different system from the British. One of them was "killed" by a tank of the old British class, and then the British put in some of the newer, faster and smaller types, which can steer almost as easily as a motor car, as I know, because I have traveled in one at great pace over rough ground.

Slaughter by the Tanks.

These set out to attack bodies of German infantry of the 77th Division forming up near Cachy. It was a terrible encounter, and when they returned this morning their flanks were red with blood. They slew Germans not by dozens nor by scores, but by platoons and companies. They got right among the masses of men and swept them with fire, and those they did not kill with their guns they crushed beneath them, manoeuvring about and trampling them down as they fell. It seems to have been as bloody a slaughter as anything in this war.

So Villers-Bretonneux is a black name for the Germans today. There are still German soldiers in the town holding out with their nests of machine guns, but they seem to be cut off, and the British are working steadily through it, so that by tonight it is expected to be cleared of the last remaining enemy. If this is so, it will be a hard and bad blow to the German High Command, who wanted this ground for further and bigger actions.

German Aim in the North.

Having been down on the Somme, I can only give the barest details of what has been happening up north in Flanders around Kemmel Hill, where the French and British troops have been heavily engaged.

The enemy has made strong attacks for the possession of Mont Kemmel, which is now defended by the French, and against Dranoutre, which is to the southeast of Kemmel, the idea being to put pincers on the hill and then gain the line of ridges known as Mont Noir, Mont Rouge and Scherpenberg, which are of great importance in that flat land of Flanders.

For the time the enemy seems to have made progress, and at one time it was reported, but unconfirmed, that he had reached the crest of Mont Kemmel and the village of Dranoutre, but brilliant counterattacks by the French troops seem to have restored the situation on the hill, though hard fighting still continues.

He has no less than seven divisions in the line and in reserve opposite this part of the front, including the Alpine Corps and the 11th Bavarian Division, selected as mountain warriors for these molehills of Flanders, and the 56th Division not previously engaged in any of the battles of last month or this, and battalions of Jaegers. The main German thrust has come against the French up there in the north and the British left has so far only been lightly engaged.

Out of all this intense fighting one thing is clear, and that is that the enemy is now making slow progress and that every attack is costing him an immense price. God knows how long he will fling his men into this massacre.

TELLS THE DUTCH CRISIS IS GRAVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

that the Dutch Minister to Germany had left Berlin, thought today that this did not necessarily mean that a break in diplomatic relations was near between Germany and Holland. They said that in the course of negotiations between the two countries the ministers have frequently returned home for instructions. If a break were imminent, it was said, the legation here undoubtedly would have been informed.

The State Department received no word today from Minister Garrett at The Hague as to the situation, but further light on the sand and gravel dispute between Holland and Germany was furnished in various official dispatches. After the Netherlands Government proposed that a Dutch military commission should go to Belgium to supervise the uses to which sand and gravel transported through Dutch territory were put Germany announced that the time was inopportune for sending the commission through the German military districts where preparations for the big offensive were under way.

The German Foreign Office then declared that, to save Holland embarrassment with Great Britain, the Germans would not require the further transit of sand and gravel through Dutch territory, but would reserve the right to require the resumption of the traffic later. This demand, it is understood, has now been made.

Matinee Aids War Fund $6,000.

A special matinée of "A Pair of Petticoats," given at the Bijou Theatre yesterday in aid of Sir Arthur Pearson's fund for the children of blinded American and British soldiers, netted nearly $6,000 for the cause. Several boxes were sold for $500 each.

MAYOR MILLER RELEASED.

Leaves Washington, Where He Was Arrested as Alien Enemy.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Frederick C. Miller, Mayor of Michigan City, Ind., who was arrested as an alien enemy when he came here Tuesday to discuss prospects of completing his naturalization as an American citizen, was released tonight and allowed to depart for home.

Miller, in a statement to the District Attorney yesterday, said he came to this country with his parents when 5 years old and that his father became a citizen long before the Mayor reached the age of 21 years. Political enemies, he asserted, started the report that the Charles Miller who obtained citizenship papers was not his father, and he took out first papers with a view to removing any doubt as to his citizenship. He is serving his third term as Mayor.

RAID AUSTRIAN OUTPOSTS.

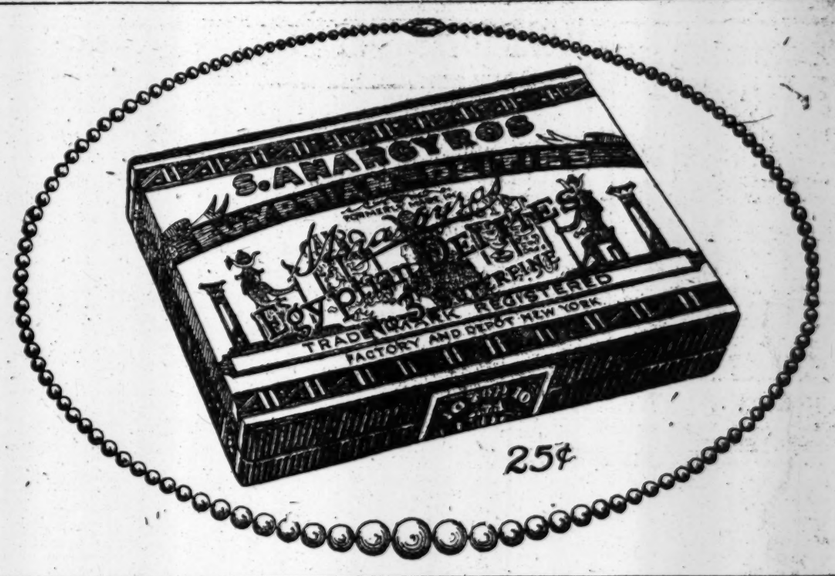
Italian Patrols Wipe Out One—Enemy Attacks Repulsed.

ROME, April 25.—The official statement issued by the War Office today reads:

At Pedescala, in the Astico Valley, detachments of our troops annihilated an enemy outpost. They also surprised an enemy patrol in the Assa Valley and captured material during a reconnoissance on the slopes of Col Caprile.

Hostile groups attempting to approach our advanced post on the right bank of the Brenta River were repulsed.

There was increased artillery activity in the Pederobba-Montello sector.



Every Patriot Is Invited to the Address of

Lieut. E. M. ROBERTS
Royal Flying Corps

IN THE INTEREST OF THE
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

To Be Held Saturday, April 27th,
Between the Hours of 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

AT THE BONWIT TELLER & CO. SHOP

Given Away FREE
Lieut. E. M. Roberts' Book,
"A Flying Fighter"
With every *cash purchase* of a Liberty Bond for $100 or over

The retail price of this book is 1.50

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET.

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS!

"The Surbiton"—
An English Model

YOUTHFUL and well set up—for the young fellow of eighteen, or the man who remains youthful at any age.

★ ★

Flexible as a glove in its tailoring and graceful in line as the sweep of the Thames.

★ ★

The typical English notch with unusual softness of lapel and front. Fits with an ease and grace, possible only when properly tailored.

★ ★

In appropriate lighter mixtures and indistinct patterns in darker effects—perfect Spring and Summer suits.

Burberry and other English Spring topcoats.

★ ★

Spring Derbies and soft hats in English and American blocks.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Men's machine-made clothes are just *sew-sew*—just one stitch after another—as uninteresting as scale practice on the piano—only the hand-tailoring you get in Franklin Simon Clothes can give you those artistic touches which distinguish clothes that are *so* from those that are *sew-sew*.

Men's Suits $25 to $55—Topcoats $25 to $45

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

Give your family these Fresh Pineapples

TROPIKO pineapples are brought *fresh* to your table. You get them as they come direct from Porto Rico—not in cans. They still wear their green crowns.

"Juiciest Fruit in the World"

There is more juice in TROPIKO pineapples than in other pineapples. The juice is more delicious. The meat is white and tender all the way through. You don't cut out and throw away the core of a TROPIKO pineapple—

YOU EAT THE CORE

Pineapple not only tastes good—it is good for you. Physicians say the juice helps digest meats. It has an active effect in the relief of rheumatism and is commonly prescribed as a helpful remedy for throat troubles.

Only the finest quality fruit produced is allowed to bear the TROPIKO brand. If you see the name TROPIKO on the wrapper of the pineapple, grapefruit, or orange you buy, you can be sure it is the best fruit obtainable. Tell your dealer to send you the TROPIKO brand of fruit.

Tropiko
PINEAPPLES
ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT

If your dealer is unable to supply you, write
PORTO RICO FRUIT EXCHANGE
302 Franklin Street, New York City

MELLOR & ALLEN,
Life Insurance. 149 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Change of Terminals New York City

Effective on and after Monday, April 29th, 1918, all passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for Baltimore, Washington and points west will depart from and arrive at

PENNSYLVANIA STATION,
7th Avenue and 32nd Street,
as follows:

1.00 a. m.	7.55 a. m.	9.55 a. m.
11.55 a. m.	1.55 p. m.	5.55 p. m.

Connecting trains from the "downtown" district will be run from the

HUDSON TERMINALS,
Cortlandt and Church Streets,
as follows:

1.00 a. m.	7.48 a. m.	9.50 a. m.
11.50 a. m.	1.50 p. m.	5.48 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio will discontinue the use of New Jersey Central terminals at West 23rd St. and foot of Liberty St.

Tickets will be on sale at following Ticket Offices and Stations:
Nos. 1276 and 172 Broadway, N. Y.
4 Court St., Brooklyn.
Pennsylvania Station & Hudson Terminals

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says:
"The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

One war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. It is used by American, French and British troops, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses.

Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.

Stout Women

Lane Bryant Corsets Are for Every Type of Figure

Ready-to-Wear
Prices 2.95 to 12.50
Lane Bryant has served over 200,000 stout women; therefore knows thoroughly the requirements of the stout figure. The Lane Bryant corset is the only correct corset for stout women.

Special Orders
From 12.50 Up
Made-to-measure. Perfect fit and comfort assured. We also duplicate any model of corset—whether foreign or domestic—at a price one-third lower than elsewhere by reason of our having a large corset factory of our own.

BARGAIN OFFERING
A few of the Lane Bryant Corsets that were formerly priced up to 6.50 are to be closed out at..... 2.95
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

War Babies' Cradle Fund.

An appeal is made for subscriptions to the War Babies' Cradle Fund. The Countess de Hemptinne, who is in charge of the work in France, reports that the need for help grows more and more urgent. In Calais alone, the centre point of the charity, 500 babies will be born before January and there are no funds of any kind to help. Will generous people in America assist this charity, either with money or clothing which can be shipped over immediately?

Mrs. Jules S. Bache has already forwarded 20 cases of Layettes, but the cry is for more.

Subscriptions or clothing should be addressed to Florence S. Bache, treasurer, War Babies' Cradle, 42 Broadway, New York City.

TRIMO

PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY
WRENCHES
WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS
Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive, Steel handles in all sizes
NEW YORK OFFICE
TRIMONY MFG. CO. 248 CANAL ST.

Buy Liberty Bonds

This space contributed by
The Fifth Avenue Bus.

LOAN TOTAL HERE NOW 52% OF QUOTA

Sales in New York District Aggregate $468,279,850, a Gain of $24,796,850.

MANY CELEBRATIONS TODAY

Good Results Expected from Patriotism Aroused by Observance of Liberty Day.

The New York District's subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan continue to lag behind the totals reached in the corresponding period of the previous campaign. Applications filed on Wednesday and reported to the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday amounted to only $24,796,400, which raised the total for the first sixteen business days to $468,279,850, equivalent to about 52 per cent. of the district's $900,000,000 quota. At the end of the initial sixteen days of the Second Liberty Loan drive the total stood at $536,212,000, an increase of about $68,000,000, compared with yesterday's figures, and equivalent to approximately 60 per cent. of the quota.

In pursuance of President Wilson's proclamation, today will be observed as Liberty Day, and patriotic demonstrations and parades will be held throughout the district. It is the confident hope of the Liberty Loan Committee that today's exercises will impress strongly on the public mind the serious side of the great war and the urgent need of support of fighting forces by generous subscriptions to the loan. The expectation is that the patriotic impulse of the people stimulated today will be translated into action, to the end that applications for bonds from now on will be larger in volume and amount than at any previous time since the beginning of the campaign.

Bankers Here Takes Broad View.

The New York banks do not complain about the filing of subscriptions in other districts, but they merely direct attention to the widespread practice in accounting for the unfavorable comparison that is presented when figures for the previous loan campaign are cited or when the higher percentages attained by other districts are mentioned. According to members of the Liberty Loan Committee, New York bankers take a national and not a provincial view of the loan campaign and are striving energetically to make the Third Liberty Loan a great success. They are determined that the New York district shall fulfill and exceed its quota and realize that the drive must, from now on, be conducted with still more vigor.

The following table gives the quotas, yesterday's recorded subscriptions, and totals to date for each subdivision of the New York Reserve District:

N. Y. City.	Treasury Quotas.	Subscriptions—Recorded Yesterday.	Subscriptions—Total for 16 Days
Manhattan	$618,794,000	$12,658,250	$294,854,350
Brooklyn	89,616,000	740,050	24,595,650
Bronx	8,317,100	55,100	1,382,650
Queens	4,364,400	190,450	5,945,350
Richmond	1,032,900	80,650	1,049,950
Total	$667,125,300	$13,781,500	$327,827,950
Sub-Districts.			
1. Buffalo—	23,899,800	$3,303,000	$18,756,500
2. Rochester—	9,569,400	672,150	9,423,900
3. Syracuse and Utica—	29,071,800	834,400	13,283,050
4. Binghamton—	9,449,900	360,300	5,721,150
5. Albany—	34,631,000	1,321,850	23,871,300
8. Long Island, outside of N. Y. C.—	5,474,800	332,850	6,057,600
7. Northern New Jersey—	71,925,000	3,357,050	50,644,550
8. Fairfield Co., Conn.; Westchester and Rockland Counties, N. Y.—	17,666,300	882,700	12,715,950
Total outside N. Y. C.—	$252,574,700	$11,004,900	$140,451,900
Total for district—	000,000,000	24,796,400	468,279,850

The following table gives the percentages of the respective quotas that have been subscribed for by each of the above subdivisions of the district:

	P. C.		P. C.
Manhattan	48	Sub-District 1	43
Brooklyn	92	Sub-District 2	43
Bronx	42	Sub-District 3	46
Queens	134	Sub-District 4	61
Richmond	102	Sub-District 5	69
New York City	49	Sub-District 6	111
Outside N. Y. C.	80	Sub-District 7	76
The District	52	Sub-District 8	72

Miscellaneous Subscriptions.

Among the miscellaneous subscriptions announced yesterday were the following:

Guaranty Trust Co., (for clients)	$10,000,000
Consolidated Gas Co. and affil. Cos.	5,000,000
Edward S. Harkness	1,500,000
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	1,000,000
Arthur Lipper & Co., (additional)	700,000
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	553,000
E. Naumberg & Co.	500,000
Guardian Life Insurance Co.	400,000
Lesher Whitman & Co., (add'l)	400,000
August Zinsser, Jr.	300,000
U. S. Fire Insurance Co.	300,000
George F. Baker, Jr.	250,000
Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	250,000
American Equitable Insurance Co.	250,000
National Insurance Co.	250,000
International Insurance Co.	250,000
A. G. Hyde & Sons	250,000
Merine Insurance Co., Ltd. of London	250,000
Nersike Lloyd Insurance Co., Ltd. of London	250,000
Johnson & Higgins	200,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	200,000
North River Insurance Co.	200,000
N. Y. Reciprocal Underwriters	200,000
Pressed Steel Car Co., (additional)	200,000
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	150,000
Dominick & Dominick	100,000
W. J. Wollman & Co.	100,000
Jakor Insurance Co.	100,000
Preferred Accident Insurance Co.	100,000
U. S. Life Insurance Co.	100,000
American Malting Co.	100,000
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc.	100,000
Caledonian Insurance Co.	80,000
Childs Co.	75,000
J. Insley Blair	75,000
U. S. Lloyds	60,000
Tokio Marine Insurance Co.	50,000
Individual Underwriters	50,000
Indemnity Mutual Insurance Co.	50,000
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	50,000
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	50,000
Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.	50,000
U. S. Guarantee Co.	50,000
London & Lancashire Indemn'y Co.	50,000
William B. Compton Co.	50,000
Brooks Brothers	50,000
Norwegian Assurance Union, Ltd.	50,000
Walter & Co.	50,000
Chrome Steel Works	50,000
American Thermos Bottle Co.	50,000
Spencer B. Koch & Co.	30,000
M. Lowenstein & Sons	30,000
Milmine, Bodman & Co.	30,000
Palmer & Co.	26,350
Forney & Co., (additional)	26,000
L. Finkelstein & Sons	25,000
Holder, Wilmerding & Snider	25,000
Louchheim, Minton & Co.	25,000
Dominick Bros. & Co.	25,000
Dodge Memorial Fund of Colgate University	25,000
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Co.	25,000
Westchester Fire Insurance Co., (additional)	25,000
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	25,000
Mrs. Willard Straight	25,000
William G. L. Betsch	25,000
Assurance Co. of America	20,000
Zucker & Josephy	20,000
Trippe & Co.	16,550
Julius Loewenthal & Co.	15,000
American Museum of Natural History, (employes)	14,500
Union Ferry Co. of New York and Brooklyn, (employes)	10,800
Stavisky Brothers	10,000
Julius Loewenthal	10,000
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co.	10,000
Schalk family	10,000
Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co.	10,000
American Academy in Rome	10,000
B. R. Davis & Co.	10,000
Mrs. Dora M. Wall	10,000
Mrs. James Henry Parker	10,000

Railroads' Position Explained.

The railroad corporations are not subscribing to the loan, but the drive among the employes is being conducted energetically, and it is expected that their applications will amount to a very large figure, inasmuch as a great many of the men intend to devote the back pay to be awarded to them by the Wage Commission for investment in Liberty bonds. All of the 1,800,000 employes throughout the country are being canvassed.

Commenting on the position of railroad corporations in respect to the loan Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central and Regional Director of Eastern Railroads, said:

"Realize that the railroads have been taken over by the Government. Would the Post Office Department subscribe for Liberty bonds? Would the Agricultural Department? Would the Navy Department?

"As a matter of fact some of the railroads do not yet know what their contract with the Government is to be. The Government will control earnings above a certain figure. Some of the roads are not making operating expenses, and some are looking for loans from the Government instead of being in position to lend to the Government. In several instances coal companies which are subsidiary to railroads have turned in subscriptions for themselves."

Secretary John W. Adams of the Railroad Employes' Liberty Loan Committee, said:

"Figures compiled from a few of the roads in the Eastern District show subscriptions up to Saturday night for the Third Liberty Loan amounting to $5,971,100 from 93,509 subscribers. We expect the returns for the week ending April 27 will show a very large number of subscribers and a total well up toward $20,000,000."

King Albert Sends Message.

Lionel Hagenaers, Chairman of the Belgian Committee of the Liberty Loan, received yesterday a cable message from Albert, King of the Belgians, in reply to his message announcing the participation of Belgians in this country in the loan campaign. The King's message was sent by Count de Jehay, Chief of Cabinet of the King, and reads as follows:

"Deeply touched feelings expressed in your telegram. His Majesty instructs me to transmit you his thanks and very sincere wishes for the success of your patriotic efforts."

Baron Jacques de Neuflise, who served with the French Army during the early days of the war, and who is the American representative of the Bank of France, spoke yesterday from the steps of the Sub-Treasury.

Direct from the Ministère de la Guerre in France there arrived yesterday at Liberty Land at the 69th Regiment Armory, where a war exhibit is being held, a blood-stained battle flag. It is the regimental banner of the Compagnie des Sapeurs-Pompiers. It was carried by the engineers through the Verdun campaign.

Members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn subscribed liberally to the loan at an amateur boxing tournament held in the New Moon organization's gymnasium last night. Judge George H. O'Keefe of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, spoke. When the subscriptions were counted it was found that the sum of $548,650 had been realized for Government bonds, Edgar F. Luckenbach being the largest individual subscriber, with $500,000.

The Missouri Woman's Club of New York will plant a native oak tree from Missouri in Riverside Park, near Grant's Tomb, at 10:30 o'clock today. It will be named General John J. Pershing. Several thousand of Missouri troops, now at Camp Mills, will participate in the parade.

Hungarian Day is to be celebrated at the armory today, when the exercises will be given by Americans of Hungarian birth. The Hungarian Singing Society will give "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise." William Beck of the Budapest Opera House will sing, and Misha Levitzky, the pianist, will accompany him. Hungarian actresses will sell bonds, and the list of speakers includes ex-Ambassadors Penfield and Elkus and Civil Service Commissioner Morris Zukor.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made the following statement yesterday regarding the Liberty Loan:

"Nearly a century and a half ago our forefathers fought to secure liberty for themselves and their country, a priceless treasure which we have enjoyed since that time. Today we are fighting in order to make that liberty secure for ourselves and for the peoples of the world. This colossal struggle takes men and it takes money. Every dollar invested in Liberty bonds helps to win freedom for humanity. Have you done your part?"

Honor flags were awarded yesterday to eighty-four communities in the New York district. The oversubscribed towns now number 800. Of these 108 have received one or more stars, one for every 100 per cent. oversubscription.

Long Island City "Over the Top."

Long Island City went "over the top" yesterday, exceeding the $1,300,000 quota fixed by the Treasury Department. The amount subscribed is $1,438,150, and plans are now under way to double it. The town of Riverhead, L. I., also passed its quota yesterday, its subscriptions totaling $460,300, according to the local committee, compared with a quota of $418,000.

Reports received at the Liberty Loan headquarters indicate that Newark, N. J., may get its full quota of $18,876,100 by tomorrow night.

A prayer for the President, his Cabinet and advisers, and the thousands of men who have answered their country's call was offered last night by the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, rabbi of the First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th Street, at a patriotic rally arranged in celebration of Liberty Day. The prayer also included an appeal to purchase Liberty bonds, to which the members of the congregation already have responded to the extent of $250,000.

Patriotic rallies will be held today in all parts of the city. At the Union League Club, the speakers will include Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. William Carter, Henry C. Quinby, Charles M. Jesup, and Samuel W. Fairchild. Employes of the Third Internal Revenue Collection District will hold a meeting at the Hotel Martinique tonight, where addresses will be made by Customs Collector Byron R. Newton, Surveyor Thomas E. Rush, and Internal Revenue Collector Mark Eisner.

A Liberty Loan Rally will be held tonight at the Morris High School, in the Bronx. Brooklyn has arranged for a big mass meeting for Sunday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the list of speakers including W. Burke Cockran, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, and Major Gen. Bell.

Organized labor in New York will do its share in observing Liberty Loan Day when at the annual entertainment of the Actors' International Union on Saturday a special drive will be made for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. The entertainment will be held in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

CLOAK TRADE OVER TOP WITH $2,500,000 SALES

Every Member of Rainbow Division, Including 86 Organizations, in Intensive Drive.

With every member of the Rainbow Division, now numbering eighty-six business organizations, engaged in an intensive drive for Liberty Loan subscriptions, many interesting reports of progress are being sent in to the headquarters of the Loan Committee.

The following subscriptions were announced yesterday by the Machine and Machinery Tools Committee:

Babcock & Wilcox	$750,000
General Bakelite Co.	50,000
Garvin Machine Co.	60,000
Employes S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co.	18,000
Employes Interstype Corporation	9,700

Heading the honor list of the Hosiery, Underwear, and Knit Goods Committee, of which J. H. Emery is the Chairman, are the following:

Campo Corporation	$175,000
Emery & Beers Co.	160,000
William Iselin & Co.	110,000
Brown-Durrell Co.	100,000
Otto Dreyfoos	100,000
Paul Guenther, Inc.	60,000
Lax & Burgheimer	60,000
Harrington & Waring	60,000
Charles Chipman & Sons	50,000
Robert Reis & Co.	50,000
Sol. Wright, Jr.	46,000
I. Cozzens	27,000
M. & C. Meyer	25,000
Boyce, Wheeler & Boyce	25,000
Carl Gutman	25,000
Gutman Brothers	25,000
Shreve & Adams	25,000
G. & A. Wise	25,000
Bacon & Co.	25,000
Samuel Gejshaw	23,000
J. H. Semel	22,600
Knit Goods Exchange	21,000

Arthur D. Wolf, Chairman of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturing Committee, reported that this committee had "gone over the top" yesterday with a total of $2,500,000. The report showed that a greater number of foreigners were buying the bonds than in either of the preceding loans.

Credited to the Men's Neckwear Committee were Levy & Marcus, with $7,500, and their employes, with $2,750.

Among the subscriptions reported by the Waste Material Committee were:

Joseph Joseph & Bros Co.	$250,000
Stone Bros.	60,000
Arnold Rothstein	34,900
Hudson Trading Co.	35,000
B. Feinberg & Sons Co.	25,000
Castle, Gotthell & Overton	25,000
Cutler Bros.	25,000
N. J. Tube Co.	14,000
Gatti-McQuade Co.	10,000
Charles Herschcopf & Sons	10,000
Central Steel and Iron Co.	10,000
John V. McGrath	9,500
William H. Cummings & Sons	7,500
Norfolk Smelting and Refining Co.	7,400
Herman Behr & Co.	6,000

Credited to the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association were:

I. D. Karpas & Co.	$25,000
Cohen & Edelman	5,000
Alpers, Schultz & Hirschfield	5,000
R. & W. Cloak Co.	5,000
Galdman Brothers	5,000
R. Smith & Co.	5,000

In its report the Hat and Cap and Allied Trades Committee paid a compliment to the work of Local Union No. 8, United Hatters of North America, in the present campaign. Through its efforts many bonds have been sold to the workers.

Among the subscriptions reported by the Clothing and Allied Trades were:

Heidelberg, Wolff & Co.	$66,500
New York Uniform Co.	22,500
Abraham Bauman	21,350
Cohen & Levy	21,000
Siegel Brothers & Goodman	25,350
Joseph Klees Sons & Co.	20,000
Samuel Stores	25,000
Lazarus Raincoat Co., (additional)	10,000
Nathan Trivers & Brothers	10,000

The Tobacco Committee will make a special drive for subscriptions today in 2,300 cigar stores throughout the city. Fifty and one hundred dollar bonds will be on sale at many of the retail establishments.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange announced yesterday that the Liberty Loan subscriptions of members and employes had reached $650,000, and that a rally on the floor tomorrow would start a lively finish that would send the total well above $1,000,000. Not one employe has failed to take bonds either of this or previous issues, on the partial payment plan.

The headquarters of the Federal Food Board at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street was the scene yesterday afternoon of an enthusiastic Liberty Loan rally under the auspices of the Poultry Division of the Liberty Loan Committee of which August Sulz is chairman. The quota allotted the Poultry Division is $260,000 but under the stimulus of the rally the Poultrymen subscribed $345,-550.

John Mitchell, President of the Food Board, presided and made the opening speech. Other speakers were Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City; Charles H. Betts of Lyons, New York, Secretary of the State Food Commission and W. F. Fitzsimmons, Vice-President of the Atlantic National Bank. The military band from Fort Slocum furnished music.

The Woolen and Worsted Division of the Rainbow Division for the Third Liberty Loan oversubscribed its quota in the present loan at a meeting yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria by $1,000,000, with a total subscription of $7,750,000. It is the first of the eighty-nine divisions making up the Rainbow Division to reach and pass its quota, and yesterday received the honor flag to which each of the divisions will be entitled when they have passed their quotas.

The committee of the Theatrical Allied Interests reports that fifty-five theatres have already been instrumental in collecting subscriptions totaling $12,823,250.

The following table gives the standing of the various trade committees composing the Rainbow Division, the same being divided into three classes:

Class A—$10,000,000 and Up.

	Subscriptions To Date.
Automobiles, &c.	$1,220,350
Brewers and distillers	3,[illegible]
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	2,[illegible]
Coal	2,[illegible]
Dry goods, jobbers	2,[illegible]
Dry goods, wholesale	3,[illegible]
General contractors	2,[illegible]
Hardware, metals, &c.	43,[illegible]
Hides and leather	4,000,000
Hotels and restaurants	5,020,000
Insurance	43,530,000
Jewelry	3,537,800
Machinery and machine tools	9,143,000
Men's clothing, &c.	4,251,150
New York Produce Exchange	3,683,750
Paints, oils, and varnishes	3,887,750
Paper manufacturers	1,484,950
Petroleum, &c.	4,470,550
Rubber	3,218,200
Shipping, import, and export trades	15,745,800
Silks, velvets, and ribbons	7,608,000
Tobacco	5,480,000
Woolens and worsteds	7,876,200
Mining industries	20,778,150

Class B, $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Art, art dealers, and art printers	$803,750
Bakers	1,557,100
Building and allied trades	2,590,000
Carpets and rugs	539,800
China, toys, and housefurnishings	494,300
Cloaks, suits, and skirt manufacturers	2,150,000
Confectionery, chocolate, and confectionery supplies	1,219,000
Decorators	571,050
Electrical	2,014,250
Furniture	507,750
Fur	2,997,800
Grocers, wholesale	744,000
Grocers, retail	134,750
Hats and caps	1,028,450
Lumber	1,179,400
Meats	849,750
Merchants' Ladies' Garments Assn.	1,510,850
Millinery	2,103,100
New York Cotton Exchange	3,526,500
Paper box manufacturers	467,100
Pianos, talking machines, and musical instruments	1,275,150
Public accountants	85,000
Publishers, printers, and bookbinders	965,750
Shoe—Wholesale, retail, and manufacturers	1,263,000
Stationery	815,000
Theatrical profession	10,900,750
Underwear and hosiery	2,370,100
Upholstery, lace curtains	722,300
Women's dresses and waists	2,085,800
Yarns and art goods	1,197,000

Class C, Up to $2,000,000.

	Subscriptions to Date.
Belts, suspenders, and garters	$158,200
Butter, eggs, and cheese	517,500
Children's dress manufacturers	383,000
Coffee, teas, and spices	1,254,150
Corset manufacturers	296,000
Waste material	1,791,300
Dressmakers	814,950
Fish	272,800
Florists	105,400
Ice	220,000
Laces and trimmings	360,150
Leather glove industry	253,100
Men's neckwear	206,000
Milk	979,300
Notions and buttons	665,350
Office supplies	12,750
Patriotic Household League	50,000
Pawnbrokers	210,000
Poultry	166,650
Produce and fruits	570,600
Real estate	1,279,450
Shirts, collars, and pajamas	1,000,000
Small leather goods, trunks, and bags	344,000
Storage, Warehouse and Van Owners' Association	220,000
Tea rooms	22,800
Toilet preparations, perfumery, and soaps	382,100
Umbrellas and canes	140,500
Wallpaper	60,550
Women's underwear, wrappers, and kimonos	865,500
Women's neckwear	215,000

The employes of Bonwit, Teller & Co. held a patriotic rally at the store last night. Following addresses and musical exercises, subscriptions to a large amount were collected.

RUSSIANS PLEDGE LOYALTY.

Liberty Loan Meeting Here Sends Resolution to President.

A Liberty Loan mass meeting was held last night at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Russian Committee of the Second Assembly District. About 2,000 men and women were present and all the speeches were delivered in Russian. The principal speaker was A. A. Boublikoff, who was commissionaire of the Duma and Acting Minister of Communication during the first days of the revolution. He came to America recently and has since been urging his people to stand by the allied cause.

Mr. Boublikoff said the purpose of the meeting was not only to help the Liberty Loan, but to demonstrate and emphasize the feelings of the Russian colony here toward the allied cause. He said Russians in America must show that their hearts were still in the just cause and were with the Allies, despite the dream of peace propagated by the Germans with the Bolsheviki, which he said was chimerical.

The following resolution of fealty to President Wilson was adopted:

The Russian citizens of America assem-

bled in Cooper Union on April 25, 1918, greet you as the first citizen of the great American democracy and as the interpreter of the great idealistic meaning of the world war. We ask you to accept the sincerest feelings of the Russian citizens in enjoying the hospitality and protection of the American democracy. We are willing to help as much as we can the United States and their allies in their just cause. Our country unfortunately was the first to fall from exhaustion as the weakest of all the allies economically, after the sacrifice of millions of her sons.

However, Russia's heart still beats with the Allies and the happiest moment in the life of our native country will be the moment when Russia will be able again to fight for the great cause of liberty and democracy. We are sure—that after bitter experiences—Russia, now joining them, the entire world will answer your call to fight to the end the enemies of world democracies.

The resolution was presented by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States.

CARDINAL PUSHES LOAN.

Gibbons Orders Clergymen to Preach Sales In Their Sermons.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cardinal Gibbons led the Catholic clergymen "over the top" in the Third Liberty Loan drive today when he called to his home the pastors of the city and suburbs and outlined to them a plan whereby the church will put its full force behind the movement to make the loan a success. Every Catholic pastor in the city will make an earnest plea to the members of his congregation next Sunday to spend until it hurts in buying bonds. But exhortation will not be the only activity.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE LIBERTY LOAN PARADE THIS STORE WILL CLOSE AT 2 P. M. TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
34th-35th-36th Streets 5th Avenue

Buy Liberty Bonds— (Main Floor Booth)

Offer Today

Fashionable Coats & Capes

—of serge—tricotine—cashmere—velour and duvetyn in new shades with plain or novelty linings at $45—$65 and $95.

Smart Tailormade Suits

taken from regular lines—of fine serges, twills and tricotines, and made according to the Gidding standard of excellence at $45 and $65.

THE news from the Western Front means that men and guns are needed. To buy guns and to clothe, feed, arm and transport men—that means money. Your country asks you to lend your money for these purposes. It offers you interest on what you lend as an investment. Liberty Bonds are the safest in the world. But safety and interest aren't half as important as your plain privilege as an American citizen to buy Liberty Bonds.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street & Sixth Avenue
New York

Sign Now!!—
for a Third U.S. Govt
Liberty Loan Bond
With
your handy
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

To "GO OVER THE TOP" To-day
On Our
TEN MILLION DOLLAR QUOTA
Third Liberty Loan

¶ The hotels and restaurants of Greater New York invite the co-operation and participation of a patriotic public in the special Liberty Day drive.

¶ Special patriotic features in all public hotel and restaurant dining rooms to-day and to-night.

¶ Liberty Loan subscriptions invited and accepted at all hotels and restaurants.

SPECIAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DIVISION

FRED STERRY, *Chairman,*
JOHN J. CAVANAGH, *Vice-Chairman.*

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Men, Young Men, These Good Suits

in the GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale

At $18.50

Are for YOU

They're clothes of snap and character.

Keen young business men are snapping them up fast—and no wonder.

Good in fashion—good in variety—good in fabric—good in tailoring—and especially good savings. This Greenhut Sale is a wonder for values.

Plain Blues, Plain Greys, Brown Fancy Mixtures, Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects in Numerous Patterns.

Conservative models in plenty, of course.

They're "bonanzas" at $18.50 a suit.

At $23.50

—really excellent suit in Plain Blue, Plain Oxford Grey, Fancy Mixtures, Striped or Checked effects.

Men's Separate Trousers at $4.75, $5.85 and $7.50

These afford a very wide choice for business or dress wear.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

We Are Featuring a Full Size

INNOVATION

Wardrobe Trunk for $30

Hardly any need to become eloquent regarding this genuine value. Here's the famous "Innovation" Trunk (for which we are sole authorized agents) built of the famous veneer, strongly reinforced heavy malleable steel corners; snap lock. **Enough Hangers to Carry 25 Garments;** 5 large drawers for other accessories; suitable for man or woman. Bulge top, so that expressman can't turn trunk wrong side up.

In a sentence: **A Trunk of Quality and Convenience; Built for a Lifetime of Service and to Defy the Baggage Smasher.**

$30.00

Other "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks $27.50 to $95

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fifth Floor

Buy Your Bonds While the Government Can Best Use the Money to Save Your Home, Your Business and Your Liberty!

Delay May Endanger Everything in the World That You Hold Dear!

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.
16-18 West Thirty-second Street
America's Leading Furriers

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30
and Tomorrow (Saturday) Afternoon at same hour
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
Madison Square South, New York
CONCLUDING SESSIONS OF
THE FAMOUS BARDINI COLLECTION
The Sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

TWO-BILLION MARK REACHED IN LOAN

Official Figure $1,898,785,050, with Thursday's Subscriptions Not Yet Tabulated.

EIGHT MORE DAYS OF DRIVE

Impetus in Last Third of Race Expected as Liberty Day Opens.

A MESSAGE FROM PERSHING

Liberty Loan Posters Dropped from Air Let Enemy Know America's Determination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Third Liberty Loan probably has passed the $2,000,000,000 mark. The official report of the grand total for the whole country down to the close of business yesterday is announced as $1,898,785,050. Today's subscription to carry the total over the $2,000,000,000 would need to be $101,-214,950. Yesterday's total was not far above this, and was $24,490,450 less than the day before and $12,000,000 below the daily average required, but it is held to be improbable that today's total was less than the amount necessary to take the grand total up to two-thirds of the entire loan.

Nine days of the campaign remain, counting today, and in that time there must be raised $1,101,214,950, or a daily average of $122,357,215, an amount that had been regularly more than subscribed until yesterday. The percentage for the whole country is now 63, and all Federal Reserve districts are up to or above 50 per cent., excepting Atlanta.

While the results of yesterday's work are for the time being discouraging, there is a belief that many subscriptions have been held for tomorrow, the Liberty Day of the campaign, and that tomorrow's total will exceed the highest day's total yet, which was $168,000,000. The day has been proclaimed a holiday in practically all the States, and every resource of the Liberty Loan organizations of the entire country will be exerted to produce the results desired.

Total Subscriptions by Districts.

The totals for the twelve Federal Reserve districts follow:

District.	Subscription.	P.C.
Minneapolis	$113,096,150	107
St. Louis	136,176,800	164
Kansas City	110,324,100	84
Chicago	390,770,700	70
Dallas	54,934,250	68
San Francisco	144,736,850	68
Boston	154,542,400	61
Philadelphia	145,893,750	58
Cleveland	176,386,600	58
New York	468,279,850	52
Richmond	65,694,350	50
Atlanta	28,040,350	31
Total	$1,898,785,050	68

The table shows no material changes in percentage standing, but shifts may be expected during the remaining days of the campaign. Kansas City is striving to get into the 100 per cent. class. While the district committee thinks it has obtained its quota, the official reports do not justify this belief.

Having apparently obtained the honor of being the first district to attain its quota, the St. Louis district now is engaged in a final effort to put the State of Tennessee over the top. All of the State is over except the City of Memphis, and thirty teams of ten men each today started a house-to-house canvass in an effort to obtain its quota. One hundred thousand dollors an hour was obatined during the first half-day's canvass. The total number of subscribers in the St. Louis district now is estimated at 1,000,000.

A gain of $24,000,000 was reported today by the New York district. This represents smaller subscriptions in the main. It was explained, the large corporations and wealthy buyers continuing to delay purchases. The State of New York now has subscribed $411,939,300, or 50 per cent. of its quota; the twelve northern counties of New Jersey $50,-644,550, or 70 per cent., and Fairfield County, Conn., $5,696,000, or 63 per cent. The City of New York proper has subscribed $327,827,950, or 49 per cent. of its quota. Richmond County, a part of the greater city, and Rensselaer and Rockland Counties achieved their quotas today. Five hundred and nine honor flags have been awarded in the district.

Some Unit Totals.

Subscriptions by units smaller than Federal Reserve districts follow:

Kansas City District—Missouri, $22,-400,850; Kansas, $24,365,450; Nebraska, $23,517,900; Oklahoma, $20,862,550; Colorado, $14,227,600; Wyoming, $3,980,450; New Mexico, $869,000.

Cleveland District—By city areas, Cleveland, $56,084,450; Pittsburgh, $50,-694,800; Cincinnati, $35,086,500; Toledo, $18,117,750; Columbus, $9,168,150; Lexington, Ky., $7,235,150. Seven hundred and ninety-two honor flags have been awarded in this district.

Philadelphia District—Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, $56,818,350; Philadelphia proper, $72,818,200; New Jersey, $10,471,200; Delaware, $5,786,000.

Boston District—(State's totals by percentages.) Maine, 50; Connecticut, 40; New Hampshire, 67; Rhode Island and Vermont 60 each; Massachusetts, 52 Two hundred and forty-two communities have oversubscribed their quotas in this district.

The Atlanta and Richmond Districts report that it is impossible for them to obtain any detailed information regarding the subscriptions in their districts.

The following cities have subscribed at least 75 per cent. of their quotas: Gary, Ind., 250 per cent.; Racine, Wis., 220; Lansing, Mich., 210; Saginaw, Mich., 200; Sioux City, Iowa, 150; Detroit, Mich., 148; Springfield, Ill., 145; Des Moines, Iowa, 141; St. Joseph, Mo., 136; Evansville, Ind., 130; Milwaukee, Wis., 122; Kansas City, Mo., 118; Peoria, Ill., 116; Louisville, Ky., 113; Little Rock, Ark., 110; Portland, Ore., 110; Fort Worth, Texas, 107; Cincinnati, Ohio, 107; Youngstown, Ohio, 101; Tacoma, Wash., 105; Galveston, Texas, 101; Richmond, Va., 100; Birmingham, Ala., 100; Lynchburg, Va., 100; Grand Rapids, Mich., 100; Norfolk, Va., 100; Oshkosh, Wis., 100; Oklahoma City, Okla., 97; Portland, Me., 96; San Antonio, Texas, 90; Fort Wayne, Ind., 88; Hartford, Conn., 87; Lowell, Mass., 88; Shreveport, La., 85; Worcester, Mass., 83; Omaha, Neb., 82; Topeka, Kan., 78, and Los Angeles, Cal., 75.

Cities which have not yet subscribed 75 per cent. are: New York, 47; Buffalo, 34; Newark, N. J., 71; Syracuse, 31; Jersey City, 32; Albany, 60; Dallas, 57; Houston, 68; Waco, 57; Austin, 51; San Francisco, 58; Seattle, 64; Chicago, 48; Indianapolis, 69; Springfield, Mass., 63; Salt Lake City, 57; Cleveland, 58; Pittsburgh, 46; Boston, 42; Cambridge, 42; Lawrence, Mass., 60; New Haven, 57.

An official report to the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank said that the State of Washington had exceeded its quota by 12 per cent.

A Message from Pershing.

A letter from General Pershing to the Publicity Department of the War Loan Organization in regard to the shipment of Third Liberty Loan posters to him in France, said:

"The Third Liberty Loan posters have just been received, and I desire to say that I consider their use and display among the troops in France a most excellent method of impressing on the American Expeditionary Force the fact that the people 'back home' are standing solidly behind them.

"Some of them, dropped from airplanes back of the German front line, will help also to impress on such German soldiers and civilians as may see them the idea that the United States considers the winning of the war a definite necessity and that our people are both ready and willing to make the necessary sacrifices to accomplish this end.

"I am very glad to make use of the posters, and thank you for sending them."

The navy today crossed the $6,000,000 mark in subscriptions. This is double the amount subscribed by men of the navy in the first loan. Spirited bond-selling is reported at all naval units, afloat and ashore. All indications point to a recrod-breaking subscription tomorrow, which will be celebrated as Liberty Day by the navy all over the world. Messages from Secretary Daniels and Vice Admiral Sims, Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces in European waters, have raised Liberty Loan enthusiasm to a high pitch.

The totals for navy yards up to date are: New York, $969,700; Philadelphia, $701,000; Mare Island, $614,800; Puget Sound, $610,600; Washington, $581,750; Boston, $551,300; Norfolk, $434,950; Portsmouth, $210,000.

Regional Director Aishton of Chicago today reported that employes of railroads in the Western territory had subscribed up to April 23 a total of $35,-593,325.

Foreign-Born Subscribers.

The following dispatch from the Chairman of the Foreign Language Division of the Chicago Federal Reserve District shows how Americans of foreign birth or extraction are supporting the loan:

"With seven committees still to be heard from, heads of the various sections of the Foreign Language Division, at their weekly meeting today, reported a total of $11,878,150 in Liberty bonds sold by the committee workers among the foreign-born people of Chicago. These committees, along with the Bulgarian, Finnish, Hollander, Slovak, Spanish, Turkish, and Rumanian, which have not as yet reported, place the total amount raised by the Foreign Language Division committees well above $12,-000,000.

"One committee—the German section, which has 575 members—was above the $2,000,000 mark, while five others—the Polish, Bohemian, Jewish, Italian, and Greek—brought in subscriptions for more than $1,000,000. Following are the returns: German, $2,108,650; Polish, $1,-750,000; Bohemian, $1,000,000; Jewish, $1,400,000; Italian, $1,280,000; Greek, $1,-180,000; Swedish, $600,000; South Slavic, $539,000; Hungarian, $300,000; Russian, $300,000; Lithuanian, $271,000; Danish, $150,000; French $175,000; Norwegian, $400,000; Armenian, $90,000; Rumanian, $80,000; Belgian, $80,000; Swiss, $30,000; Syrian, $16,500; Assyrian, $15,000; Japanese, $4,000,000. Total, $11,878,150."

30,000 IN MARCH HERE FOR THE LOAN TODAY

Women to Have Large Representation in "Win the War" Parade on Liberty Day.

The chief feature of New York City's celebration of Liberty Day today will be the "Win the War" parade, in which about 30,000 men and women will participate. It is scheduled to start at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Washington Square and will proceed up Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street, where it will be reviewed by a distinguished gathering from the grand stand built in front of the Public Library. The marchers will proceed up the avenue to Fifty-fourth Street, from which point they will disperse. All of the Exchanges and many business houses will close at noon today.

The parade will consist of four divisions, with General George Dyer of the New York Guard as Grand Marshal. Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of Colonel Bacon, now at the front, and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of Major Gen. Bell, commanding at Camp Upton, will be co-marshals of the Woman's Service Flag divisions. On the grand stand will be seated the Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut and the Mayors representing every town in the Second Federal Reserve District, as well as the Earl of Reading and representatives of the French and Italian Governments. All the members of the Liberty Loan Committee will be there and invitations have been sent to ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

The first division is the military and will be preceded by Mayor Hylan and the Committee of Mayors, and the Liberty Loan and Distribution Committees, who leave the line of march at Forty-second Street and join the reviewing party.

The Second Division is the Trades Division and will contain platoons from the Allied Trades of the Rainbow Division, the eighty-six trade associations into which the industry of the city was divided for the purposes of the Liberty Loan campaign. There will also be delegations from the City Departments. Delegations from the public utilities corporations, the Merchants' Associations, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Stock, Cotton, Produce, Consolidated, and other exchanges are also in this division.

The third division is that of the labor organizations and of the colleges, while the fourth is that of the women entitled to bear service flags.

Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, appealed yesterday to the newspapers to aid him in notifying Catholic churches that their women marchers are to assemble in Seventeenth Street east of Fifth Avenue instead of West Twentieth and West Twenty-first Streets, as announced at first.

Prominent among the mothers to ride in the cars of honor are two who have sent six sons each to the fighting front. They are Mrs. William Quinn of Great Neck, Long Island, and Mrs. Louis Rosenberg of North Bergen, New Jersey. Four of the twelve sons were married and had children, and all volunteered.

The formation, marching order, and points of assembly of the Women's Service Flag Division, which is the Fourth Division of the parade, were announced yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee. This division is composed exclusively of women who have been designated by their respective households to carry service flags.

The women relatives of our fighting men will march with special organizations of the wives of soldiers of specific regiments, social organizations, war relief organizations, various war committees, and church delegations.

In the first section of the women's division will be a platoon of the wives and mothers of officers, which was organized by Mrs. Robert Bacon. Among the members of this platoon are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Alvin Krech, Miss Dorothy James, and Mrs. William P. Hamilton.

Behind this platoon will come the wives and mothers of engineers, who have been fighting in France. Then will follow organizations of the women relatives of other soldiers in the service.

Another section of the Woman's Division is comprised of members of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, the Patrolmen's Wives of Greater New York, the National League for Women's Service, with motor corps and canteen service.

Also in the Woman's Division will be platoons from the National Woman's Army, the Junior League, Women's City Club, Colony Club, Colonial Dames of the State of New York, New York State Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Cincinnati, and other women's societies and organizations. Another section is headed by a woman's band in full uniform with the Motor Corps of America following close behind. Then will come the delegations from the churches.

SHOWS SCHEMING FOR WAR.

Letter to Papen Early in 1914 Asked About Blowing Up Trains.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Repeated declarations of the German Emperor, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff that the war was forced upon Germany, and assertions from the same sources that Germany was taken by surprise by the Russian mobilization, give particular interest to certain papers taken from Captain von Papen, late Military Attaché at Washington.

Among the papers which have been published by the British Government in a White Book appears a letter from R. von Wild of the German War Ministry in Berlin to Captain von Papen seeking information regarding the best means of blowing up railroad trains "in the event of a European war." The significant point is that this letter was written March 12, 1914, about five months before the outbreak of war. This letter says:

"According to newspaper reports, several railway trains were blown up by revolutionaries during the troubles in Mexico. In order to form an opinion whether in the event of a European war explosions of this kind would have to be reckoned with, it is requested that, if possible, information should be obtained as to how these attacks have been carried out. Were mines and explosives placed on lines which were little guarded or were the attacks carried out on the trains by igniting a charge of dynamite or by the employment of infernal machines?"

Captain von Papen, replying from Mexico, where it is now known that he was industriously planting the seeds of German propaganda and establishing connections for Germany to use in the event that she should make war upon the United States, did not regard the operations of the Mexican revolutionaries as of any particular value. Four months later he wrote from Mexico City that their usual method of blowing up trains was to plant dynamite under the roadbed and explode it. He added:

"I consider it out of the question that explosions prepared in this way would have to be reckoned with in a European war."

Another letter to von Papen from the manager of the Potsdam branch of the Disconto-Gesellschaft has this postscript:

"P. S.—We have never before seen such preparations for war as are being made at present. German Government stocks fell today 1 per cent."

This letter was regarded as of particular interest by the British compilers of the correspondence in view of its date, July 25, 1914, while negotiations were still in progress to avoid war.

TAX RECEIPTS NOW PUT AT 3 BILLIONS

McAdoo's Income and Excess Profits Estimate—War Expenditure $40,000,000 a Day.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Income and excess profits taxes are now expected to bring about $3,000,000,000 into the Treasury in June, or a half-billion dollars more than estimated before returns were filed. Secretary McAdoo announced this today, giving the first official information that receipts would exceed previous estimates of $1,226,000,-000 from excess profits and $1,200,000,-000 from incomes. The taxes are due June 15.

Despite the size of the taxation income, nearly every dollar will be spent by the time it is collected to meet the $1,000,000,000 monthly excess of Government expenses over ordinary receipts and to redeem the $2,000,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness falling due in June—$1,500,000,000 of tax certificates and $500,000,000 of loan certificates.

Government expenditures, particularly for the army and for shipbuilding, have increased recently so that the monthly outlay for all purposes is more than $1,200,000,000, of which $900,000,-000 is for direct Government or war purposes and $300,000,000 is for loans to the Allies.

Receipts from customs and ordinary internal revenue sources amount to about $200,000,000 a month, leaving a current deficiency of $1,000,000,000. Most of this must be covered ultimately by Liberty Loans.

The war expenditure of the United States this month has been an average of $40,000,000 a day—$30,000,000 for Government purposes and $10,000,000 for allied loans.

The Treasury tonight closed subscription books for the block of a minimum of $500,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, the last to be issued in anticipation of receipts from the Third Liberty Loan. Indications were that the issue had been subscribed fully, although complete reports will not be available for a day or two.

Federal Reserve Banks have received many million dollars from the Third Liberty Loan, mainly in first instalment payments and cash sales, but only $1,-236,000 has been definitely recorded as Treasury receipts.

GERMANS RELEASE EMERY.

Americans and Britons Seized on Aland Islands Also May Be Set Free.

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—American Minister Morris has been informed by Finnish Minister Grippenberg that the Finnish Minister in Berlin reports that negotiations for the release of American and British citizens made prisoner on the Aland Islands some weeks ago are proceeding satisfactorily. Professor Henry Crosby Emery, the American involved, has been released from imprisonment at Dantzig and will shortly be permitted to leave Germany.

Summer shoe styles—Summer comfort and the need for early buying

AT the height of the Palm Beach Season, nine out of every ten women who really know how to dress were wearing white kid shoes.

The Style Committee therefore has no hesitation in recommending "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" as *the* leather for Summer shoes.

"F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" is the only leather which "Fits on the Foot like a Glove on the Hand," assuring the utmost smartness and the maximum degree of warm weather foot comfort. It requires no mussy dressing to preserve its new and unblemished appearance.

"F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81" is made from the highest grade skins, obtained only from abroad. Because of the uncertainty of shipping it is advisable to make your purchases as early as possible.

Look for either of these "F. B. & C." Tags attached to Shoes you buy. They assure durability and comfort. "The Best There Is" in leather.

The better class shops are now showing Summer styles in shoes, both high and low, of "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid "No. 81."

Fashion Publicity Company of New York

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THERE are men—every day growing fewer—who still regard ready-to-wear clothes as a proposition only for those of the familiar "fashion model" proportions. . . . The truth is our varied stock of Kirschbaum clothes provides a wide range of suits individually cut for almost every figure dimension—long or short, stout or thin. . . . In unfinished worsteds, serges and serviceable cassimeres—at prices which are unusually moderate,

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A SALE

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CLOTHES for YOUNG MEN

A world-wide reputation for tailoring clothes for boys, sturdy stout styles that STAND UP, makes it but a natural step that we should continue making for them, when they become young men, clothes of the same kind. To introduce this new department, we are offering a sale of our regular standard high quality clothes at SUBSTANTIAL and IMPORTANT SAVINGS.

Every garment is new. Every garment represents the highest standard of fabric and tailoring. The styles are correct and exclusive to us, the assortments are unbroken, all sizes from 32 to 42.

Top Coats

Raglan and box models, English type coats also of high grade homespun and tweed effects and Oxford and Cambridge velours. All are rain repellant, just as good for sunshiny days as for showers. *Heretofore 24.50 and 28.50.* **21.50**

Knitted Top Coats

One of the most practical and well-liked styles, made of soft worsteds in Oxford and heather mixtures, thoroughly rainproofed. They are non-wrinkling, pack into small space and are the most practical top coat ever devised. They are comfortable, warm and dressy. *Heretofore 28.50.* **24.50**

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A group of two tone Club Worsteds in good shades of Olive and Tan, made in English form-fitting single and double breasted models. Also knitted coats in heather shades and Oxfords. *Heretofore 32.50 and 37.50.* **28.50**

Journeyman Tailored Suits

These suits of blue, gray, green and olive shades in Flannel, English Mill finished Worsted, Serge and Velour, in plain and mixture weaves, are fine examples of the work of our tailoring organization. They are made as fine as garments can be tailored. Nearly all are silk trimmed. *Heretofore 32.50 and 37.50* **28.50**

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Excellent garments tailored from fine selected fabrics, many of which are exclusive. All are distinctive Best & Co. models in Velours, Worsteds, Tweeds and Homespuns. *Heretofore 28.50 and 32.50* **24.50**

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Make your selections from

Saks Suits for Men

$25

¶ Despite the fact that manufacturing costs are higher than at any previous time, woolen prices especially jumping ahead by leaps and bounds, we still offer a *very good* suit at twenty-five dollars.

¶ Suits that have a certain exclusiveness of line, and a degree of quality in the woolens from which they are made that really lifts them out of the popular priced class.

¶ We design and tailor these suits right here in New York. We know just what goes into them from start to finish. And we also know that you will find more genuine value in these suits than is possible in clothing sold through middlemen.

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are featuring an importation of

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for insuring safety at sea.

This should especially interest Americans about to embark for war service in Europe, inasmuch as the "Gieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is in general use among the officers of the British Navy. Made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, it is worn in similar fashion, while its mechanism—simple but ingenious—is readily available for immediate use.

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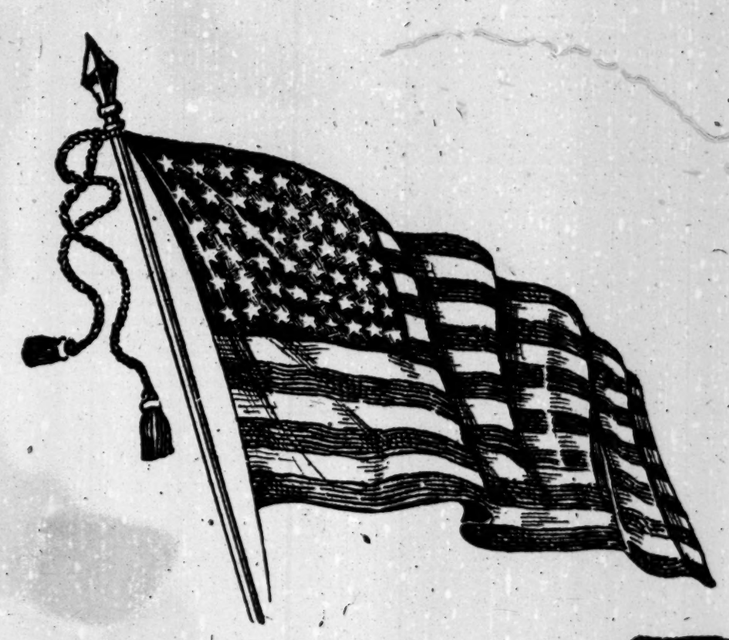

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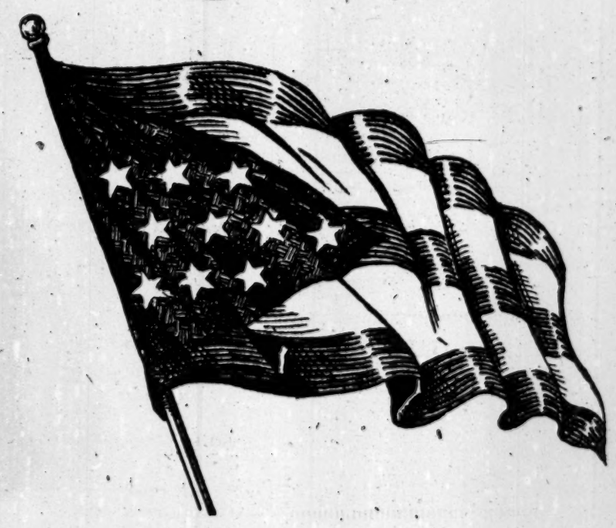

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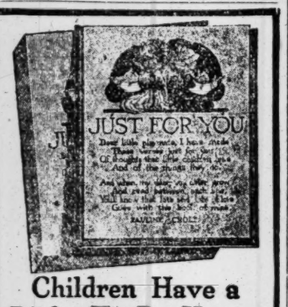

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VINDICTIVE STOOD 1 HOUR UNDER FIRE

Captain of British Raiding Ship Coolly Toured Decks While Zeebrugge Shells Rained on Her.

IN 300 YARDS OF BATTERY

Cruiser's Superstructure Riddled While She Was Held Against the Mole by Bow of Another Vessel.

ABOARD H. M. S. VINDICTIVE, IN DOVER HARBOR, April 25.—A correspondent of The Associated Press visited the cruiser Vindictive today as the guest of Captain Alfred F. B. Carpenter, who commanded her in the expedition last Tuesday against the German submarine base at Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast.

Captain Carpenter received the correspondent with his arm in a sling from a shell splinter wound. The ship showed innumerable signs of conflict, her decks and superstructure being covered with the scars of shells and machine gun hits. During the attack the commander was at the end of the bridge in a small steel box or cabin which had been specially constructed to house a flame thrower. In the course of a long account of the part taken by the Vindictive in the raid Captain Carpenter said to The Associated Press:

"Our chief purpose in the expedition was to distract the attention of the batteries while the block ships ran in, especially the battery of eleven-inch guns which occupied a commanding position at the tip of the mole. Our ship was elaborately prepared for the business of landing soldiers on the mole, which is stone, forty feet high and fifteen feet above the Vindictive's top deck at the state of the tide when the attack took place.

"We had a special superstructure over the upper deck, and three long gangways, or 'brows,' which were designed to take the men up to the level of the mole as soon as we got alongside. Exactly according to plan we ran alongside the mole, approaching it on the port side, where we were equipped with specially built buffers of wood two feet wide.

Put 500 Men Ashore.

"As there was nothing for us to tie up to, we merely dropped anchor there, while the Daffodil kept us against the mole with her nose against the opposite side of our ship. In the fairly heavy sea two of our three gangways were smashed, but the third held, and 500 men swarmed up this onto the mole. This gangway was two feet wide and thirty feet long. The men who went up it included 300 marines and 150 storming seamen from the Vindictive, and fifty or so from the Daffodil. They swarmed up the steel gangway, carrying hand grenades and Lewis guns. No Germans succeeded in approaching the gangway, but a hard hand-to-hand fight took place about 200 yards up the mole toward the shore.

"The Vindictive's bow was pointed toward the shore, so the bridge got the full effect of enemy fire from the shore batteries. One shell exploded against the pilot house, killing nearly all its ten occupants. Another burst in the fighting top, killing a Lieutenant and eight men, who were doing excellent work with two pompoms and four machine guns.

"The battery of 11-inch guns at the end of the mole was only 300 yards away and it kept trying to reach us. The shore batteries also were diligent. Only a few German shells hit our hull, because it was well protected by the wall of the mole, but the upper structure, mast, stacks and ventilators showed above the wall and were riddled. A considerable proportion of our casualties were caused by splinters from these upper works.

"Meanwhile the Daffodil continued to push us against the wall as if no battle was on, and if she had failed to do this none of the members of the landing party would have been able to return to the ship.

Block Ships Pass In.

"Twenty-five minutes after the Vindictive had reached the wall the first block ship passed in and headed for the canal. Two others followed in leisurely fashion while we kept up the fight on the mole. One of the block ships stranded outside of the canal, but the two others got two or three hundred yards inside, where they were successfully sunk across the entrance.

"One difficulty we had in preparing this expedition was that we could not have open practice of what we contemplated doing, for fear the enemy might get information of the plan. Our preparation, therefore, was limited to a certain amount of intensive training at night fighting and bombing, while officers were carefully drilled in dealing with all exigencies likely to occur. All the men were tuned up to a high pitch, and it was with very anxious hearts that we waited for a suitable time to strike, knowing that every day we waited there was a greater chance of our secret leaking out.

"Fifteen minutes after the Vindictive arrived alongside the mole our submarine exploded under the viaduct connecting the mole with the mainland. The Germans had sent a considerable force to this viaduct as soon as the submarine arrived, and these men were gathered on the viaduct, attacking our submersible with machine guns. When the explosion occurred the viaduct and Germans were blown up together. The crew of the submarine, consisting of six men, escaped on board a dinghy to a motor launch.

"Early in the fighting a German shell knocked out our howitzer, which had been getting in some good shots on a big German seaplane station on the mole half a mile away. This is the largest seaplane station in Belgium. Unfortunately, our other guns could not be brought to bear effectively upon it. The shell which disabled the howitzer killed all the members of the gun crew. Many men were also killed by a German shell which hit the mole close to our ship and scattered fragments of steel and stone among the marines assembling on the deck around the gangway.

"The German fire was very hot all the time we lay alongside the mole. At times the German guns reached as high as forty shots per minute. During the hottest part of the fighting I left my station in the flame house and went all around the ship to see how things were going. The spirit of the men was excellent. All they asked was, 'Are we winning?'

"Half an hour after the block ships went in we received the signal to withdraw. The Vindictive's siren was blown, and the men returned from all parts of the mole and thronged down the gangway. We put off after having lain alongside just about an hour. The Germans made no effort to interfere with our getaway other than to continue their heavy firing."

Face Death to Get Ashore.

LONDON, April 25, (To Reuter Ottawa Agency).—In an official narrative of the Zeebrugge affair, issued by the Admiralty tonight, is this description of the landing on the Mole:

"The Vindictive was fitted along her port side with a high false deck, from which ran eighteen gangways by which the storming and demolition parties were to land.

"The men gathered in readiness on the main lower decks, while Colonel Elliott, who was to lead the marines, waited on the false deck just abaft the bridge. Captain Halahan, who commanded the bluejackets, was amidships. The gangways were lowered, and they scraped and rebounded upon the high parapet of the Mole as the Vindictive rolled in the seaway.

"The word for the assault had not yet been given when both leaders were killed, Colonel Elliott by a shell and Captain Halahan by machine gun fire, which swept the decks. The same shell that killed Colonel Elliott also did fearful execution in the forward Stokes mortar battery.

"The men were magnificent; every officer bears the same testimony.

"The mere landing on the Mole was a perilous business. It involved a passage across the crashing and splintering gangways, a drop over the parapet into the field of fire of the German machine guns, which swept its length, and a further drop of some sixteen feet to the surface of the Mole itself. Many were killed and more wounded as they crowded up to the gangways, but nothing hindered the orderly and speedy landing by every gangway.

"Lieutenant Walker, who had his arm carried away by a shell on the upper deck, lay in the darkness while the storming parties trade him under foot. He was recognized and dragged aside by the commander. He raised his arm in greeting. 'Good luck to you,' he called as the rest of the stormers hastened by.

"The lower deck was a shambles as the commander made the rounds of his ship, yet those wounded and dying men raised themselves to cheer as he made his tour."

Quick Rescue from Block Ships.

DOVER, England, April 25, (Associated Press.)—One of the most thrilling incidents of the British naval raid on Zeebrugge last Tuesday was the rescue by two American-built motor launches of nearly 200 members of the crews of two block ships sunk at the entrance to the Bruges Canal. The feat was accomplished under a heavy fire and the actual transfer was made in less than five minutes.

One launch delivered ninety-nine men to the destroyer. The clocklike precision essential to the success of the operation made it impossible to take all the dead and wounded from the block ships, but the participants declare that the loss of personnel in this feature of the enterprise was remarkably small.

The casualties on the block ship sunk at Ostend were still lighter. Twelve men from the crew of one of the Ostend block ships got off in a lifeboat and rowed fourteen hours before being rescued. For two hours of that time they were under a heavy enemy fire, mainly that of machine guns, but they suffered only one casualty.

It was while charging along the Zeebrugge mole at the head of a party of fifteen seamen that Acting Wing Commander Frank A. Brock, who developed the smoke screen for the attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend, was killed, according to an account given today aboard the cruiser Vindictive by one of the Brock party.

"Commander Brock," said the seaman, "was among the first to leave the Vindictive. Armed with a Winchester and a truncheon, he led us across the narrow gangway to the mole and then with a shout beckoned us to follow him toward the outer end with the object of storming a German battery of 11-inch guns. He had not gone many feet, however, before he was hit, evidently by a machine gun bullet.

"He staggered with outstretched arms an instant and then doubled up and rolled over to one side of the mole. In the confusion of the moment I could not see whether he toppled out into the water or not. After a few more casualties, our party received the signal to return to the Vindictive."

SUBMARINE'S WORK DEADLY.

Germans on Viaduct Were Dancing with Joy When She Blew Them Up.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The naval raid at Zeebrugge continues the all-engrossing topic in England, almost to the exclusion of the battle in France, says a Reuter's dispatch from London. Special leave has been granted to the men who participated, and there are columns of interviews in the daily press. Reflecting the spirit of the survivors, one said he would go again tomorrow on a similar errand, even though he knew that he would not return; others expressed a desire "to go into the mainland and fight some other German batteries."

"All the men testify to the gallantry of the commander of the Vindictive," the dispatch adds. "Soon after the German batteries opened fire on the ship her bridge was blown away, but this officer, who escaped injury, continued to navigate the vessel.

"Great praise is voiced for the crews of the submarines which were blown up under a viaduct. There were six men aboard each of these boats. One said his submarine was steered right up to the beach, where it was spotted by the Germans, who turned a searchlight on it. The crew had a little dinghy, into which they tumbled, under the fire of both machine guns and rifles. They got away about 200 yards when the submarine, which was filled with explosives to wreck the viaduct under which it had been placed, blew up.

"Soon a motor boat picked up the crew. The officer commanding the motor boat said that the submarine had been ten minutes beside the viaduct before it was discovered. The German fire was passing over it, and in the meanwhile the submarine was attacking the mole from the outside. The Germans apparently thought it had merely lost its way in an endeavor to get inside the harbor to torpedo something. They consequently sent up a shower of star shells, which greatly assisted the submarine to reach its objective.

"'We could see,' said one of the submarine crew, 'about 200 Germans jumping and dancing on the bridge connecting the mole with the shore. They thought they were going to trap the submarine, but when it was blown up beneath the bridge you can imagine the damage that occurred. For some time after the debris of both bridge and the Germans who had been on it fell around us.

"'A destroyer at one time suddenly turned her searchlight on us, so we promptly torpedoed and sank her.'

"This apparently refers to the destroyer which was also reported to have been set afire by grenades.

"Another motor boat officer said that his boat had torpedoed a German destroyer lying alongside the mole, that a second destroyer had been torpedoed by another boat, and a third rammed and sunk by his own vessel.

"Half way down the mole were wire intrenchments with machine guns sweeping the entire width. This position was captured, and a number of black eyes and minor injuries testified to the fact of hand-to-hand fighting having done the trick.

"The crews of the block ships, obsolete cruisers filled with concrete, stayed aboard until the boats had sunk almost down to the waterline. They then scrambled aboard a motor boat and returned to the ships just in time, for the block ships went down almost as soon as the men jumped away from them.

"Among the ships torpedoed was the old Great Eastern steamer Brussels, the famous Captain Fryatt's ship which the Germans had been using as a torpedo training school. An officer of the Vindictive said that six big German guns on top of the mole were abandoned. The British landing party then advanced along the mole, which is about a mile long and eighty yards wide. Some of the officers carried only heavy sticks.

Into Dazzling Light.

"The men of the lost British destroyer state that when they entered the harbor they emerged from darkness into the most dazzling light, for all the enemy searchlights were focused on them. Enemy guns, big and little, riddled the destroyer from end to end. The knockout was a torpedo in the engine room. The Captain ordered the crew into the forecastle, and they dived and swam through water in their own bunkers. It was the first time that the water was not cold.

"The landing party, which is satisfied that it effected great damage, describes the German firing as of the heaviest, but remarkably wild.

"Naval authorities emphasize the fact that the raid was not an adventure, but a deliberately planned action. It was built on strategy of the highest order."

NO DAMAGE, SAYS BERLIN.

But Dutch Report 25-Yard Hole Blown Through Mole.

BERLIN, April 25, (via London.)—German naval operations off the Flanders coast, says an official statement given out today by the Geramn Admiralty, have in no way been impeded by the British attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—A correspondent of the Telegraaf sends word from the frontier that a hole fully twenty-five yards wide was blown in the Zeebrugge mole by the British submarine which was loaded with explosives and sent against the mole.

OUT TO TWIST DRAGON'S TAIL.

Vindictive's Reply to the Signal, "St. George for England."

LONDON, April 25, (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Captain Carpenter of the Vindictive says that before starting on his dash for Zeebrugge Admiral Keyes signaled, "St. George for England." The Vindictive replied:

"May we give the dragon's tail a damned good twist."

FOUNDED 1856

PROGRESSIVENESS in dress is a prominent chapter in the affairs of men of consequence who are usually marked by their attire.

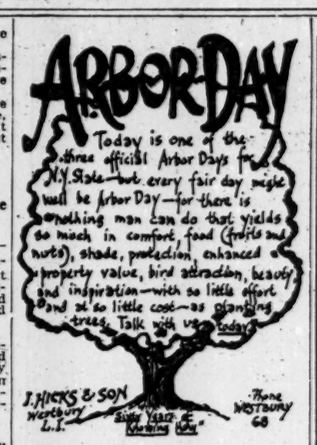
No man need lose caste on the score of raiment—our system of designing and our generous provision of sizes, variety of patterns and models simplify selection.

War Bill vs. Kaiser Bill—which?

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Your money will help the Government finance the war and keep the Kaiser out.

ARBOR DAY


Today is one of the three official Arbor Days for N.Y. State—but every fair day might well be Arbor Day—for there is nothing man can do that yields so much in comfort, food (fruits and nuts), shade, protection, enhanced property value, bird attraction, beauty and inspiration—with so little effort and at so little cost—as planting trees. Talk with us today.
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Gossard

Look for the name *Gossard* on the inside of the corset

It is your guarantee of the original front-lacing corset in which every principle of front lacing has attained its perfect expression.

Do not accept imitations of the original Gossard. It is not economy, for the discriminating woman, if she has been so unfortunate as to purchase an imitation, will soon see that the imitation style is questionable, the imitation workmanship and materials unsatisfactory, and the imitation comfort, imitation indeed.

Priced at $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, $5.50 and up, at the best stores.

THE H. W. GOSSARD CO., Inc.
Largest Makers of Fine Corsets
TORONTO CHICAGO NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES

Corsets

Wear Gossard CORSETS They Lace In Front

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DE PINNA

There has been gathered in this establishment a group of people who are recognized as authorities on matters relating to the dress of boys and girls.

The services of these trained experts are often of great assistance to a parent selecting for her children the proper clothing, headwear and footwear.

Girls' Morning and Play Dresses in ginghams and chambrays, in new models, from $10.50.

Simple Afternoon Dresses, new tailored models, in crepes, chambrays, dimities and ginghams, 4 to 14 years, from $12.50.

Very smart Middy Blouse Dresses in China silks and pongees.

Sailor Suits—De Pinna models in English regulation and Beach Jumper Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 9 years. Made in the best quality of imported fabrics. From $5.50.

Boys' Camp Suits, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials, for boys of 7 to 14 years, $7.50.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

ZEEBRUGGE SHUT AS U-BOAT BASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

man dredger was destroyed. The loss of the dredger, together with the blocking of the channel, must result in the speedy silting up of the waterway, and it will take at least several weeks to clear the passage.

KAISER EXAMINES ZEEBRUGGE DAMAGE

Raid Was "Frustrated," Says a Berlin Telegram Describing His Visit.

LONDON, April 25.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following telegram received from Berlin:

"The Kaiser on Tuesday visited Zeebrugge, the scene of the frustrated English raid. He boarded the mole, where he convinced himself that the damage caused by the blowing up of the railway bridge had already been temporarily repaired and that a final bridging of the gap could be made in a few days. He also satisfied himself of the perfectly good condition of all the structures and installations on the outer part of the mole, which was the object of the attack.

"He then proceeded to the canal lock, where two cement-laden cruisers lie, and at the scene of the nocturnal battle obtained again an exact account from several participant officers.

"The Kaiser got a captured English Captain of marines, who happened to be brought past, to explain the battle. The Captain admitted that the destruction of the installations on the mole and the cutting off of our U-boats from the bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend were long-prepared enterprises and were to be carried out on a big scale.

"A surprise attack had been planned four times, but each time it failed owing to the vigilance of the German outpost boats. Not until Monday night did the thick mist render the raid possible, without, however, obtaining the success intended."

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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Buy Liberty Bonds

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$22.50
Which is far below the actual value of Suits of this Style and Quality.

Suits of Men's Wear Serge and Wool Jersey in models decidedly new and modish.

The Serge Suits, in both braid trimmed and strictly tailored styles, represent the best values offered anywhere at so moderate a price.

The Jersey Suits, on sport lines, with cleverly belted coats, are in the favored shades of grey, taupe, rose, plum, amber and Copenhagen

The Latest Fashions in Women's Serge Capes
A Collection of Unusual Style Interest
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50
Third Floor.

Women Will Find These
Coat Sweaters
Of Shetland Wool, Exceptional Values at
$6.75
300 of these smart Sweaters, in a belted coat model, with becoming sailor collar and sash. In Sport colors, and combinations, that are delightfully new and effective, these are both pretty and practical.

Pure Silk Sweaters
Specially Priced
$21.75
Just 50 of these beautiful Sweaters, novelties of the most ultra and exclusive styles; only one of each model, in lovely colors and color combinations.
Third Floor.

Fancy Printed Georgettes
in light and dark colors at the very special price of
$1.80 yard
Ground Floor.

Lord & Taylor Direct Attention to These
Junior Officers' Uniforms
Uncle Sam's Kiddies' Call to Colors

Enlist your boy in the service of his country by giving him a Junior Officer's Uniform, making him a soldier in the Army of Democracy. He will be as proud as his Dad was with the first pair of long trousers.

These swagger little Suits and Trench Coats are of regulation Khaki Cloth, cut on correct lines, tailored perfectly in every detail, well lined.

Officers' Uniforms, with Sam Brown belt.....$10.00
Caps to match, $2.00

Trench Coats.....$15.00
Aviators' Caps to match, $2.25
Sizes 3 to 10 years.
Fourth Floor.

MARINE CASUALTIES IN FRANCE TOTAL 277

General Barnett's Report Shows That the Corps Has Been Doing Full Share of Fighting

21 OF A COMPANY KILLED

Unit of 250 Men Suffered Losses of Over 50 Per Cent.—Seven Officers Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Major Gen. Barnett, the commandant of the Marine Corps, gave out today a list of casualties sustained by the Marine Corps in battle in France from the time the first brigade went over with the Pershing expedition to date.

The list covers the whole period of the marines' fighting in France from the beginning, and shows that this branch of the service, which is part of the naval service, but whose men in France are serving under General Pershing, has been doing its full share of the fighting.

The casualty list given out today contains a total of 277 names. It shows that seven officers and 235 men were wounded in action, also that thirty-five enlisted men have been killed. Of these twenty-two were killed outright in action, two were accidentally killed and eleven died of wounds received in action.

In making the announcement General Barnett said that no marines were reported missing, which means that no marines have been captured by the Germans. One company in particular has had losses of over 50 per cent. Its identity is not disclosed. This company, however, lost twenty-one men killed and 140 men wounded. The full strength of a company is 250 men.

The marine casualties to date as given out today by General Barnett are as follows:

Killed in Action, 22.

TOTH, CHARLES K., Corporal.
JACKSON, NORMAN R., Corporal.
SMART, HENRY J., Corporal.
FORMALL, JOHN, Corporal.
KUHN, JOHN L., Corporal.
RADA, ALBERT, Jr., Sergeant.
WARREN, EDWARD G., Gunnery Sergeant.
GEHRKE, EMIL H., private.
STEKELBURG, JOHN, private.
GROBER, EDWARD A., private.
WATERMEIR, LEO, private.
ARTHUR, LESLIE H., private.
TITUS, RENE J., private.
WARD, WALTER J., private.
BOLLACK, EDMOND, private.
RODENBO, HUGH B., private.
GEHLERT, EDWARD C., private.
SAMPLES, GLENN, private.
SCHEDEL, ALFRED E., private.
JEWETT, ALLEN W., private.
GILES, WILLIAM E., private.
HOHAN, private, (name now being verified.)

Accidentally Killed, 2.

ROWAN, BERNARD J., Sergeant.
GRAHAM, CHARLES D., private.

Died from Wounds, 11.

GRIMES, CECIL, Sergeant.
BLEDSOE, ROSCOE, Gunnery Sergeant.
WILLIAMS, HARRY R., private.
WHITE, JOHN, private.
RAYMOND, HARRY F., private.
ARTHUR, LESLIE H., private.
BRABOUT, LAWRENCE G., private.
WITTSTEIN, ELI, private.
WILKINSON, CLAUDE L., private.
DAVIS, EUGENE C., private.
REYNOLDS, WALTER, private.

Wounded, Officers, 7.

KARSTAEDT, F. W., Captain.
MILLER, ADOLPH B., Captain.
SHANNON, HAROLD D., First Lieutenant.
MAYNARD, C. B., First Lieutenant.
CLARK, FRED W., Jr., First Lieutenant.
JONES, LOUIS R., First Lieutenant.
BARBER, HARRY H., Second Lieutenant.

Wounded in Action—235.

CORPORALS.

Lamont, Alexander.	Sullivan, Lee W.
Verno, Howard H.	Kallo, Walter.
Martin, Odem P.	Moseley, Edwin.
Ansel, Edward F.	Fitzgerald, Lynn C.
Dunn, John F.	McMullen, John R.
Brown, Aubrey B.	Palmer, Robert S.
Bennett, Sam D.	Lomenick, P. R.
Buckley, Leo C.	Loud, William L.
Chaney, Ralph V.	Myers, William.
Huth, Chester W.	McNamara, Leonard J.
Roberts, Henry E.	Marlowe, Fred M.
Kramer, Fred.	Porter, W. H.
Johnson, Carl W.	Reifenstuhl, A. J.
Riley, James K.	Paschal, Charles G.
Paze, James A.	Schubert, George J.
Stock, Alfred A.	Smith, Harry.

SERGEANTS.

Metzell, Joseph.	Brown, Dudley L.
Cobner, Charles S.	Vories, Donald Dev.
Leavell, Harry W.	Currie, Martin H.
Carraney, Horace.	Kelley, Walter J.
Potties, Lloyd E.	Murray, Frank J.
[illegible]	Plumlee, Clarence E.
Heinen, Leo H.	Uslais, Mike.
Blackford, Wilbert.	Umler, Karl R.
Bailey, Le Roy.	

PRIVATES.

Walburn, Alfred C.	Gibson, Abner L.
Powers, Thomas E.	Gormely, Frank.
Serpas, Ralph J.	Oliver, Wendell H.
Page, John H.	Probert, Francis E.
Hoesli, Anton F.	Strain, Ray.
Herbel, John R.	Young, Harry E.
Thompson, George D.	Domke, Fred H.
Judd, Clarence A.	Sauerbrumm, G. V.
Bonvillain, Ernest H.	Wimberly, Robert H.
Schillenkamp, A. F.	Asbury, William T.
Yonkam, Bernard.	McCoy, James B.
Anderson, Earle O.	Reynolds, David C., Jr.
Hehl, Lambert L.	Spies, Arthur H.
Thomas, Enoch R.	Parker, Jeff M.
Dodson, Ray R.	Sanders, Paul H.
Sellards, Carl M.	Waterman, Walter H.
Martindale, C. P.	Snyder, Earl R.
Markham, Clarence S.	Slocum, Warner E.
Freiman, Curtis H.	Vancil, Kenneth W.
Shaw, Ivan W.	Stoer, Ferdinand T.
Bliss, William R.	Seaman, Cedric.
Hennessy, Harry E.	Snyder, Milo M.
Brinker, Claude E.	Thil, Valentine H.
Ausborne, Sylvanus.	Taub, Philip.
Akin, Guilford L.	Till, Harold.
Alsobrook, James A.	Wells, Edward H.
Anglin, Howard L.	West, Thomas A.
Ayars, Charles W.	Weaver, Leroy L.
Bartz, Albert W.	Wilson, Charles J.
Bayn, Fred O.	Smith, Fred C.
Brannen, Winslow D.	Stover, Jervis E.
Bell, Arthur.	Young, James H.
Barnett, Earl K.	Sosyheim, Vernon D.
Bruton, Harvie.	Williams, Donald E.
Arnold, Morris C.	Tebbe, Milo G.
Brown, Merl W.	Trusler, Fred N.
Atchison, John C.	Van Wormer, Ward B.
Adams, Grover D.	Weld, Rogers B.
Bell, Frank T.	Wissenborn, Elmer T.
Bled, Joseph.	Whitlock, George R.
Benton, Warren G., Jr.	Whittaker, William K.
Becker, John F.	Waters, Robert W.
Barnett, Clarence E.	Weston, Daniel.
Berger, Raymond A.	Wilkinson, George.
Boyer, Thomas D.	Jacobson, Eddie W.
Buckley, Irving J.	King, Joseph.

Kujat, Carl F.
Kimmel, Harry.
Kemp, Le Roy K.
Knox, George F.
Llacks, Arthur.
Leach, James A.
Leonard, Raymond R.
Leuken, Benjamin J.
Mitchell, Eugene.
Murphy, Leon.
McElroy, Bernard J.
Morris, Morril.
Madison, Corbett C.
Meyers, Clarence E.
Mertz, Bert.
Munal, Joseph.
Munroe, Brower.
Mezo, Walter W.
Minkems, Nicholas.
Noble, Elbert P.
Nilles, Charles P.
Nejedly, Louis F.
Newman, Grady.
Olmstead, Charles S.
Peterson, Ernest P.
Palmer, Walter L.
Pierson, Walter E.
Peak, Claud.
Robert, Charles R.
Smith, Jules E.
Woods, Charles I.
Scheel, John R.
Dunn, Frederick J.
Westwater, Richard.
Ward, Ernest S.
Sheets, Eugene S.
Small, Harry R.
Sementowski, John J.
Silney, John F.
Seablom, Conrad N.
Wambish, William J.
Young, Curtis R.
Yampolasky, Frank.
Clausen, Clyde L.
Crothers, Harry H.
Levandewsky, Stanley.
Byers, Elmer C.
Wattling, Frank B.
Hamilton, Frank L.
Fendley, Linton C.
Lafferty, James B.
Johnson, Walker W.
Stewart, Harry.
Kelly, Francis W.
Johnson, Ralph.
Kitchens, Jesse A.
Marshall, James A.
Pennell, Karl S.
Roberts, Benjamin R.
Johnson, Herbert E., Jr.
Jordan, John V.
Jenkins, William D.
Jones, Jack H.
Woodall, Leonard S.
Cleveland, William R.
Wright, Ralph T.
Dowling, Loran A.
Smith, Lucius H.
Steinmetz, Edward J.
Strautmann, Henry B.
Scholtz, Grover C.
Fauble, Arthur N.
Springer, Elva C.
Tevlin, Leo J.
Walters, Louis G.
Pfeiffer, W. M. F.
Steinable, George A.
Stringfellow, Joseph G.
Scott, John B.
Sigler, Herbert.
Seal, Max E.
Fields, Howard H.
Laughter, Chester R.
Robertson, James G., Jr.
Vaught, Clarence A.
Wilson, Harry H.
Simpson, Byron A.
Weber, John.
Teer, Marvin.
Littleton, Andrew J.
Labanta, Dean D., Jr.
Fons, Edmund J.
Williams, Charles E.
Hanz, Willis W.

Died of Wounds—6.

SENGER, EMIL, Sergeant.
EATON, CLARENCE S., private.
MOLINARI, GIUSEPPE, private.
ALEKNO, FRANK, private.
McDERMOT, HORACE G., private.
ROACH, SAMUEL, private.

Died of Disease—7.

CLOUGH, CHARLES H., private.
JOHNSON, ELMER B., private.
KELLY, ALBERT, private.
McPEAK, HARVEY A., private.
MOORE, GEORGE, private.
RATHBURN, EARL BURTON, private.
ZUSCHLAG, ELMER GEORGE, private.

Died of Accident—4.

SCANLON, DANIEL J., Corporal.
FRAZIER, DONALD R., private.
MARQUARDT, JAMES CALDER, Lieutenant.
SAMMONS, ROBERTS, private.

Wounded Severely—5.

JOHNSON, CARL A., Jr., Corporal.
GODIN, OMER A., private.
SIMMONS, JOHN H., private.
ST. CHARLES, NAPOLEON, private.
WILLIAMS, ROGER W., private.

Wounded Slightly—24.

DOLAN, GEORGE F., Sergeant.
BUCKINGHAM, TILL SAMUEL, Corporal.
CHRISTIANSON, FRED D., Corporal.
JOYCE, EDWARD P., Corporal.
ANGELO, NICHOLAS, bugler.
BARROWS, EARL W., private.
BERRY, WALTER F., private.
BIRKLAND, WALTER B., private.
BRISTOW, EVERETT E., private.
CORBITT, JOHN M., private.
GOODNOW, CHARLES F., private.
GULLICKSON, ROY, private.
HADDAD, NASIB, private.
KANE, HARRY A., private.
LE GALL, LEONARD V., private.
McCABE, THEODORE RAND, private.
MELMUK, STEVE, private.
MOULDS, ARTHUR R., private.
MULLANEY, WILLIAM J., private.
MURRAY, HARRY A., private.
NETT, ANDREW J., private.
POWERS, GEORGE M., private.
SEIFRIED, JOHN E., private.
STANTON, PATRICK M., private.

Died of Other Causes—1.

KING, JESSE M., private; gunshot wound.

HOUSE VOTES TO DRAFT MEN REACHING 21

Favors Putting Them at Bottom of List in Classifications—Act Will Affect 700,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The resolution placing men in the selective draft who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was passed by the House today, with slight amendments. The House amended the resolution as adopted by the Senate by stipulating that those thus entering the draft should be placed at the bottom of the list in their respective classifications. Representative Hull of Iowa offered this amendment, which he said was not opposed by the War Department. It was adopted by a vote of 119 to 81.

The House refused to exempt any persons who became 21 years of age since June, 1917. It rejected by a vote of 262 to 29 the Senate amendment exempting divinity and medical students. The original draft law exempted such students from active service upon recommendation or request of the President or dean of a college or divinity school. It was urged in the House that there was no justice in exempting this class of young men, inasmuch as the original bill had already made such exemption, and there was no probability that the country would suffer from a lack of physicians and clergymen.

It is estimated by Provost Marshal General Crowder that fully 700,000 men have become 21 since June 5, 1917, and will be affected by this legislation.

CALL 2,065 MEN HERE.

Draft Contingent Is Ordered to Report at Fort Slocum.

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft in New York, received instructions yesterday to mobilize 2,065 New York City men for service. The men are to proceed to Fort Slocum in the four days beginning May 2. These men will be the first of the New York draft contingents to be called to the colors at a camp other than Camp Upton.

The drive of the Marine Corps to get 40,000 recruits took on added vigor yesterday following the announcement in Washington that marines were in the thick of the fight in Picardy. A marine band of forty pieces was a feature of yesterday's recruiting operations in New York.

General Pershing Reports 49 Casualties; Total in Over-Sea Force Passes 4,000 Mark

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The total number of casualties in the American expeditionary forces in France went beyond the 4,000 mark today, when the War Department announced 49 casualties as reported by General Pershing. These brought the total from the beginning to 4,027. Two were reported killed in action, 6 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 4 died of accident, 5 were wounded severely, 24 were slightly wounded, and 1 died of a gunshot wound. The names of two commissioned officers appear in the list. Lieutenant Lawrence S. Ayer was killed in action. Lieutenant James Calder Marquardt died as the result of an accident. Private Hector E. Rollman, previously reported missing, is now reported a prisoner in Germany, and the necessary correction has been made in the summary given below.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 25.	Total.
Killed in action	296	2	298
Killed by accident	192	4	196
Died of disease	935	7	942
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	107	6	113
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes	48	1	49
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	1,823	20	1,843
Wounded	2,071	29	2,100
Captured	*43	0	*44
Missing	*41	0	*40
Grand total	3,978	49	4,027

*Private Hector E. Rolman, previously reported missing, is now reported a prisoner in Germany, making no change in the total, but involving a shift of one from the Missing to the Captured column.

CASUALTIES REPORTED APRIL 25.

Casualties reported today were as follows:

Killed in Action—2.

AYER, LAURENCE S., Lieutenant.
McCALL, FRANK, private.

Died of Wounds—6.

SENGER, EMIL, Sergeant.
EATON, CLARENCE S., private.
MOLINARI, GIUSEPPE, private.
ALEKNO, FRANK, private.
McDERMOT, HORACE G., private.
ROACH, SAMUEL, private.

Died of Disease—7.

CLOUGH, CHARLES H., private.
JOHNSON, ELMER B., private.
KELLY, ALBERT, private.
McPEAK, HARVEY A., private.
MOORE, GEORGE, private.
RATHBURN, EARL BURTON, private.
ZUSCHLAG, ELMER GEORGE, private.

Died of Accident—4.

SCANLON, DANIEL J., Corporal.
FRAZIER, DONALD R., private.
MARQUARDT, JAMES CALDER, Lieutenant.
SAMMONS, ROBERTS, private.

Wounded Severely—5.

JOHNSON, CARL A., Jr., Corporal.
GODIN, OMER A., private.
SIMMONS, JOHN H., private.
ST. CHARLES, NAPOLEON, private.
WILLIAMS, ROGER W., private.

Wounded Slightly—24.

DOLAN, GEORGE F., Sergeant.
BUCKINGHAM, TILL SAMUEL, Corporal.
CHRISTIANSON, FRED D., Corporal.
JOYCE, EDWARD P., Corporal.
ANGELO, NICHOLAS, bugler.
BARROWS, EARL W., private.
BERRY, WALTER F., private.
BIRKLAND, WALTER B., private.
BRISTOW, EVERETT E., private.
CORBITT, JOHN M., private.
GOODNOW, CHARLES F., private.
GULLICKSON, ROY, private.
HADDAD, NASIB, private.
KANE, HARRY A., private.
LE GALL, LEONARD V., private.
McCABE, THEODORE RAND, private.
MELMUK, STEVE, private.
MOULDS, ARTHUR R., private.
MULLANEY, WILLIAM J., private.
MURRAY, HARRY A., private.
NETT, ANDREW J., private.
POWERS, GEORGE M., private.
SEIFRIED, JOHN E., private.
STANTON, PATRICK M., private.

Died of Other Causes—1.

KING, JESSE M., private; gunshot wound.

OUR MEN FACED 8 TO 1 ODDS AT SEICHEPREY

But Casualties Sustained by American Forces Were Far Under the First Estimates.

CHAPLAINS JOINED IN FIGHT

Father O'Farrell Helped Man a Gun All Night—One Soldier Buried Alive Three Days.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 25, (Associated Press.)—Further details received at headquarters of the engagement around Seicheprey show that the American troops were outnumbered, in some instances, 8 to 1.

More of the American wounded were found today, one of whom was buried alive for three days and had been trampled over by the enemy when he had crawled to the surface. The Germans thought he was dead. The American casualties are considerably less than the first estimates.

When the complete story of this engagement is told the bravery of the regimental Chaplains will be one of the outstanding features. One of them, Father William J. Farrell of West Newton, Mass., went to the assistance of a battery when four of the American gunners were killed and carried up ammunition and helped to keep the gun working all Saturday night. He was injured, but refused to have his wound dressed on Sunday morning until he had carried Myron Dickinson, aged 19, of Bridgeport, Conn., one of his wounded comrades, to a dugout dressing station.

Father Michael O'Connor of Boston and Father Boucher of New Bedford, Mass., took charge of the cooking and washing and carried on the work of serving hot soup and food to the soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The number of Americans killed in the German attack of April 20 near Seicheprey was less than a dozen and the number of injured was about twenty.

These figures, made known today, appeared to give support to the German claim that 183 Americans were captured, since it previously had been admitted that the American casualties were around 200.

John Redmond Left $29,000.

LONDON, April 25.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, who died recently, left an estate of £5,786.

100,000 TEUTONS A PERIL IN SIBERIA

Harbin Officials Consider Them a Grave Menace to Entente Allies' Interests.

HARBIN, Manchuria, March 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia are estimated to number more than 100,000, and in official circles here it is held they constitute a grave menace to the Allied position in the Far East. While the number of released prisoners bearing arms under the Bolshevist flag is not great, even a small number might prove a potent danger if they were permitted to become the organising and directing force behind the Bolsheviki.

With German organization controlling the Bolsheviki, a huge army might be raised in Siberia. It is held here that such a force would be in a position to do incalculable damage and might necessitate the sending of large allied forces to this section.

The greater number of the 100,000 prisoners are in Irkutsk and other large towns to the west, but in Priamuria—that part of Siberia which abuts on Manchuria and which has an outlet to the China Sea—there are between 15,000 and 16,000. They are in encampments at Habarovsk, Blagovestschensk, Nicholsk and other centers. The proportion of prisoners is three to one in favor of the Austrians. Five thousand of the prisoners in Priamuria are officers, most of them being in the camp at Habarovsk.

It is known that in Irkutsk and Western Siberia the Germans, especially the officers, are working with the Bolsheviki. Some released prisoners also are with the Bolshevist forces now fighting against General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Eastern Siberia.

EVERY PACKAGE YOU EAT OF POST TOASTIES

RULES ON NEWSPAPER MEN.

They Are Not Exempt from the Draft, Crowder Rules.

ALBANY, April 25. — Employes of newspapers, no matter in what capacity, are not entitled to deferred classification in the draft, Provost Marshal General Crowder informed State authorities today. By this decision he reversed a recent ruling by a Syracuse exemption board, which held that a newspaper employe was a necessary assistant in a necessary industrial enterprise.

The Provost Marshal General's order says:

"It appears that registrants engaged as employes of newspapers or engaged in general newspaper work are not engaged in an industrial enterprise within the meaning of the law and regulations. Hence it would follow that these papers are not entitled to deferred classifications."

A warning to all persons to refrain from selling or giving intoxicants to drafted men, even if they be without uniform, was sent to all municipal authorities and peace officers of the State today by Major F. S. Hutchinson, in charge of the operation of the draft law in New York. The warning states that the law forbids the sale of intoxicating beverages to any man in the military or naval service of the United States, and that from the minute a draft eligible reports for induction into service he is held to be within the prohibitory provision of the law.

"All Water"

sold by this Company, less cost, will be invested in Liberty Bonds.

These Bonds will be held for the duration of the War.

At your Club, Hotel or Grocer

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Telephone Murray Hill 866

BOOTS AND SADDLES.

The cavalry is fighting again! Photographs of the French and British cavalry near the front shown in the CURRENT PICTURE MID-WEEK. 24 pages of unusual war photos, etched in rotogravure. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Co. At all news stands—10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

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NEW HAYNES SIXES

Ordered for export. Situation abroad releases them for immediate delivery here—at prices hundreds of dollars below the present market value. All new, unused, and factory guaranteed. Fully equipped and in first-class condition. Greatest bargains in the country. On exhibit. Come quick. Many sold—few left.

Immediate deliveries on brand new 5-passenger Haynes Light Six open cars, completely equipped. Big roomy cars..... $1595

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These before-war prices are selling them fast. Prices f. o. b. factory, plus $44 to cover war tax.

The Haynes Automobile Company, 1715 Broadway

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Tri-State Supply Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Bonnell Motor Car Co., 520 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Paterson-Haynes Auto Company, 307 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
J. J. Wacker, 1737 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Louis Blum, 654 Richmond Road, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A.

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If consumers are to pay less for beef, live-stock raisers naturally will receive less for cattle.

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Swift & Company pays for cattle approximately 90 per cent of the price received for beef and by-products. The remaining 10 per cent pays for dressing, freight to market, operation of distributing houses, and in most cases, delivery to the retailer. Net profits also have to come out of this 10 per cent.

This margin cannot be squeezed arbitrarily without danger of crippling the only effective means of performing the complex service of converting cattle into meat and distributing this meat to the fighting forces and to consumers.

Swift & Company's net profit on beef during 1917 was only ¼ of a cent per pound. On all products, it was a little less than four cents on each dollar of sales. Complete elimination of these profits would not affect appreciably retail prices of meat, or farm prices of live stock.

Swift & Company will be glad to co-operate in devising methods that will improve conditions in the meat and live stock industry.

1918 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

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THE brains, the energy, the initiative, and the accumulated experience of a long line of Master Clothes Makers, supplemented by the purchasing power, the selling ability and the value-giving will of one of the foremost retail clothing organizations in America is in and behind every Kuppenheimer Suit and Topcoat that is sold in a Brill store.

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And at the very popular price of $20.00 the Brill Stores offer selection and value opportunities in Brill Clothes specially priced, which cannot be surpasssd anywhere.

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THE best news we can send to our brave boys in France is that we are behind them to our last dollar for VICTORY.

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They have been on the firing line long enough to know that speedy Victory is a matter of men *plus materials with which to fight.*

If they hear that we at home are backing them up with our money, that every dollar we can scrape together is going into the Liberty Loan, they will feel that Victory is on the way.

They will gather new courage and new strength; they will go into battle with new confidence and determination; they will fear nothing and stop at nothing.

Let Us Send Them This Good News!

Let Us Buy Liberty Bonds!

BUY—BUY—BUY—till it hurts!

This is one of several advertisements contributed by

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Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

CONFERENCE RAISES DEMOCRATIC HOPES

Up-State Leaders, Jubilant Over Harmony Achieved, Plan an Aggressive Campaign.

NOW SEEK A CANDIDATE

Door Not Closed Against City Man If Qualified — Attack on Whitman the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 25.—Party leaders who sat as delegates in the conference of up-State Democrats held here yesterday returned to their homes today hopeful and determined to begin at once the intensive work of organization contemplated in preparation for the Gubernatorial campaign this Fall.

Men who had attended similar Democratic gatherings on the eve of State campaigns for a dozen years or more were a unit in declaring that in all that time they had never participated in deliberations pervaded by such a pronounced spirit of harmony and co-operation. On every hand was heard, as the conferees dispersed, predictions that victory would perch on the Democratic banners this Fall. Those who were active in getting up the conference declare that the invigorating and rejuvenating effects of the meeting were less the result of the discussion at the brief public session than of the conferences that were held behind closed doors and the personal talks of delegates at which notes were compared regarding the outlook in the up-State districts.

It is the first time in many years that a squabble between the up-State Democrats and Tammany Hall and its allies in the City of New York has not formed the prelude of a Democratic Gubernatorial campaign. Regardless of reports to the contrary there is nothing of that sort in the air this year. Democratic leaders in New York City had been fully appraised of the purposes of the Syracuse conference in advance and had approved these purposes. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, after the sobering experiences of his unlucky sway as boss of the Democratic State organization during the years of the Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn régimes at Albany, will, it is understood, rest content this year with remaining in the background, permitting the up-State Democrats to pick the candidates and manage the State campaign.

Chance to Get the Farmer Vote.

The Democrats instrumental in bringing about the Syracuse conference are likely to form the nucleus of the dominant element in the Democratic State organization after the primaries next Fall, not only with the consent, but with the active aid of Tammany and its allied organizations. Mr. Murphy is said not to be averse to shifting the centre of gravity in the Democratic State organization from New York City to up-State. For one thing, it is hoped that by such a change the Democrats will be able to make a favorable impression among the farmers who have been a Republican asset, but this year seem on the verge of shifting their allegiance if the Democrats nominate a candidate to their liking.

Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, a son of the late United States Senator Edward Murphy, was one of the active leaders in the movement to bring about the conference. He is in a position where he can do the Democrats a lot of good, because, through his allegiance to ex-Governor Sulzer, he is "solid" with the element within the Democratic organization up-State that clung to Sulzer to the bitter end and which has been slow to forget the fate he suffered at the hands of Tammany.

While it may be assumed that the General Committee appointed by the conference to canvass up-State counties with a view of ascertaining the most available man to nominate for Governor will suggest some up-State man in its report, the conference did not close the door against the selection of a man from below the Bronx if, on the eve of the unofficial Democratic State Convention, some strong man from that section should loom up as the logical candidate. Leaders in the conference who were in a position to speak for prominent Democrats identified with the Wilson Administration advised strongly against any too rigid process of elimination at this early stage.

Harry C. Walker, the Democratic Mayor of Binghamton, although practically unknown outside his own county, seemed to have caught the fancy of a good many up-State Democrats who participated in the deliberations as a Gubernatorial nominee who would prove strong north of the Bronx.

The Drive Against Whitman.

Some progress was made in the private conferences held by the leaders toward mapping out in a tentative way a program for the Fall campaign. An aggressive fight, with the Democrats assuming the offensive at the very start, was advocated by a majority of the leaders. It is probable that the attack on the Whitman Administration will be principally along these lines:

The Governor will be taxed with seeking a third term for the sole purpose of furthering his ambitious project of entering the race for the Presidential nomination in 1920.

He will be charged with using the patronage of his office for the purpose of promoting this personal ambition.

He will be assailed for emulating the example of ex-Governor Odell in combining in his own hands the functions of Chief Executive of the State and boss of the Republican State machine, through forcing the election of George A. Glynn, an employe of his own department at Albany, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Governor will be taxed with insincerity in his advocacy of immediate ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. Should prohibition become a live issue in the campaign the Democrats are prepared to take their stand against ratification on the ground that it represents an invasion of State rights and that local option laws vest in localities at present the greatest freedom of action.

The large increase in the State budgets under the present administration at Albany over those of the last Democratic administration will be assailed as an injustice to the taxpayers at a time when economy is the watchword of the private citizen, and a disregard of President Wilson's injunction against wastefulness, to the end that more money may be available to the Federal Government for the successful prosecution of the war.

The farmers will be told that the Whitman administration has given little consideration to their needs; that the enactment of the township school law on Governor Whitman's recommendation was in disregard of their interests, and that there has been little of real benefit to the farmers to show for the lavish expenditure incurred by the Farms and Markets Council and related bodies, heralded as State agencies for the promotion of the farmers' interests.

There will be many Democratic gatherings in the near future to keep alive the interest of the Democrats in the coming fight. The General Committee, composed of the men and women from up-State localities who hold places on the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee and one representative from each of the Senate districts up-State, will hold a meeting to formulate its report to the conference, probably in Albany, in about three weeks. Another meeting of the conference, at which this report will be received, is also being planned. It will probably be held in this city, but the date has not been fixed. Then there will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to issue its call for the unofficial State Convention, and finally the unofficial convention itself, at which recommendations will be made for the designation of candidates for nomination to State offices and a Democratic State platform adopted. There is some talk, also, of a large rally of Democrats in some up-State city in June, at which addresses would be made by Democrats of national prominence.

TO TRY GEN. DONNELLY.

Accused of Card Playing and Drinking with Junior Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A special court-martial has been ordered for Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, formerly of the Missouri National Guard, now under arrest at Camp Mills, N. Y. General Donnelly has been in command of the 138th Infantry, formed from the old First and Fifth Missouri Regiments.

An official report made by an inspecting officer charges that General Donnelly participated in games of cards with junior officers in which money was passed, that the games were held in the General's tent, and that liquor was served to the players.

Strong influence has been brought to bear on the War Department to have the charges dropped, but Secretary Baker refused to interfere. He is understood to have told members of Congress who approached him that a general officer would receive the same measure of justice as the rawest recruit, but that the sentence in the former case should, in fairness, be more severe because of the opportunity the officer had to familiarize himself with army regulations.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 25.—Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly of the 81st Division, at Camp Mills, who, according to a dispatch from Washington is to be tried by court-martial, today denied that he was to resign under charges. It is understood that these charges were made while the division was at Fort Sill, Okla. Officers at the camp decline to discuss the case.

CITY BREVITIES.

Captain Donald Thompson's Russian war pictures will be shown at the Lexington Theatre this afternoon for the recruiting fund of the Twenty-seventh Division.

A reunion of the Veterans and Knickerbocker Grays will take place this evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Major Gen. W. A. Mann will review the men, and General Daniel Appleton will present a service flag.

Ex-Ambassador Abram I. Elkus was one of the speakers last night at the dinner of the Hay Chapter of the Shield in the Circle of the Jewish Welfare Board, United States Army and Navy, at 15 East Forty-fourth Street.

A prohibition debate between Senator W. L. Jones and Solon Fieldman, national director of the American Temperance League, takes place on Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at Fort Totten today, will review the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Coast Artillery, commanded by Colonel Alston Hamilton.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Catholic Seamen's Mission, at 422 West Street, will be held this evening in the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street. Among those who will appear will be Blanche Ring, Harry Lauder, and other professional talent. The mission is directed by the Rev. Philip J. Magrath.

ST. PAUL TIPS OVER; SINKS AT HER PIER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

nest. Her mainmast next caught and was snapped off just above the deck. The fact that the ship turned over instead of settling on an even keel is accepted as evidence that an open port caused the accident and not the opening of the sea cocks as has been rumored.

Immediately following the accident there were reports of great loss of life. These were traced down and after the American Line list and the payroll of the dry dock company had been checked up it was officially stated that but three men were missing. No names were made public, but unofficially it was said that one of those not accounted for was a Junior Engineer.

A score or more men were injured and some had to be attended by Dr. Nelson of New York Hospital. They were:

CRAY, WILLIAM, 25 years old, a special detective, of Toledo and Jennings Streets, Elmhurst; lacerations of both hands, received when sliding down a rope to the lighter from the steamer.

GREENE, FRANK, 43 years old, special detective, 389 Butler Street, Brooklyn; abrasions of the head.

ASCERSIO, JOSEPH, 32, boiler scraper, of 145 Thompson Street; lacerations of right hand.

SPOSSO, PIETRO, 31, boiler scraper, 62 Thompson Street; contusions of head.

Immediately after the accident a heavy guard of military, police, and coast guard was thrown about the piers, while Government tugs took positions outside. War zone passes were not honored. Three photographers who tried to take pictures near the scene were arrested and their cameras taken away from them.

The company gave out this statement last night:

"The steamer St. Paul had been in dry dock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, since Thursday last, and left the dry dock this morning for her pier. No difficulty of any kind was experienced in transferring the steamer between the dry dock and her pier; but when coming alongside her berth, on the south side of Pier 61, the steamer suddenly took a heavy list toward the pier and sank. It is deeply regretted that three men who were on board the steamer at the time of the accident are still to be accounted for, and it is feared that they lost their lives. It is impossible now to ascertain the cause of the accident, and operations to raise the steamer were at once commenced."

Almost before the St. Paul began to settle in the mud at the river bottom wrecking boats of the Merrit Chapman Company were alongside and preparations begun for pumping her out and raising her. The ship had no cargo and aside from the damage to her machinery and interior furnishings the loss will be confined to the cost of salvage operations.

Used in Spanish-American War.

In the course of an eventful career the American liner St. Paul saw service in the Spanish-American war as a cruiser, was in collision was a British warship, and but lately was chased by a U-boat. She arrived here last on April 15.

When the St. Paul was taken over by the Government, with the St. Louis, the New York, and the Paris, for the Spanish-American war her charter called for $2,500 a day for the term of her service. When she went out to look for Spanish warships she was manned by her own crew, but commanded by naval officers.

In April, 1908, the St. Paul, while making her way down the Solent in heavy weather, cut down and sank the British cruiser Gladiator. She stood by and carried the survivors back to Southampton.

The St. Paul is a steel, twin-screw steamer of 10,230 tons, one of the largest American liners. She is 535.5 feet long, has a beam of 63 feet and a depth of 26.8 feet. She was built in 1895 by W. Cramps & Sons of Philadelphia, and is owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company. She is registered at New York.

Another recorded case of a passenger liner sinking at her pier is that of the old White Star liner Germanic. Some years ago during Winter the accumulation of ice on her superstructure caused the Germanic to list so far over that water poured into her and she settled on the bottom at her pier.

Moves to Check Sedition in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 25.—Governor Lowden today perfected, in co-operation with the Federal Government, an anti-sedition organization, which, it is promised, will deal promptly with disloyalty and at the same time prevent lynchings, such as that recently at Collinsville. J. Herbert Cole, who has been head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Detroit, will take charge in Illinois.

MUSIC IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

Famous Artists to Take Part In Great Polo Grounds Entertainment.

A musical festival will be held at the Polo Grounds on June 2 in behalf of the War Savings Stamps campaign, it was announced yesterday by the War Savings Stamps Committee. Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, lent by the Navy Department, will act as musical director, supported by a large military band. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be sung, with the leading rôles filled by well-known opera singers. High school children and college students will join with various choral societies in the entertainment.

The Polo Grounds have been lent by the New York Baseball Club for the entertainment. Captain Charles B. Dillingham is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Theodore Bauer, Vice Chairman in charge of the program, and Mark A. Leuscher, Vice Chairman in charge of finance and publicity.

Singers who wish to volunteer should communicate with Mr. Bauer at 102 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Belgian Commission at Columbia.

Members of the Belgian Commission in this country to study industrial management and labor conditions got their first glimpse of an American university yesterday when they visited Columbia and were escorted through several of the schools, including the technical departments, Barnard College, and the School of Journalism. The Commissioners called on President Nicholas Murray Butler and were luncheon guests of Professor L. H. Baekeland at the Faculty Club.

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in cuisine and unfailingly satisfying in service and tone of surroundings, Shanley's assures you of the utmost in dinner enjoyment.
There are twenty sterling features in the big cabaret bill. Evenings, seven to one.
Jot it down while you think of it—Shanley's for luncheon---90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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The reason we can combine *real quality* with such *moderate cost* is we permanently practice thrift and don't just occasionally preach it.
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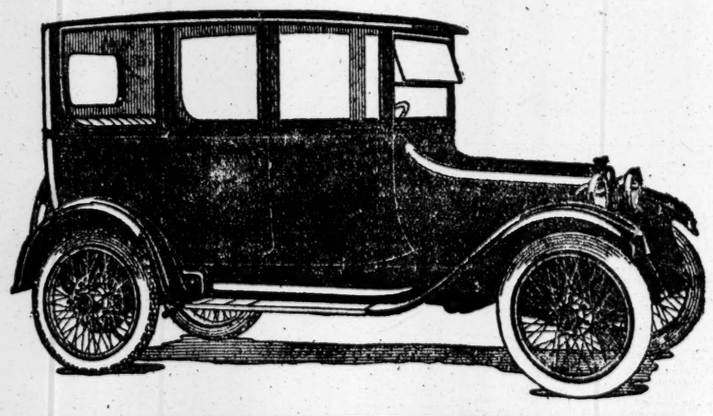
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TRADE MARK

SENATORS OVERCOME YANKEES' EARLY LEAD AND ARE VICTORS IN SECOND GAME

BAKER IS AROUSED BY CLOSE DECISION

Usually Taciturn Player Flares Up in Game Which Senators Take from Yanks.

DINEEN WINS ARGUMENT

Umpire Holds Ground, but Third Baseman Gets Even by Driving Out Home Run.

John Franklin Baker, the same Home Run Baker who plays the dizzy corner for the Yanks, is a man of very few words. His temper is as smooth as a placid lake, and in his long baseball career J. Franklin has never lost his grip on either tongue or temper. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds, where the Yankees lost a game to Washington by a 7 to 5 score, Baker became so excited at Umpire Bill Dineen over a close decision at third base that his tongue became loosened and vitriolic words fell from his lips in large portions, while his temper blazed up like a gas house fire on a dark night.

If there is a more silent man on the Yankee club than Baker, that individual is Roger Peckinpaugh, the Yank Captain. Baker and Peck are the Sphinx brothers of the American League. They rarely speak during a ball game unless it is to comment on the weather. To their credit it can be said that neither of them ever commented on an umpire until yesterday. When Peck saw his twin in silence flare up in conversation, Peck could hold his peace no longer, so he also rushed up to the umpire, and shafts of biting conversation bounded all around Dineen's head. The other players were so shocked to see Baker and Peckinpaugh rush the umpire that they stood back in astonishment.

The decision which caused Baker and Peck to shatter the silence of ages was when Lavan was caught off third base. Any one who knows Baker and Peck can gamble that the players were probably right when they questioned Dineen's decision. From the stands it looked as if Lavan was out. Every fan in the stands voted with the players, but Dineen's minority finding stood.

Caldwell Shavered from Mound.

The Yanks had the Senators beaten easily up to the sixth, when Ray Caldwell, who had been tottering on the edge of nervous prostration for several innings, was batted out of the game. Slim Love came in to permit Washington to tie up the score at 4 to 4. Griffith's crowd took a one run lead in the first of the eighth, and the Yanks tied it up again in their half at 5 to 5. Mogridge pitched for the Yanks in the ninth, and Washington plastered him so hard that two doubles and a single drove in two runs, which gave Washington the victory.

The pitcher who held the Yankees in check during the last few innings was no other than that old Brooklyn inhabitant, Earl Yingling. When he first came to Brooklyn the natives over there thought he was a Chinaman, and spelled his name Ying Ling. Ying had a hard time convincing Brooklyn that he didn't run a laundry. Ying is a much better pitcher now than when he was in Brooklyn.

The Yanks hit Harry Harper hard in the first three innings, and five hits and three passes gave the Yanks three runs. In the same three innings the Senators hit Caldwell even harder, but they made poor use of their blows, for six hits and a pass gave them only one run.

Gilhooley walked in the first and Peck singled to centre. Gilhooley scooted to third, and when none of the Washington players massed around third attempted to stop Milan's throw from centre field, Gilhooley continued home and Peck stopped at third. Pratt's single sent Peck home.

Schulte batted for Harper in the third and fanned. Shotton singled, and so did Lavan. Milan's single sent Shotton across the plate. Judge got a pass and loaded the bases, but Morgan lined to Miller for the third out and paused Washington for a while in their mad flight. Miller, by the way, played a great game in centre field. He grabbed nine fly balls and fielded grounders like Tris Speaker.

Gilhooley Scores Again.

In their portion of the same inning the Yonks added another run. Gilhooley got an infield tap and went to third when Peck spilled an unapproachable little hit in the infield. Baker got a pass, and there was no more room on the bases. While Pratt was being thrown out by Morgan Gilhooley scored.

In the fifth Baker fell into his old ways, and smashed a home run against the right field grand stand. The Yanks were leading comfortably at the large end of the 4 to 1 score when Washington came to bat in the sixth. Shanks singled, and went to third when Joe Judge hit to right. Morgan's single to left pushed Shanks home, and this same single also pushed Caldwell into the clubhouse. Love faced Foster and Foster sent a high fly to centre. Ainsmith's single scored Judge, and Morgan counted while Shaw was forcing Ainsmith at second. That tied the score.

Judge opened the eighth with a double to left and went up a station on Morgan's sacrifice. Foster's sacrifice fly to Miller sent Judge home, and put Washington in the lead. The Yanks immediately tied it again. Pipp walked and went to third on Bodie's first single at the Polo Grounds since he joined the Yanks. Pipp tallied the tieing run when Lavan juggled Hannah's grounder.

With Mogridge pitching in the ninth, and one gone, Shotton gave a fine exhibiton of his great speed in getting down to first. He went to third on Lavan's double, and when Milan cracked a two-bager to left Shotton and Lavan both sneaked in, and that was the end of a long afternoon.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	2	2	1	0	Gilhooley,rf	3	2	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	4	1	3	0	6	P'paugh,ss	5	1	3	3	8
Milan,cf	5	0	3	0	1	Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Shanks,lf	5	1	1	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Judge,1b	4	2	2	12	0	Ripp,1b	3	1	0	6	0
Morgan,2b	3	1	2	3	3	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Foster,3b	3	0	1	4	2	Miller,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	4	2	Hannah,c	4	0	1	3	4
Harper,p	0	0	0	0	1	Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	0
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0	Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0	cBeck	1	0	0	0	0
bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	1
Yingling,p	1	0	0	1	1	dVick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	15	27	16	Total	35	5	8	27	10

a Batted for Harper in third.
b Batted for Shaw in sixth.
c Batted for Love in eighth.
d Batted for Gilhooley in ninth.

Errors—Shotton, Lavan, Milan, Foster.

Washington .....001 003 012—7
New York .....201 010 010—5

Two-base hits—Judge, Lavan, Milan. Home run—Baker. Stolen base—Lavan. Sacrifice hit—Morgan. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Double plays—Hannah and Baker; Yingling and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; Love, 1; Harper, 2; Shaw, 1. Hits—Off Harper, 5 in 2 innings; Shaw, 3 in 3; Yingling, 2 in 4; Caldwell, 0 in 5, (none out in sixth;) Love, 3 in 3; Mogridge, 3 in 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Love, 1; Shaw, 1; Yingling, 1. Winning pitcher—Yingling. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

Waters Pitches in Form.

Waters, pitching for St. John's against Cooper Union yesterday, allowed only four men to reach first and none to get to second, St. John's winning at 4 to 0.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. John's 201 001 00x	4	5	1
Cooper Union 000 000 000	0	2	6

Batteries—Waters and Lyons; Goldman and Guttman.

Baseball Today, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 7; New York, 5.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 4.
Chicago at St. Louis, (Rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 5, (10 innings.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	5	2	.800
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Detroit	2	2	.500
New York	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Washington	3	5	.375
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	0	1000
Philadelphia	6	2	.750
Cincinnati	4	3	.429
Chicago	4	3	.429
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Boston	2	6	.250
Brooklyn	0	8	.000

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INDIAN SUBS BEAT DETROIT.

Dutch Schaefer Helps Cleveland Down Tigers, 8 to 4.

DETROIT, April 25.—Using a team made up mostly of substitutes, Cleveland won from Detroit, 8 to 4, mainly through their ability to hit Finneran and fast base running. One of the substitutes the visitors put in the game was Herman Schaefer, who played a splendid fielding game at second.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Onslow,lf	5	0	1	0	0	Dressen,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Wood,lf	1	0	1	0	0	Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	3
Halt,ss	5	2	3	1	3	Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Ellison,rf	2	0	0	4	0
Roth,rf	3	1	1	4	1	Dyer,rf	2	0	0	0	1
Williams,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Walker,cf	3	2	2	2	0
Getz,3b	1	1	0	0	5	Young,2b	4	2	1	3	2
Schaefer,2b	5	2	0	3	3	Stanage,c	4	0	1	1	0
O'Neill,c	4	1	3	5	0	Finneran,p	1	0	0	1	2
Coumbe,p	3	0	1	0	6	Hall,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	0
						C.Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
						bYelle	1	0	1	0	0
						cJ.Cobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	8	18	27	18	Total	36	4	8	27	13

a Batted for Finneran in fifth inning.
b Batted for Hall in seventh inning.
c Batted for Kallio in eighth inning.

Errors—Onslow, Coumbe, Walker.

Cleveland .....1 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 2—8
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—4

Two-base hits—Walker, Williams, Young, Dressen, Speaker. Three-base hit—O'Neill. Stolen bases—Halt, Schaefer, Roth, 3; Speaker. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice flies—Coumbe, 2. Double plays—Roth and O'Neill; Vitt and Dressen. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneral, 3; Coumbe, 4; Hall, 2; Kallio, 1; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Finneran, 7 in 5 innings; Hall, 2 in 2; Kallio, 2 in 1; Jones, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hall, (Getz.) Wild pitch—Finneran. Passed ball—Stanage. Losing pitcher—Finneran.

MATTY MAY GO TO FRANCE.

Popular Baseball Leader to Decide Question Soon.

A decision as to whether Christopher Mathewson will be released from the management of the Cincinnati National League club in order to go to France to promote baseball among the American troops may be reached at a conference in Pittsburgh today between Mathewson and August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati club.

A telegram to this effect was received here from Mr. Herrmann today by William Sloane, Chairman of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Sloane yesterday sent telegrams to the Cincinnati President and Mathewson, asking that the manager be sacrificed from major league baseball so he might respond to an appeal received from France for Mathewson's services there.

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TRIPLE BY M'CARTY DEFEATS BROOKLYN

Giants Continue Winning Record by Trouncing Dodgers in Tenth-Inning Rally.

The Dodgers almost broke into the winning column yesterday when they renewed hostilities with the Giants at Ebbets Field. With a ninth inning rally they drew even with their rivals from Manhattan, but when Lew McCarty came forth in the tenth with a mighty wallop and scored on Wilhoit's sacrifice fly, the Robins were once more forced to be content with the short end of the score. All of which may go to prove that it was a bit of bad judgment when this same McCarty was traded by Brooklyn to New York.

Not only did the Dodgers make a belated rally, but they started off with three runs in the initial inning. It was not until the fourth inning that McGraw's men were able to draw even, but after that they forged ahead and the game looked as good as ever when the first of the Robins came to bat in the ninth.

Pol Perritt, who had been unsteady on several occasions, was the object of a heavy bombardment. Daubert singled and Myers brought him home with a double to centre, that rolled out and shook hands with the man at the score board. Johnston cracked a single to Fletcher, and Myers, coming down from second, crossed in front of the ball so that Fletcher's eyesight suffered an eclipse, and the sphere trickled out to left field, Myers scoring. A sacrifice by Hickman advanced Johnston to second, and then came one of those plays which may, even in baseball, be called lucky.

With the score tied and only one out, O'Rourke lined the ball toward centre field. By all the rules of the game Larry Doyle should have been perched some ten yards out of the line of flight, but, instead, he was right in the path of the hit and a neat double play was enacted by Doyle, unassisted. The Giants still had a punch left and the winning run was made, with McCarty's triple as the foundation, in the tenth inning.

Meanwhile the ball fell to the turf without opposition and Olson was plugging along around the circuit. Heinie Zim, seeing that the rest of the Giants

The fielding gem of the day was Johnston's catch of Holke's drive in the fourth inning which went as a sacrifice when Doyle scored. The Dodger outfielder had to almost dig the ball out of the turf as he came in on a gallop.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	6	1	4	0	0	Olson,ss	4	1	2	5	1
Kauff,cf	3	1	0	1	0	O'Mara,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Burns,lf	4	0	3	5	1	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	1	2	Myers,cf	4	2	2	5	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	0	3	2	Johnston,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Fletcher,ss	5	1	2	1	7	Hickman,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	13	2	O'Rourke,2b	4	0	0	1	8
McCarty,c	5	0	3	2	0	Kreuger,c	4	0	0	3	2
Rariden,c	0	0	0	1	0	Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	3
Perritt,p	3	0	0	0	1	Griner,p	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0
aThorpe	0	1	0	0	0	cMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bWilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	dMiller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	13	30	20	Total	34	5	9	30	14

a Ran for McCarty in tenth.
b Batted for Perritt in tenth.
c Batted for Marquard in eighth.
d Batted for Cheney in tenth.

Errors—O'Mara, (2,) O'Rourke, Marquard.

New York .....0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1—6
Brooklyn .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Young, Fletcher, Myers, Hickman. Three-base hits—McCarty, Olson, Hickman. Stolen bases—Kauff, McCarty, Myers. Sacrifice hits—Kauff, Burns, Daubert, Hickman. Sacrifice flies—Holke, Perritt, Wilhoit. Double plays—O'Rourke and Daubert; Doyle, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Griner, 2; Perritt, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 9 in 8; Griner, 2 in 1; Cheney, 2 in 1; Perritt, 0 in 0; Anderson, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Marquard, 3; Perritt, 2; Anderson, 1. Winning pitcher—Perritt. Losing Pitcher—Cheney.

YANKEES BUY TOM CLARKE.

Veteran Cincinnati Catcher Purchased by Manager Huggins.

Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees added an experienced catcher to his staff of backstops yesterday when he purchased Tommy Clarke outright from Cincinnati. Clarke is well known hereabout, his home being in Corona, L. I.

He first played with Montreal in the old Eastern League, and joined Cincinnati in 1909, and has been playing with the Reds since that time. Huggins has Hannah, Walters and Ruel, all young catchers, and wanted a veteran to support the catching department. Walters broke a thumb on the training trip and will not be able to catch for some time.

CATON'S TALLY BEATS REDS.

Carey's Bunt Sends Pirate Home and Matty's Club Loses, 1 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—In a game in which good pitching and brilliant fielding were features, Pittsburgh opened the home season today by defeating Cincinnati, 1 to 0.

The only run of the game was scored in the first inning on Caton's single, a sacrifice by Mollwitz, and a bunt by Carey.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	1	1	0	1	Groh,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	11	0	L. Magee,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Carey,cf	3	0	1	7	0	Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	1	5	0	S. Magee,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Griffith,rf	2	0	0	2	0
King,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Neale,lf	3	0	0	1	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	0	2	Blackb'n,as	3	0	0	2	3
Schmidt,c	3	0	1	1	1	Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	1
Miller,p	3	0	0	0	4	Schneider,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	1	5	27	10	Total	28	0	3	24	14

Error—Blackburn.

Pittsburgh .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—S. Magee, Mollwitz. Stolen bases—Mollwitz. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz. Double plays—Blackburn, L. Magee, and S. Magee; Blackburn and Groh; Mollwitz, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 1; Miller, 2. Struck out—By Schneider, 3. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Schneider.

BRAVES NOSE OUT PHILS.

Powell's Heavy Hitting Helps Them to Win, 6 to 5.

BOSTON, April 25.—Boston defeated Philadelphia 6 to 5 in a loosely played game today. The hitting of Powell, with two triples and a single, was the feature. His second triple, made in the seventh inning, scored Massey from second, and Powell, in turn, scored with Boston's last run on Konetchy's sacrifice fly.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Massey,lf	3	2	2	0	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	2	4	2
Herzog,ss	3	0	0	2	3	McGaffigan,2b	5	0	1	2	5
Powell,cf	4	1	3	4	0	Stock,3b	4	1	0	1	3
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	1	Cravath,rf	5	2	1	1	0
Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	3	Luderus,1b	5	1	2	9	1
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	4	1	Whitted,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Conway,2b	4	1	0	2	0	Meusel,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Rawlings,2b	0	0	0	1	0	Adams,c	4	1	1	0	0
Wilson,c	4	1	1	5	0	Tincup,p	0	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	2	1	1	0	5	P'dergast,p	3	0	0	1	4
						Dilhoefer,c	1	0	0	1	0
						aFitzgerald	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	10	27	13	Total	36	5	9	24	15

a Ran for Adams in eighth.

Errors—Bancroft, McGaffigan, Stock, Herzog, (2,) Conway.

Boston .....0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 x—6
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0—5

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Luderus, Smith. Three-base hits—Powell, (2.) Stolen bases—Whitted, (2,) Adams, Conway. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Konetchy. Double plays—Prendergast and Luderus; McGaffigan, Bancroft, and Luderus; Prendergast, Stock, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 2; Tincup, 2; Nehf, 5. Hits—Off Prendergast, 10 in 7 innings; Tincup, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Tincup, 1; Nehf, 5. Losing pitcher—Prendergast.

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BUY LIBERTY BONDS TO-DAY TO KEEP HELL OUT OF AMERICA TO-MORROW!

AUNTIE WINNER IN PERRYVILLE STAKES

Carman's Filly Shows Way to Good Field of Two-Year-Olds at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 25.—Richard F. Carman's Uncle filly, Auntie, added greatly to her reputation this afternoon by winning the Perryville Stakes, defeating a field that included some of the best youngsters seen out this year.

It was expected that Agnes Cook and Esquimaux from the Garth stable would give Auntie a tussle, but these smart two-year-olds were left behind in the early running and never had a chance. E. McBride's Little Maudie provided the early opposition, but was faded into the ground, allowing the outsider, Frank Weir's Marmion, to take the place a length behind Auntie.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, purse $600; four and a half furlongs. Cresson, 112 pounds, (Robinson,) $3.10, $2.70, and $2.30, won; Green Mint, 110, (Peak,) $5.30 and $3.20, second; Frizeur, 107, (McAtee,) $2.90 third. Time—0:54 1-5. Mahony, Eddie McBride, Star Fancy, Dr. Rae, and Xalapa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, about two miles; purse $700. Pandean, 147 pounds, (Allen,) $4, $3.80, and $3.20, won; Little Horn, 145, (Callahan,) $24.30 and $11.50, second; Porin, 147, (Clark,) $20.20 third. Time—4:28. Bob Redfield, Millwinning, First Out, Clootz, Sea Coast 2d, and Turmoil also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5. Grey Eagle, 93 pounds, (Mergler,) $7.40, $3.40, and $2.70 won; Rollin Laird, 107, (Rodriguez,) $4 and $3.60, second; Charles Cannell, 107, (Bullman,) $3.20 third. Lotus, Annie Edgar, Hyfa, Tranby, Favorite Article, Anita, Lycia, Sam Pickett, Darkey, El Mahda, Hazel Dale, Bert Williams, and Tioga also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Perryville, selling, $1,000 added, four and a half furlongs. Auntie, 98 pounds, (Dominick,) $10.70, $7.20, and $4.50, won; Marmon, 104, (Molesworth,) $65.80, $35.90 second; Little Maudie, 100, (McAtee,) $8, third. Time—0:54 3-5. Superba, Tommy Waac, Jack Leary, Bagheera, Esquimau, Agnes Cook, and Cain Spring also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, fillies and mares, $700 added, handicap, six furlongs. Priscilla Mullens, 126 pounds, (Lyke,) $6.80, $4.80, and $2.90, won; Yankee Witch, 120 (Kummer,) $3.80 and $2.70, second; Celto, 123, (Ambrose,) $3.20, third. Time—1:14. Crepuscule, Favour, and Cobalt Lass also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $600; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Blazonry, 105 pounds, (Atkinson,) $4.60, $2.90, and $2.50, won; Lord Herbert, 102, (Stalker,) $3 and $2.80, second; Senator Broderick, 104, (Rodriguez,) $4, third. Time—1:47. Beautiful Kathryn, Postage Stamp, Treadlightly 2d, Boy Blue, and Dublin Mary also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Bierman, 108 pounds, (A. Collins,) $25.60, $9.30, and $5.10, won; Lazy Lou, 96, (Stalker,) $8 and $4.80, second; Starter, 106, (Molesworth,) $5, third. Time—1:49. Boxer, Flare, Bucknall, Miss Fannie, Blackford, Marblehead, Casaba, Dolina, Soldier, Curlicue, Stalwart Helen, and Peep Again also ran.

HENDRIX BEATS CARDINALS.

His Pitching and Batting Big Factor in Cubs' Victory, 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Erratic fielding by Smith and Niehoff coupled with timely hitting by Hendrix and Paskert, gave Chicago a 3 to 2 victory over St. Louis today. Hendrix led the attack for the locals with three hits, which included a triple and a double.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Smith,cf	4	0	0	3	2
Barber,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Mann,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Baird,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Paskert,cf	3	0	2	2	0	Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	0	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	16	0	Cruise,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Kilduff,2b	3	0	0	2	5	Pauletto,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Deal,3b	2	0	0	1	2	Smyth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Killifer,c	3	0	1	4	3	Snyder,c	3	0	2	1	0
Hendrix,p	3	1	3	0	7	aBetzel	0	0	0	0	0
						Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Packard,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Gonzales,c	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	27	20	Total	32	2	8	24	14

a Ran for Snyder in the eighth inning.

Errors—Kilduff, (2); Smith, Niehoff.

Chicago .....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
St. Louis .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Hendrix. Three-base hit—Hendrix. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Packard. Double plays—Deal, Kilduff, and Merkle; Smith and Paulette. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 5. First on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Horstman, 1; Packard, 1. Hits—Off Packard, 8 in 7 innings; Horstman, 0 in 1; Hendrix, 8 in 9. Struck out—By Hendrix, 3; Packard, 1. Winning pitcher—Hendrix. Losing pitcher—Packard.

MACK'S PITCHERS WEAKEN.

Trio of Twirlers Fail to Bother Boston Red Sox.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Philadelphia's three pitchers were wild and ineffective today, and the Boston Red Sox had no trouble winning, 6 to 1. Fahey passed the first four men that faced him in the fourth.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Jamieson,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Shean,2b	3	1	2	0	3	Kopp,lf	5	0	1	4	2
Strunk,cf	5	1	4	1	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Schang,lf	3	2	0	2	0	Burns,1b	3	0	2	7	0
McInnis,3b	4	1	3	2	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Shannon,2b	4	0	2	6	6
Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Dugan,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Agnew,c	3	1	1	8	0	McAvoy,c	4	0	1	4	4
Mays,p	3	0	0	0	4	Adams,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Fahey,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Geary,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aDavidson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	12	27	8	Total	36	1	9	27	16

a Batted for Geary in ninth.

Error—Burns.

Boston .....1 1 1 0 2 0 0 1—6
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—McInnis, Shannon. Sacrifice hit—Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double plays—Dugan, Shannon, and Burns; Shannon and Burns. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 10. First on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 1; Adams, 3; Fahey, 7; Geary, 1; Hits—Off Adams, 4 in 2; Fahey, 1 in 2; (none out in fifth;) Geary, 7 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Mays (Burns). Struck out—By Mays, 6; Geary, 2. Losing pitcher—Adams.

HORSE ADDS MITE TO LIBERTY LOAN

Virginia, Saddle Mare, Sold Again to Help Fund at Durland Show.

Chief among the many interesting features of the New York Spring Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy last night was the auctioning-off of the saddle mare Virginia, a horse which has a unique history in that it has been instrumental in raising more than $5,000 for the Liberty Loan within the last two weeks. In that time the horse has had various owners, and just at the present time it is the joint property of three

WORTHINGTON LOW IN LAKEWOOD GOLF

English Player Leads Field in Annual Spring Tourney with a Round of 82.

SCORING UNUSUALLY HIGH

Not a Contestant Gets Under 80 for First Time in Many Years of Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 25.—For the first time in years a qualifying field has been run off in a tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood without one contestant playing under 80. The medal was won by J. S. Worthington, the golfer who came to this country from Midsurrey, England, two years ago. He returned an 82, which included several wasted putts.

In the tournament here last Fall the home guard, H. M. Forrest, A. J. McClure, and Jasper Lynch went along so well that the visitors had little chance. Now, however, these three are not figuring. Forrest is away, while neither Lynch nor McClure returned cards in today's contest. Lynch has never been able to get accustomed to his new clubs, the old ones having been destroyed in the fire here last December. McClure is Captain of a company of Boy Scouts and is so interested in their drilling that he did not care to take the time the tournament would require.

There was a wide difference between the outward and the inward totals, due to the greater length of the first nine holes. One golfer, W. J. McLoughlin of Upper Monclair, thought he never would get going, taking 51 to the turn, but thereafter vicissitudes were forgotten, as only 39 strokes were required to complete the round.

H. A. Steiner of Inwood, a Second Lieutenant in the Flying Corps, on a leave of absence, had hopes of getting a low score, as he usually plays well here. When the round was over he reckoned it up and figured that he had taken something like 44 putts. His score was 88.

Worthington's regrets were of a similar nature, for, with the exception of a slip at the first hole, where he needed a 6, little fault could be found with his long game. A 2 at the second water hole coming back helped him get 38 for the inward half.

The scores:

First Sixteen—J. S. Worthington, Midsurrey, 44, 38—82; G. W. Statzell, Aronimink, 45, 39—84; Samuel Allison, Midland, 46, 39—85; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 46, 40—86; C. B. Keen, St. Davids, 47, 39—86; Pierre A. Frost, Deal, 45, 42—87; Arthur Yates, Oak Hill, 49, 38—87; H. R. Caleb, Druid Hills, 48, 40—88; Lieutenant H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 47, 41—88; Dr. O. H. Gardner, Algonquin, 47, 42—89; Frank Barton, Marine and Field, 48, 41—89; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, 47, 42—89; William Wallace, Port Sewell, 44, 45—89; H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia Country, 48, 41—89; R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, 49, 40—89; F. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 49 40—89.

GEORGIA TEAM BEATS YALE.

Atlanta Golfers Too Formidable for Eli Quartet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—The Georgia Tech Golf team continued its victorious invasion of the North here today by defeating the Yale golfers by 17 to 0 at the New Haven Country Club. With the match arranged only at the last minute, the Atlanta quartet came to New Haven and spent the greater part of the afternoon decisively defeating Bobby Martwell, De Witt Balch, Tom Davis, and F. B. Goffery of the Yale team. Scoring was on the Nassau system, and only Davis was able to keep the Southerners from a clean sweep of the card, he halving the last nine holes of his match with Ewing Watkins, although beaten 4 and 3.

Perry Adair and Tom Prescott of the visitors again were the stars. In their four-ball match against Balch and Martwell, Adair and Prescott won at 5 and 4, with a best ball of 70. Adair defeated Martwell 6 and 5 and Prescott defeated Balch 4 and 2 in the singles.

The summaries:

Four-Ball Matches.—Adair and Prescott, Georgia Tech, defeated Martwell and Balch, 5 and 4; Howden and Watkins, Georgia Tech, defeated Davis and Goffery, 7 and 6.

Singles Matches.—Adair, Georgia Tech, defeated Martwell, 6 and 5; Prescott, Georgia Tech, defeated Balch, 4 and 2; Watkins, Georgia Tech, defeated Davis, 4 and 2; Howden, Georgia Tech, defeated Goffery, 8 and 7.

GLEASON BEATS SULLIVAN.

Soldier-Boxer Awarded Decision in Crescent A. C. Bout.

Before one of the biggest crowds that has ever jammed itself into the Crescent A. C. gymnasium in Brooklyn Sergeant Robert Gleason of the Quartermaster's Corps, Spartanburg, S. C., former metropolitan and New York State 145-pound champion, last night defeated James Sullivan, present national and metropolitan titleholder, in three rounds. This contest furnished the most interesting exhibition in the unusually good card of intercity amateur boxing bouts which closed the season of the New Moon organization. Gleason, hard pressed throughout by Sullivan, was awarded the decision at the end of three rounds by Referee Eddie Forbes when the judges disagreed.

The tournament added considerable funds to the Third Liberty Loan. Judge George H. O'Keefe of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions made an appeal for subscriptions from the ring between bouts, and the amount of $548,650 was realized for the loan, of which $500,000 was subscribed by Edgar F. Luckenbach.

HALL VICTOR WITH FOILS.

Is Undefeated in Substitute for National Championship.

Sherman Hall of the New York Athletic Club won the national open foils tournament last night at the New York Athletic Club, the event being the one which is substituted this year for the national foils championship. Second to Hall came Steddiford Pitt, former intercollegiate champion, and Victor P. Curti was third. All are members of the New York Athletic Club. The entry, probably because of wartime conditions, was much smaller than usual, only six men taking part.

Hall won every one of his bouts, most of them by rather one-sided scores. His hardest contest as far as the score indicates was with Curti, who was defeated at 5—3. Pitt, always looked upon as a formidable contender, was beaten by a score of 5 to 1 by Hall. Pitt came close to defeat in one of his early bouts when Arthur J. Eddy of the New York A. C. pressed him to a 5—4 score. The latter was aggressive, and with a scarcity of judges, the competitors having at times to play the part of arbiters, there were many wrangles.

APPEALS HARNESS DECISION

O'Sullivan Asks Reconsideration of Amateur Racing Affairs.

Amateur harness racing affairs will be submitted to the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at its meeting next month. Joseph M. O'Sullivan has appealed to the board from a decision of the Executive Committee of the Junior League of Amateur Drivers. Mr. O'Sullivan protested James J. Murphy's Marion Toddington, winner of the 2:15 trot at the inter-club matinée of the league at Boston last July, on the ground that her driver, Jesse Smith, was not an amateur. The protest was thrown out because it was not filed in time.

ASK PLEDGE OF SAFETY FOR RUSSIAN FLEET

Bolshevist Authorities Act on Report That U-Boats Will Blockade Sebastopol.

MOSCOW, April 25.—M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has asked Germany, according to the official news agency, to give a guarantee that the Russian Black Sea fleet, while remaining at Sebastopol, will not be seized or damaged by forces of the Central Powers and their allies now advancing into the Crimea, nor by any other naval or military forces of that alliance.

The Foreign Minister has taken this action, it is added officially, as he has heard that the Germans intend to blockade Sebastopol with submarines.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—A deputation from the Crimea has arrived at Kiev to urge on the Ukrainian Rada the incorporation of the Crimea in the Ukraine, according to a dispatch from Kiev to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, by way of Vienna. The Government of Minsk and the district of Homel also have sent deputations requesting union with the Ukraine.

RELATIVES WARN EMPEROR.

Advise Charles to Beware of "Activities" of Wife's Relatives.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—The Berliner Tageblatt prints the following dispatch from Vienna:

"The members of the Imperial House of Austria met at the Archduke's palace and decided through him to point out to the Emperor the prejudicial consequences which the activities of members of the House of Bourbon-Parma residing abroad might have for the interests of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine."

The complaint of the members of the imperial house evidently has reference to the case of Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, brother of the Austrian Empress, who was Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma.

It was to Prince Sixtus, an officer in the Belgian Army, that Emperor Charles wrote his famous letter of March 31, 1917, in which he made peace suggestions for unofficial submission to France and Great Britain, and, as revealed by the text made public by the French Government early this month, alluded to "France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine," which he promised to support.

The complications which followed the publication of this letter included the issuance of numerous Austrian statements in explanation and denial to heal Germany's injured feelings and the resignation of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

'MIDNIGHT FROLIC' AFRESH.

Less of Chorus and More of Principals in Ziegfeld's Seventh Show.

Connoisseurs of midnight entertainment who assembled on the New Amsterdam Roof late Wednesday night inclined to the opinion that the seventh of the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" series was in all respects up to its predecessors, but the facts are that it is a little ahead of them. The outstanding feature of the new entertainment is a decidedly more sparing use of the girls than has been the case in the previous midnight shows, with a corresponding increase in the attention given to the principals. Not only does the chorus figure in only five of the evening's fifteen or more numbers, but Impresario Ziegfeld has further emphasized his point by including in his ensemble a number of young women who are far from being the most beautiful damsels on earth. Three or four of them, in fact, are downright homely.

The result, while it is conceivable that it may annoy the tired munitions maker, is calculated to please the average person in search of entertainment. The Seventh Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic is a good show, and for once the Director will be hard put to cut out the inevitable half hour. The event which most delighted the first night audience—an audience which constitutes a veritable Who's Who in the Theatre, incidentally—was a series of highly sophisticated impersonations by Will Rogers and Eddie Cantor. Unfortunately this number smacked so strongly of Broadway and the theatre that it will have to be played with a glossary if it is to be retained for future audiences—if, in fact, it can be retained at all.

Rogers and Cantor also appeared individually—the former with his customary quiet and chuckle-wooing observations, and the latter with his more boisterous humors. Ann Pennington contributed a pair of dances, and Frank Carter and Frisco, both held over on the roof by reason of previous successes, proved just as successful on the new occasion. Gene Buck, unfortunately, failed to measure accurately the talents of Lillian Lorraine, and that personable performer was accordingly compelled to sing a trio of songs for which she was not well fitted. Bird Millman, the wire artist, repeated her triumph of previous Frolics.

Joseph Urban has furnished a gorgeous woodland backing for the new show, and Ben Ali Haggin has figured as a supplementary artist by designing a number of patriotic tableaux.

GABRILOWITSCH GREETED

Big Audience at His Second Concert as Conductor and Soloist.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave his second orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall last evening before a capacity house, the popular interest having quickly followed reports that he might be the next conductor of the Boston Symphony. With veterans from both the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies of New York, the Russian leader performed Brahm's symphony No. 2, a reading of poetic and individual merit, lacking some of the polish of Dr. Muck's seasoned virtuosos.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch in turn was soloist in Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, led by Arnold Volpe, and he again took the baton for a closing number, which was neither d'Indy's "Istar" nor Elgar's "Enigma," as announced, but instead "The Sirens" of Gliere. The concert opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and late arrivals were held long at the doors owing to the crowd of standees.

FEAR FOR ARCHBISHOP.

Physicians Hold Grave Doubts of John Ireland's Recovery.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—Archbishop John Ireland, who recently suffered a relapse after recuperating from a physical breakdown, was somewhat improved today. It became known that his physicians hold grave doubts for his recovery. It is understood that Archbishop Ireland's heart has become affected.

The advanced age of the Archbishop and his long illness caused his friends to fear that he would not survive.

Edward Rechlin in Organ Recital.

Edward Rechlin opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner" his organ recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, a concert of a sort unusual among the waning season's procession of débuts. Mr. Rechlin gave organ classics of Bach, others of Fuilmant, Faulkes, and Widor, with American pieces by Kramer, Reuter, and two of his own works.

MUSIC NOTES.

Lieutenant Sousa is to lead a chorus of 10,000 in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, June 2, in aid of the War Savings Campaign.

The New Singing Society will sing for the Liberty Loan Committee at Liberty Land next Monday evening, assisted by Eleanore de Cisneros.

Rose Levinson, pianist, will appear today with Charles Rann Kennedy in the last lecture-recital at the People's House Auditorium.

KUEHLMANN ACCUSED, SUES GERMAN PAPER

Attacked for Alleged Conduct at Bucharest—Czernin Also Mentioned in the Charges.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—What Vorwärts compares to intrigue at the court of Louis XIV. marks the latest Pangerman plot against Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, who is compelled to institute legal proceedings against the Deutsche Zeitung for grave personal allegations against himself.

For weeks past all sorts of dark hints, which might mean a lot or nothing, have been thrown out by the extremist press in its onslaughts on him till at last the Deutsche eZitung, the organ of powerful industrial interests, accused him of "personal conduct calculated to lower the dignity and reputation of the German Empire," and declared it was necessary for members of Parliament "who regard clean public life as the basis of popular well being to deal with the behavior of Herr von Kuehlmahn."

The article further says he "has by his conduct degraded the German name in hostile countries."

All this would appear to be based on gossip regarding Kuehlmann's stay in Bucharest. There, the Pan-German gossips have it, the Foreign Minister enjoyed the ultra gay side of the city's life rather too freely and too conspicuously. It was represented by the Deutsche Zeitung that Kuehlmann frequently was seen in the company of a notorious demondaine.

The journal added that a "highly placed lady, known for her moral strictness," was approached by two gentlemen in the matter and it was hoped she would use her influence. It is suggested that the lady in question is the Empress of Germany.

LONDON, April 25.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, is officially reported to have brought a suit against the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin for an article published Wednesday in which Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Count Czernin, the former Austrian Foreign Secretary, were attacked.

The newspaper asserted that the two statesmen during the negotiations at Bucharest acted in a manner which abased their countries. Secretary von Kühlmann, it was represented, was seen often with a well-known member of the underworld, while Count Czernin every evening visited a theatre where dancing girls were among the performers.

BARDINI ART SALE SOARS TO $253,030

A 15th Century Bas Relief of Madonna and Child Brings the Highest Price, $11,600.

It was the big day yesterday at the sale of the Italian art treasures and antiquities of the Stefano Bardini collection at the American Art Galleries, crowds of prominent people being present, and the returns for the afternoon $185,890. The few pictures of the collection brought $13,917, making a grand total to date of $253,030. A fifteenth century glazed terra cotta bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, by Andrea Della Robbia, in its original tabernacolo frame, brought the highest price of the sale, going to Bernet, agent, for $11,600.

Two base-reliefs by Antonio Rosellino of the fifteenth century Florentine, rectangular tablets of the Madonna and Child, each in the original tabernacolo frame of molded, carved, painted, and gilded wood, went to P. W. French & Co. for $10,700. The first of these, having a decoration of vases decorated with ribbons, and supporting a floral festoon, brought $3,100, and the second, with angels in green robes with red wings on either side of the central figures, and considered by Signor Bardini to be the most beautiful of all the Rossellino Madonnas, brought $7,600.

President A. Augustus Healy of the Brooklyn Museum made a number of purchases, including marbles. Mr. Healy made the first purchase of the afternoon, a Florentine sixteenth century colored terra-cotta bust of St. John the Baptist by Antonio da San Gallo, for which he paid $1,025, and for a sixteenth century Florentine marble tablet by Benedetto he gave $1,500. His other purchases amounted to several thousand dollars.

National Academy Re-elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Design held on Wednesday the following officers were re-elected: President, Herbert Adams; Vice President, Howard Russell Butler; Corresponding Secretary, Harry W. Watrous; Recording Secretary, Charles C. Curran; Treasurer, Francis C. Jones.

Elected as Members of Council were Kenyon Cox and William T. Smedley.

INDICT 16 FOR LYNCHING.

Twelve Persons Charged with Murder as Result of Prager Hanging.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., April 25.—The Grand Jury late today returned indictments against sixteen persons for the lynching, on April 5, of Robert Paul Prager at Collinsville. Twelve indictments were against civilians, and charged murder, and four indictments were against policemen, charging malfeasance in office.

The indictments charging murder contain nine counts each and are directed against the five men who have been under arrest since the Coroner's inquest and seven others, who have not yet been arrested. The men under arrest are: Joseph Riegel, who confessed to being a member of the mob that hanged Prager; Wesley Beaver, Richard Dukes, Jr.; William Brockmeier, and Enid Elmore.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—J. Herbert Cole, a special representative of the Department of Justice at Washington, established headquarters here today to co-operate with Frank O. Lowden and State peace authorities in the prosecution of disloyalty and the suppression of mob violence in the name of patriotism.

Mr. Cole was sent into Illinois in response to a request from Governor Lowden as the result of disorders in this State which culminated in the lynching at Collinsville of Robert P. Prager for alleged sedition.

A program for bringing offenders against the nation's war cause to justice and for providing against a recurrence of disturbances like the Prager affair or others of minor significance was outlined at a conference late today in the Governor's office.

Ask Army Rank for Nurses.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A delegation headed by Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb of New York appeared before the House Military Committee today to urge the bill giving army nurses military rank. Authority on the field is essential to increased efficiency of the 9,000 nurses in the service, it was urged.

NO GERMAN PAPERS TO BE SOLD IN HARLEM

Dealers Agree to Put Them Under Ban—Security League Fights Enemy Language.

No enemy language newspapers will be sold by Harlem newsdealers after Monday. This announcement was made following a stormy meeting of the Harlem Newsdealers' Association, held last night in Juliette Hall, 103 West 117th Street. The association also appointed a committee of five to consult with other newspaper sellers to persuade them to take the same action.

The Harlem organization claims a membership of 400, and half of that number were present at the meeting over which Nathan Pollock presided. Soon after the meeting was called to order a delegation of ten, representing the employes of the enemy language newspapers, arrived to protest against the refusal to sell these papers. All said they were citizens and patriotic. They were told they could present a resolution and could address the meeting, but they could not remain for the discussion.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, President of the Patriotic League, made an address in which she spoke of German atrocities, and said it was an insult to the intelligence to have, in time of war, such newspapers printed and circulated.

Following a heated discussion a resolution was presented and adopted in which it was stated that enemy language newspapers tended to create disorders and to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Because of this the Harlem newsdealers resolved not to handle enemy language newspapers.

The National Security League yesterday came into the fight against German-language papers being published in the United States during the war. In a statement issued at the league's headquarters it was said that the entire force of the organization, comprising more than 100,000 members, would be thrown into the campaign to suppress enemy language publications.

GERMAN PAPER WILL QUIT.

Result of Evansville Protest Against "Deutschtum" Advertisement.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 25.—The Evansville German Demokrat, a daily paper which has been in existence fifty-four years, will suspend publication after its next Sunday issue as the result of a meeting of protest of 200 business and professional men of the city today. Suspension of the paper was demanded by those at the meeting because of an advertisement calling upon the German reading public to support the paper because it stood for "Deutschtum and its holy rights."

Fred Lauenstein, publisher, attempted to justify the advertisement by saying that "Deutschtum" meant German characteristics, manners, or customs, and not Germanism or German patriotism. His explanation was met with jeers, and he agreed to suspend publication after this week.

SEEK FUND FOR MISSIONS.

Lutheran Synod Plans a Campaign to Raise $50,000.

Resolutions were adopted by the Lutheran Synod of this district, in convention yesterday, providing for a campaign to raise $50,000 to be devoted to mission work.

The session of the synod shortened yesterday in order to allow a number of the attending clergymen to speak at Liberty Loan rallies.

The synod indorsed President Wilson's recent letter to the Presbyterians in which the President said that the Church in these trying times ought to continue spiritual work with all its powers, as that spiritual work was necessary for the continuation of the nation's efforts in war.

LYLE ESTATE DWINDLES.

Merchant, Estimated to be Worth $50,000,000, Less Than $3,000,000.

An appraisal filed here yesterday of the estate of John S. Lyle of Tenafly, N. J., retired dry goods merchant, who died in 1912 at the age of 92, and whose property was estimated variously at from $5,000,000 to $50,000,000, states that it was really less than $3,000,000.

The report shows that Mrs. Julia Gertrude Lyle, who had nursed the decedent for two years before he married her, received the residuary estate of $1,419,366; a cash bequest of $500,000, the residence at Tenafly, worth $62,150, and the contents of the house, valued at $20,000. The will made bequests of $25,000 and $50,000 each to a number of charitable and religious organizations, the gifts aggregating $425,000.

The total New York estate was $88,840, of which $80,000 was the value of a half interest in 469 Broadway. The total personal estate amounted to $2,531,641. Mrs. Lyle was married Feb. 16, 1915, to Alexander Wenyon Samuel, a London attorney.

Decides for Belgian Refugees.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that a resident of Belgium who was driven from the country by the German invasion and came to this country and married another Belgian refugee remains a resident of Belgium, and that his estate cannot be taxed as that of a New Yorker. The question arose in the estate of William G. L. Dierman, who lived in Brussels when the war began. He was sent to this country by the Belgian authorities to obtain food for the refugees, and after coming here in December, 1914, he remained as agent of a French munitions firm. He married a refugee here in June, 1916, and died in December of that year. The Surrogate ruled that "a new domicile is not acquired by forced or compulsory absence from one's own domicile."

Duchess's Son Changes His Name.

Cecil Charles Blumenthal of 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, son of the Duchess of Montmorency, got permission yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Guy to change his name to Blunt. The petitioner, who is 33 years old and was born in New York, says that his interests and friends are all in this country and in France, but that because of the German origin of his name he has suffered great inconvenience. His mother now lives in Paris.

TO-NIGHT
Hungarian Night
Baseball Night
ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Former Ambassador to Turkey, Speaker.
MME. YVONNE DE TREVILLE, Soprano
of National Patriotic Song Committee.
ALICE GENTLE MITZI HAJOS
HUNGARIAN SINGING SOCIETY
Hungarian Girls in Native Costume
NEW YORK GIANTS AND YANKEES
69TH REGIMENT BAND.

FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK

A New Kind of a Show

Next Monday there will be set in motion at the Grand Central Palace a modern textile mill showing every process in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, silk and knit goods. Four floors will be occupied with the largest exhibit of textile machinery, dyes and finished goods that has ever been assembled in this world.

Textile machinery is so humanlike in its functions that one is led to believe it "almost thinks." Step by step the visitor can follow the raw material as it passes through the carding, spinning, winding and weaving rooms.

Fashion will hold forth on the fourth floor. Nearly 20,000 square feet will be covered with displays of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics and knit goods by leading manufacturers. Every fabric that will be displayed has been "Made-in-the-U. S. A." and will give a comprehensive idea of the materials to be worn this summer and fall.

Thirty living models will demonstrate the advance styles of "Made-in-the-U. S. A." fabrics. This fashion playlet, under the direction of A. M. Grean, a noted designer, will be given every afternoon and evening.

The WAR DEPARTMENT will show a complete exhibit of textiles used by the army. So will the navy. The U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will make a comparative exhibit of the wearing apparel of all nations of the world.

20,000 experts in the Textile Industry will come from every corner of the world to inspect this exposition. It will be a revelation to them. Nothing like it has ever before been staged. It will be interesting, educating and absorbing.

TEXTILE EXPOSITION
AND
FASHION SHOW
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
APRIL 29 to MAY 11
EVERY DAY, 10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.
PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
A Bond in the Hand is Worth Two in the Booth!
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Tom'w & Wed. Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Night. $2.50
KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY
The Rainbow Girl
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF.
ZIEGFELD 11:30
NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in The New Comedy
The Off Chance
MONDAY, MAY 6TH, "BELINDA"
GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:25.
Mrs. Fiske In Henri Lavedan's New Play "SERVICE" Preceded by Lord Dunsany's "A NIGHT AT AN INN."
GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.), 2:30.
SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.
Henry Miller's THEATRE, 43d St., East of Broadway. "The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow. Last 3 Times
The Fountain of Youth
WED., MAY 1st—SEATS NOW.
Notable Revival
A Marriage of Convenience
GREAT STAR CAST
Billie Burke
Henry Miller
Lowell Sherman
Lucile Watson
Frank K. Cooper
Fred'k Lloyd
HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.
EUGENE WALTER'S
NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. LAST 3 TIMES Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"
TODAY, 2:15 MISS TAYLOR in Special Shakespearean Matinee
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
FLO-FLO The Plush Hitter of the Musical Comedy Season.
CORT THEATRE SPECIAL Sat. Morn. at 10:30
'A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM'
METROPOLITAN OP. HO., B'way & 40th St.
LIBERTY LOAN MAT. TODAY
FREE ORCH. SEAT WITH EVERY BOND PURCHASED IN LOBBY
Matinees TODAY, Saturday & Wednesday.
HARRY LAUDER
SEATS 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50 AND $2.
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs., 2:20.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "ONCE UPON A TIME"
A Story in 4 Chapters by Rachel Crothers.
HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS.
PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
SEE THE GIRL WHO SINKS THE GERMAN SUBMARINE, in The Great Pro-Ally Success!
7 DAYS LEAVE
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
VANDERBILT Thea., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. & Wed., with HARRY FOX
Oh Look!
Melody, mirth, chic, comedy chorus.
ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL
LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore
HARRIS Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. [Last 3 Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. T'm'w, 2:30] Times.
ROSA LYND (LADY CHETWYND) in
HER COUNTRY
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c to 75c.
"WHY MARRY?" With Original Cast.
Next Week—"ODDS & ENDS OF 1917"
FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN"
GLOBE Mats. Tom'w and Wed.
HORSE SHOW
Benefit of the American Red Star
At DURLAND'S 66th St. and Central Pk. W.
Apr. 25, Tonight & Tom'w Night
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GERMAN DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

"Our Rhine remains the king of all the rivers," said TREITSCHKE in his celebrated lectures. "It is an infinitely precious natural possession, but through our fault the greatest material advantage accruing from it has passed into the hands of another State, and it is an indispensable duty of German policy to regain the mouths of that river." TREITSCHKE was a German of the Germans, with our present understanding of German State policy as it has been revealed to us, we may say that he was a Hun of the Huns. It was his belief, his teaching, that the greatest duty of a State is to make itself strong, that it is the chief duty of the individual at all times to serve the State. Morality was no concern of the State, in his view; moral principles might regulate the conduct of individuals, self-interest must be the guide of rulers of States; therefore small States can have no rights which great ones are bound to respect. TREITSCHKE did not bluntly say that Germany should take possession of Holland to secure possession of the Rhine to its mouth; he resorted to a subterfuge. Holland being an independent State, it was not necessary to insist upon her political union with Germany, but "the entry of Holland into our customs community is as necessary as our daily bread."

This counsel of moderation is disregarded by the war-mad Germans of today. They are planning an assault upon the independence of Holland, they are seeking to create a pretext for war with the Dutch, for conquest of the Dutch. Foreign Minister LOUDON told the Dutch Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the dispute with Germany was "most serious," and we hear that German cavalry has appeared upon the Dutch border. It would appear that the Imperial Government, counting, it may be, overmuch upon the continued westward march of the German armies in Flanders and Picardy, indeed believing that victory is assured and therefore already won, has set about making those territorial arrangements which will guarantee to Germany the gains she will insist upon in the peace terms.

Germany covets the territory of Holland, for one reason, because she would thereby put herself in a position of immense strategical advantage against England. The Dutch coastal waters would afford her many invaluable naval bases, and she would be separated only by the breadth of the North Sea from the coast of her enemy. Important as that may be, it is not Holland's chief element of value to her. Germany has lost her own colonies, she hopes to establish her title to the immensely more valuable colonial possessions of Holland. She is already preparing for the re-establishment of German trade after the war, and in no way could she so richly compensate herself for the losses and ravages of war as by taking as her own the colonial dependencies of the Dutch. Germany's colonies all told had an estimated area of something over 1,000,000 square miles, and a native population of something over 12,000,000. The colonies of Holland in the East Indies and in the West Indies, including Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, on the mainland of South America, have an area only a little short of 1,000,000 square miles, with a population at the present time of probably fully 50,000,000. The official estimate for Java, Sumatra, and other East India colonies in 1912 was 48,400,000, while the Dutch West Indies have something like 300,000. Holland's East India colonies are immensely productive in sugar, tea, tobacco, rice, coffee, cocoa, and tin. By the taking of Holland with her far-flung colonial possessions, Germany might well feel that she had secured that indemnity, renounced by the Reichstag resolution, of which the statesmen and chiefs of the war party are beginning again to speak hopefully.

The savage criminality of the proceeding is characteristically German. Occupying a land directly between the contending forces and bordering upon Germany, the position of the Dutch in this war has been trying and difficult. We cannot doubt that the Government of Holland has loyally striven to maintain a correct attitude of neutrality. If the Allies have sometimes felt that the Dutch were too little responsive to their requests and overtures, it must be remembered that the slightest indication of partiality for their cause or their interest would have brought down upon her the heavy fist of Germany. The Imperial Government has not waited for that provocation. Its demands upon Holland for the transportation of war material over her railroads and canals cannot be granted without a departure from neutrality. Germany knows very well that Holland cannot take a position which the Allies would regard as unfriendly, which they would be justified in construing as favorable to Germany; much less can Holland for one moment consider taking up arms on the side of Germany. For all her great colonies would then be at the mercy of the Allies who control the seas. That contingency is in the thought of Germany, and to forestall any risk of that nature she evidently believes that a policy of straightforward brutality toward the Dutch will best serve her ends, near and remote.

The Dutch have a good army, variously estimated from 300,000 to 600,000. They are lacking in artillery, and if Germany were able to send against them any considerable body of troops, from Russia or elsewhere, it is not to be supposed that they could offer any prolonged resistance. Until the great battle in France is decided, the Allies would be unable to lend her aid. It may be, therefore, that Germany will be able to conquer Holland, if that be her purpose. That she can retain in her possession a free land seized upon through such a monstrous violation of law, right, and justice is a thought not for a moment to be entertained. Whatever the result of the battle now in progress, Germany is as certainly doomed to defeat as she has been from the beginning of the war. She must be defeated because that is the indispensable condition of peace and safety for the great nations now arrayed against her. With their very much greater resources, however far the war may be prolonged, they will never consent to subjection to Germany. Germany must be made subject to their will, to this extent at least, that she abandon her plans of conquest and cease to be an ever-present danger to her neighbors and to the world. The overrunning of Holland, the annexation of Holland to Germany by another Brest-Litovsk treaty, would be but an episode of the war, another German crime to be punished and atoned for when it is ended.

AT LAST!

A long-suffering people will applaud the War Department's detail of General GEORGE O. SQUIER to "devote his attention to the administration of "signals." As the genius of army aviation he has been a lamentable and exasperating failure. He was to produce great numbers of airplanes and train a host of aviators, thus insuring supremacy in the air for the Allies in France and putting out the eyes of the enemy. The opportunity to organize victory knocked at the door of the wrong man. It may always remain a mystery why GEORGE OWEN SQUIER was selected to do one of the biggest things of the war. It is true that he became the head of the Signal Corps two months before the United States entered the conflict. If there was any other reason for giving him the authority to create an air fleet for an army greater than WELLINGTON commanded at Waterloo it has not been divulged.

General SQUIER had no recognizable fitness for a task that called for executive ability, intimate knowledge of industrial conditions, and facility for dispatching business quickly. He knew nothing about spending vast sums of money. He did not know men. He did not have the vision of a pioneer or a promoter. He was simply a Signal Service officer interested in electro-chemical effects due to magnetization, the polarizing photo-chronograph, ocean cabling and multiplex telephony, and it is not of record that he was in any degree an authority on practical aeronautics. He had been Military Attaché at London before the war and danced well. No mystery is more impenetrable than that surrounding the designation of General SQUIER to build myriads of airplanes and train legions of flying men in record time at an expense of billions of dollars. His failure to make even a good beginning of the job was tragical for the country, and it was cause for jubilation in Germany.

The enterprise had creeping paralysis from the first. It never straightened up and got to its feet. Hailed as a precocious and lusty child, it did not leave the cradle. Credulous and misguided officials passed the word that America was to have so many thousand airplanes by such a date, and those or any use to a field army could be counted on the fingers and thumbs when the time of performance came round. And then it was thought necessary to cover up the scandal, for the collapse of efficiency was nothing else, by solemn reviews of incalculable difficulties and unexpected obstructions that the War Department had had to contend with, ending with the assurance that the "peak of production" was now in sight and all would soon be well. But the performance could not have been more disappointing if the Germans had had a hand in it. In the history of American preparations for war there has been no worse exhibition of inefficiency, cross-purposes, and impotence than that made by the Signal Corps in airplane construction.

But the nightmare is over at last. General SQUIER returns to his signals and Mr. HOWARD E. COFFIN ceases to be Chairman of the Aircraft Board with his "entire concurrence," to quote from Secretary BAKER'S reorganizing order inspired by the President. In place of General SQUIER as builder of the air fleet the country will have a representative of big-brained business, Mr. JOHN D. RYAN of Montana, who is appointed Director of Aircraft Production for the Army, and Brig. Gen. WILLIAM L. KENLY, U. S. A., as Chief of Military Aeronautics, succeeding Mr. COFFIN, who has not been a satisfactory prophet. The country will now have well-directed hard work and very little talk from those responsible for army aviation. The "peak of production" may not be in sight, but it will soon loom up.

Thus is the berated investigating activity of Senator CHAMBERLAIN and his courageous associates vindicated. The American people owe them a debt of gratitude beyond words. We should think that those who have aspersed their patriotism would ask that their words be forgotten. As the result of hearings before Congress committees, the Ordnance Bureau, the Quartermaster's Department, and the Shipping Board have been reorganized, and to bring order out of conditions approaching chaos and to do big things in a big way STETTINIUS, SCHWAB, and RYAN have been called in. It recalls OPIE'S reply to the question how he mixed his colors: "With brains, Sir!"

WORK FOR LIBERTY DAY.

Today has been named by the President as the day on which there should be a special effort by all everywhere to help forward the Liberty Loan. It is nearly sure that today the two billion mark will be passed for the country, for reports from distant districts continue of the same favorable nature that has given them a lead they did not earn for the earlier loans. Even in this city the outer boroughs are doing proportionately better than the central borough. All that the city has to boast of is that it has increased its number of subscribers to over two millions for this Federal Reserve district. An equal showing for the country would make a total of more than 15,000,000 subscribers, and be a world record.

Only a little more than a week is left before the books close. In the next few days it will be seen whether in the last lap the "big business" of this district will come in with a rush and put the country in second place. It is no small feat, but it could be done if each subscriber would find another for either large or small amounts. There are dollars enough here, the only trouble is to attract them after having paid special court to the small subscribers. There is danger for the country if it thinks it safe to rest on its oars, and warning against excess of confidence is sent from Washington. Competition for honor flags has done much to inspire the contest with rivalry, and is still keen. Cities, counties, and States have been added to the list in which the name of New York does not lead all the rest, and Minneapolis has displaced St. Louis at the head of the column. New York is slower than Minneapolis to start, but its sudden lead gives New York a hope that its chance is not gone.

It has been an interesting contest, and all the surprises in it may not have been exhausted. Both enemies and allies have surpassed this country in the greatness of their efforts, although our wealth is larger than several of them together. We are more than twice as well able as England to subscribe, four times as well able as France, and eight times as well able as Italy. Yet their effort is greater than ours in a cause no more theirs than ours. Today may alter a story not now pleasant in its telling or suggestion.

WISDOM IN THE ONONDAGA RESERVATION.

The Syracuse conference of up-State Democrats included three woman delegates, one of whom said, with a heroic politeness only to be appreciated by those unfortunates whose nostrils have been offended with convention, or politicians', cigars, "Mr. Chairman, "smoking does not annoy us in the "least." Urbanity and self-sacrifice could no further go. Not in recognition of the sufferings of the dauntless three, however, but from some naïve expectation of catching "the woman vote," was the resolution adopted calling upon the two Senators of this State, Republicans deeply solicitous about the desires of a miscellany of up-State Democratic politicians, to vote for the Federal suffrage amendment.

It is likely enough that the Democrats and the Republicans of the State may set these springs to catch woodcocks. If common sense had any relation to political devices, it might be worth the trouble to tell the politicians that, if New York, by the kind and determining assistance of the Socialists, has voted for woman suffrage in this State, it did not thereby express the wish to impose woman suffrage upon States that don't want it; that nobody knows whether the woman voters of New York favor Federal woman suffrage or not; that it is even entirely possible, indeed is probable, that a majority of the woman voters of New York were not in favor of woman suffrage, but have had it thrust upon them.

To assume that a vocal minority of Federal suffragists constitutes a majority of the woman voters of New York is a sagacious assumption, worthy of the majestic intelligence of politicians.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

Mr. JAMES E. MACBRIDE, Mayor HYLAN'S interesting Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said on Wednesday that from the arguments so far brought out he saw no reason why the Bureau of Public Health Education should not be abolished. It is a great deal more probable that certain city authorities, of late so active in raiding and trying to cripple the Public Health Department, will find themselves abolished politically and officially if they can't find some way of escaping the universal alarm and wrath that they have stirred.

What has Mayor HYLAN, the most singular figure in our municipal politics since VAN WYCK'S day, gained so far by his assault upon the public health?

He has fairly united against him most of his supporters and his opponents in last year's campaign. He has brought on himself the anger of the "experts" and "highbrows," medical, sanitary, charitable, civic, educational societies, of the labor organizations, to which he is especially devoted in theory, of the general public, naturally interested in its health, in short, of the people of New York. That is not all. The peril involved in his mad proceedings against the public safety has been felt all over the country and in Canada. Health officers in other cities, where the New York Health Department is justly regarded as a model, plead with him not to injure it. From Toronto the President of the American Public Health Association writes him that to abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education "would be a calamity not only for "your city, but for many cities and "States in the Union."

This is but the faint beginning of the tempest he has stirred about his ears. In war, when the health of the soldiers and sailors, of the workmen who produce the multitudinous necessaries of war, the health and efficiency of the whole country, is of cardinal importance; the Federal Government cannot permit any weakening in the first American port of the safeguards of sanitation in the interest of the public health. If the Mayor of New York happens to be of such curious intellectual calibre that he does not understand that sanitation and the conservation of the public health are sciences requiring the best trained skill; if he dares to tamper, and at this time of all times, with the mechanism of their most fruitful administration; if he intrudes his whiffling politics upon this great national interest, he will find that the Federal Government will protect New York from the ignorance and folly of its Mayor. He seeks to devitalize and hylanize the Health Department. He may wake up some morning to find the United States in charge of the health organization he tries to disorganize.

Mayor HYLAN needs watching. He is thoroughly watched. Keen, not too friendly, eyes at Washington are bent on him. At Albany is a Governor able to remove him. At his own Board of Estimate sit Tammany men waiting with impatience and disgust for him to fill up the measure of his blunders and his fatuities.

DUAL SUBWAY DEBITS AND CREDITS.

The city lost $255,998 in January by the operation of the Brooklyn lines of the dual subway. The loss was not mainly either from decrease of business or increase of expenses, although those factors had some influence. The loss is due more to the fact that the dual subway is still under construction and does not yet do itself full justice. But business is overtaking costs at a rapid rate. Passenger car miles increased 11 per cent., but fare passengers increased 48 per cent. At that rate the nickels will overcome the deficit in short order as new links are added to the various routes.

Manhattan is interested equally with Brooklyn, because they share both in the increase of facilities and division of profits. As the Brooklyn route gains there are more seats for Manhattan riders over the parallel routes. Thus the Interborough in March carried 69,336,685 passengers, against 70,525,007 last year. The inference that the Interborough's loss is due to Brooklyn's gain appears from the fact that the Interborough is still running on last year's impetus. Thus on the comparison over nine months the Interborough is still gaining. There are the same influences working in Queens, and at an even faster rate, although the figures are not available so recently. The Queens Chamber of Commerce publishes the fact that the traffic over the Interborough's connection in Queens doubled in a year. There would seem no room for doubt that the new lines will repeat the old record of the earlier routes, and the only question remaining is how soon these comforts can be available to riders.

The chief obstacle is the difficulty of contractors in getting materials and labor at prices which will not bankrupt them. The conditions which embarrass them were foreseen by nobody. Their profits long since vanished under the effect of the war in raising wages and obstructing the supply of materials. The contractors are under bonds, and their bonds can be forfeited, but where can other contractors be found? The city can finish the work itself, regardless of expense, but not so quickly as the contractors, who are willing to do the work for cost plus nothing. The Merchants' Association has approved that proposal, and the Mayor has held a hearing at which the Public Service Commission expressed itself favorably to the bill.

Mayor HYLAN manifested some impatience, owing to his controversy with the Commission and dislike of the dual contracts. Those sentiments are not difficult to understand although it is necessary to disagree with them, but they affect the main question not at all. The Commission and the dual subway plan are not alterable, and it would advantage nobody to insist upon the contracts not being altered. Scores of millions invested cannot be put to best work until the nearly done links are completed. That is the path of least resistance and of greatest good for the greatest number.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Wives Not Wanted. There is some excuse for the irritation shown by the Kölnische Volkszeitung in its comments on the news that Count CHRISTIAN GUNTHER BERNSTORFF, son of Germany's lost but not lamented representative in Washington, has married an American woman. Its disapprobation of such alliances is presumably founded on the fear that their result will be more or less of a departure by a husband thus subjected to American influence from the true German ideals, first, as to the proper management of a wife, and, second, with respect to the conduct of life in general and especially in time of war.

The possibility of what from the German point of view would be a serious demoralization of the husband is obvious. It has occurred, now and then, over here, with the deplorable consequence that naturalized Germans with American wives became practically civilized and indistinguishable from ordinary American husbands in their domestic relations. When the German husband takes his American wife back to the Fatherland, however, and all German diplomats do this sooner or later, with or without acceleration by our Department of State, the danger is not very great. The usual outcome, then, is that the woman, after experiences like those vividly described in such books as "The Pastor's Wife" and "The Salt of the Earth," either is reduced to the docility demanded by German custom or else she breaks her bonds and flies back to the land where marital discipline is less severe and she can say her soul is her own if the spirit moves her to do so.

Another circumstance the Cologne paper did not take into account. It would have been less disturbed by this latest addition to the number of American wives in Germany if it had reflected on the high probability that any of our women willing at this time to marry a German of any degree wouldn't be American enough to hurt. The chances are that there wouldn't be enough Americanism in her makeup to affect her husband at all or to transmit any of the dreadful virus to their offspring. The Kaiser himself, though the product of a mixed marriage, has not been even a little de-Germanized by his half-British origin.

An Appeal Deserving of Attention. With the woes of the shopkeepers who find themselves heavily stocked up with sauerkraut which they are unable to sell, something of sympathy should be felt, even in our most patriotic circles, and if only a change of name is required to revive the old demand, nobody should object to the action demanded by these disconsolate ones. Food is not too abundant with us now, and sauerkraut is certainly edible, which is something in favor of calling it anything that will remove the present commercial blight. It is also probably a harmless and innocent form of provender, for though of real nutriment, either of the tissue building or the fuel providing sort, it contains not much more than a trace, it abounds in acids and bacteria that exert a seemingly benign influence on the human system.

The words "probably" and "seemingly" are inserted in this statement because of a caution that may be excessive, but at this time it is impossible to forget that something or other has made the Germans different from other peoples, and it may be that the difference is due to the fact that they, alone of all nations, have made this preparation of fermented cabbage an important feature of their diet.

To assert that the Germanness of Germans is due to the consumption of sauerkraut would be more than rash, but the truth of the assertion would be no harder to prove than a denial of it. And there is an element of the strange and ominous, not to say of the sinister, in the circumstance that though most people of other lineage are willing, or can be persuaded, to admit that sauerkraut is not so bad, or even that it is rather good, only the Germans have really taken it to their hearts or will go to the trouble of making it. In neither appearance nor fragrance does it excite warm affection in any not of Teutonic blood, and when others put it on their tables, they have the air of engaging in an adventure which, if not exactly perilous, at least savors of audacity.

This may be all prejudice. If so, it should be conquered, especially in days like these, when it is a privilege as well as a duty to eat even things as obnoxious as bread pudding, and stern compulsion forces us all to eke out our supply of wheat flour by adulterating it with cereals that in better times are wisely turned over to pigs, chickens, cows, and horses.

Bartering Bonds Deplored. From Wall Street, where they know a thing or two about finance, comes the excellent suggestion that all buyers of Liberty bonds who should think of them and treat them as bought for the duration of the war.

Of course it would be most unwise to lay down an iron rule to that effect, for it is in the very nature and essence of a sound security, as this one is, that there should be a market for it in case of need. But the Liberty bonds are more than a good investment. They are that, but also they are the expression of the will to serve the country, and the country, while well served by their purchase, is better served when they remain in the hands of the original purchaser.

Whoever must sell has a right to do so, but the meaning of "must" should be carefully considered before action is taken, and the thought of speculation and present profit should be dismissed. Only those who intend to keep their Liberty bonds as long as they possibly can may fairly claim recognition as having in one way "done their bit" by acquiring them.

HOME RULE BILL DELAYED

Cabinet Committee Divided on Recognition of Ulster.

LONDON, April 25.—A division of views has prevented the Cabinet Committee appointed to draft a Home Rule bill for Ireland from elaborating a definite scheme as speedily as was hoped, The Yorkshire Post says in a dispatch from London. Certain members of the committee are standing for recognition of Ulster's position, according to the dispatch.

Meanwhile the Federal plan is being discussed widely. The Unionists generally regard it as desirable in any scheme of federalism that Ulster should be included as a unit.

SAYS IRELAND WOULD FIGHT

Wants Only Home Rule to Join In the War, T. P. O'Connor Avers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—T. P. O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist leader, who has been on a tour of the West, was in Washington today to lay before Government officials the Irish attitude toward the British conscription plan. He said at Chicago Irishmen had urged him to come.

"With them, as with myself," he added, "hostility to the present conscription proposal is induced. I need scarcely say, not by any desire to weaken in any way the arm of England or her allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war, but in the conviction that the way to attain the result we all want to see is to give Ireland at once her long-overdue Parliament, which would then be in a position itself to throw Ireland's full strength into the struggle for freedom."

LESS PRINT PAPER ON HAND.

Shipments in First Week of April Continue to Exceed Output.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Newsprint paper production showed an improvement during the first two weeks of April over March, but shipments continued to exceed production, causing mill stocks to show a decline. Statistics announced today by the Federal Trade Commission show production of total print paper for the two weeks ending April 14 to have been 51,017 tons; standard news, 45,498; shipments total print, 51,934 tons; standard news, 46,976; stocks at end of period, total print, 24,894 tons; standard news, 19,046.

Production from Jan. 1 showed a loss of 37,744 tons of total print, and 41,064 of standard news, over the same period a year ago.

TO SELL ALIEN PROPERTY.

President Authorizes Palmer to Dispose of Some Without Public Bidding

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson issued an Executive order today authorizing A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, to sell at private sale, without public or other advertisement, 205 hogsheads of tobacco and 200 bales of cotton in New York City, which is German property.

The proclamation says the President's reason for this order is that the property described is not customarily sold, and cannot usually be sold to advantage at public sale at the place where the greater part of the property is situated.

Filipinos Honor Memory of Jones.

MANILA, April 25.—Governor General Harrison, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and other prominent persons have sent messages of condolence to the family of Representative William A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Jones bill, providing for the independence of the Philippines, who died last week. Flags are being flown at half-mast, and plans are under way for a memorial service and also for the erection of a mausoleum over the grave to represent the Filipino people.

THE FIGHT IS ON!

The fight is on! We or our foe must win!
There is no compromise, no futile thought of peace!
Already are the battlefields bestrewn
With soldier dead, and some of them *our boys!*
Therefore must rise each loyal citizen
Of this great nation—rise prepared to strike
With all his might, whatever way he can
To aid our Victory! Now, with muscles firm,
With iron wills and hearts steeled to the task,
We must endure privations, share distress,
Be cheerful partners in a wide world's misery,
And never once, though evil's own let loose
Its myriad furies, must our courage fail,
Our footsteps falter, or our steadfast gaze
Be turned away from that far distant goal
Where triumph waits, and victory's flag, unfurled,
Shows Right and Justice ruling humankind!
The fight is on! In France our drums are heard,
And on the sea behold our colors wave!
We have joined hands with Mercy, Liberty—
Become companions of those splendid powers
That dwell in brother love and equity,
In human hope and human sympathy.
Now all the patriot fervor of our blood—
Our hope of safety, peace, enlightened ways—
Stirs in our souls, and leaping through our veins
Turns us to soldiers! In our unity
Is our salvation! In our pride of man,
And man's estate, his noble enterprise,
Victorious strength shall germinate and grow
To such invincible, unconquerable might
That all the frenzy of a madman's brain
Shall beat against it uselessly awhile,
Then faint and fail, withering at last away!

LURANA SHELDON.

CLARK MAY BE SENATOR.

For Political Considerations, Friends Believe Speaker Will Accept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is expected to announce tomorrow his acceptance of the appointment to the United States Senate, to succeed the late Senator William J. Stone, tendered him by Governor Gardner of Missouri by telegraph yesterday. If he should make such a decision, which, his intimates say, political conditions call for, he will go against his personal inclinations.

There is every indication tonight that Mr. Clark, after having conferred with his confidants, will notify Governor Gardner tomorrow of his acceptance of the honor. Strong Democratic pressure was exerted upon Speaker Clark today to induce him to leave the House for the Senate. Missouri Congressmen and Democratic Senators joined in this effort. All day long the Speaker was besieged by visitors who advised him to take the appointment.

There seemed to be no good argument advanced against his leaving the Speakership for the upper branch of Congress, and the opinion favoring acceptance became so strong that Mr. Clark at 4 o'clock was about to announce acceptance. But he deferred any formal announcement until tomorrow, the delay being occasioned by the absence of Mrs. Clark, whom the veteran Missouri politician throughout his long political career has always consulted before taking any decisive step.

There was not a single objection advanced against the Speaker leaving the House. The Democratic members assured Mr. Clark that traditional policies would be followed and that his party would select his successor from among the men who naturally were in line for promotion.

PLAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

Women's Organizations Offer Workers to Aid in Canvass.

At a meeting of the Council of Women's Organizations, held at the Cosmopolitan Club, Fortieth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, plans were made for the Red Cross campaign for membership and money that is to take place from May 20 to May 27. Most of the organizations represented offered from two to five teams to aid in the work. Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey presided.

Director Ernest P. Goodrich of the Red Cross explained the plans for the campaign in this city, and Sergeant Major Bramhall of the British Recruiting Service, one of the few survivors of the famous "Princess Pat" regiment, said that the men at the front must have the aid that the Red Cross was giving, and that they could not win the war without it. Sergeant Bramhall told of a feeling of surprise which he felt on arriving in New York at the apparent lack of comprehension of the people of the real meaning of the war. Dr. Lucy N. Lovejoy, a surgeon on furlough from duty in France, said that she had much the same feeling on returning to New York.

"They were talking about heatless days, but why?" she asked. "I went to hotels so overheated that they were unhealthful and saw women with chiffon sleeves to their gowns, and wearing low shoes with thin silk stockings, listening to a war talk from an officer in uniform, wiping the perspiration from his face and hands, suffering in the heavy uniform coat which military regulations forced him to wear. I thought of the women in France I had seen picking over the cinders in the ash heaps to get enough coal for cooking—they had none for heating—and suffering from insufficient clothing, while the women in this country were so wrapped in furs I could not see their faces."

DEBATE ON STUDY OF LATIN.

Dean West and Prof. Snedden Discuss Its Value in Education.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A debate on whether Latin should be required either for college entrance or for any bachelor's degree in liberal studies was held tonight in Witherspoon Hall under the auspices of the University Extension Society.

Professor Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school of Princeton University, took the affirmative and Professor David Snedden of Teachers College, Columbia University, upheld the negative side.

Dean West's argument for Latin was based on the ground that it was an essential part of a liberal education and that to omit it was to promote ignorance. He contended for a free elective system of studies. The war, he argued, was introducing ideas of discipline and duty in studies, and the classics in education make for the best of the civilization for which America is contending in this war.

Professor Snedden contended that the present favored position in secondary education held by Latin was a distinct obstacle to the development of an effective scheme of liberal studies. According to Professor Snedden, Americans are not yet a liberally educated people, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in the number of high school and college graduates, there are yet comparatively few individuals in the nation who possess culture.

America having grown to the point where she must take her place among the mature nations of the world, Professor Snedden said, needs liberally educated spokesmen as never before.

Henry La Barre Jayne presided at the debate.

VOTE TO SHIFT MAIL INQUIRY

Congressmen Charge Attempt to Pigeonhole Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—After a prolonged debate the House today ordered that the resolution to investigate alleged delays in mails be transferred from the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. There was decided opposition to this course, the argument advanced being that the first-named committee already had begun the inquiry. Some members expressed the fear that the contest to change the jurisdiction was inspired by a desire to pigeonhole the investigation. The resolution favoring a change in committee jurisdiction was passed by a vote of 156 to 151.

ORDER HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Williamsburg Institution Was Insanitary, State Board Found.

Following an order from the State Board of Charities, the trustees of the Williamsburg Hospital, South Third Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the institution closed and the 65 patients transferred to other institutions.

Following an investigation, the State Board of Charities found that the building was a fire trap and was in insanitary condition. There was no elevator, and the facilities for removing the patients and the fire apparatus were inadequate, it was said. The building was constructed sixty years ago for a bank.

WOULD PUT THE WAR ALL ON PRESIDENT

Senator Fall Favors Giving Him Free Rein and Holding Him Responsible.

HOT FIGHT ON OVERMAN BILL

Brandegee Says President Doesn't Know What He Wants, but Has "Country by the Throat."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Aggressive attacks upon the Administration were renewed in the Senate today when the Overman bill, to authorize the President to consolidate Governmental agencies and departments, was again under debate. Republican Senators accused the President of having appointed incompetents to office, while Administration Senators defended the Executive, insisting that he was assembling a strong war machine.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, sponsor for the bill, called upon Congress to give the President whatever he asked to run the war.

"We've passed one law and had to pass another to make it operative," declared Senator Overman. "Now let's be done with it, by passing a bill that will let the President organize things the way he wants, so he won't have to ask any more legislation from us."

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, announced that he would vote for the bill, so the President would have the full responsibility on his hands in the conduct of the war.

"All over the country the impression seems to have got out that Congress had tied the hands of the President," said Senator Fall. "It is not a fact, but if there is any legislation the President wants, so as to give him free rein, I am in favor of giving it to him. Let's have this camouflage over with and put the responsibility where it belongs. The President wants it; let him have it.

"I have not much sympathy with this bill, but will vote for it because I hope that the President will turn out the inefficients he has appointed and put competent men in their jobs. The bill ought to be entitled 'A Bill to Fix Administrative Responsibility.' I don't hesitate to say that I lack confidence in the judgment of the President. It is unfortunate that we have a man in the White House who is so conscious all the time of his being a party leader. But he wants more power. Let us see what he can do with it."

"It is true there has been confusion and doubling up of authority in departments," replied Senator Overman. "That is why we want this bill. The President could then eliminate it."

Outrageous, Says Brandegee.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, denounced the measure as "outrageously unconstitutional."

"This is a clear attempt to delegate legislative powers to the executive branch of the Government, and therefore it is utterly unconstitutional," said the Senator. "If we ever pass this bill, the Supreme Court, if ever called upon to pass opinion on it, will set it aside as illegal. Even with the amendments offered by various Senators it is perilous to pass it. If any Senator thinks he is going to defeat it by amendments to make it a little less objectionable he is miserably mistaken. Any amendments will be knocked out by the conferees and the bill will come back to us as drawn by the President and we will have to swallow it whole or reject it. The Senate ought to strike out all after the enacting clause.

"Has any one the slightest idea what use the President would make of this vast power that would be voted en bloc to carve up into such sized cubes as his whim may dictate? Does the President know what he wants? He says he does not. The Judiciary Committee sent some of its members up to see the President to ask if he would kindly inform them what he wanted to do and the answer came back that he was unable to tell them. He only wanted power to do anything and everything in the future, anything at all.

"The President lately has been sending for Senators, notifying them formally that he would regard it as lack of confidence in him for any Senator to vote against this bill. It does not appear to me to be seemly for the President to throw down the challenge in this way to any Senator who ventures to have a different opinion about the legality of this measure.

"Why doesn't the President specify what he wants to do? What hindrance is there now to the Executive branch? Who appoints these fellows that are inefficient and who are duplicating work? Why, they are all the President's agents now. He can chop off their heads any time he wants to. He says they don't co-ordinate. Why doesn't he make them co-ordinate? He is their boss. What is the use of his complaining to Congress that he cannot make his own servants obey his orders or carry out his own policies? It is his business to make them do it. He doesn't need any more law for that.

"Has Country by the Throat."

"Why doesn't the President write to Congress and say just what he wants? But no, he gives his word to Senators, and they do just what he says. He has the country by the throat. For myself, I don't intend to be just a little white poodle dog running with a ball in my mouth from the Capitol to the White House.

"These Senators whom the President talks to all come to heel like a lot of little trained dogs in a dog show. This sort of thing makes me sick."

Senator Wadsworth of New York offered an amendment to give the President authority to reorganize aircraft production, and, if he deemed necessary, to establish an entirely new aircraft department, with an official in control with power to purchase supplies and direct production. The New York Senator referred to the appointment of John D. Ryan as the head of aircraft production, but said he was accountable to the Secretary of War and therefore would likely be hampered in the exercise of full power.

"We have failed in our aircraft production, and we cannot afford to make any more blunders," said Senator Wadsworth. "The story of our aircraft production is not an impressive one. I am convinced that unless we launch upon a substantial aircraft policy, putting it in the hands of the ablest man we can get, our aircraft program will be put in jeopardy. I do not mean that Mr. Ryan is not the man for the place, but he has not the power, and there is where he may be hampered."

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, aroused the galleries to laughter in a reply to the speech of yesterday of Senator Williams of Mississippi, during which the latter had talked of the difficulty the President had experienced in "fitting round pegs into square holes." The Illinois Senator said that the President had been "playing the pegging game for five years and hadn't mastered it yet." The President, he said, had tried to plug square holes with round pegs, and had got a "queer lot of pegs."

The Senate, without a record vote, accepted the committee amendment to include administrative committees within the scope of the bill. This would embrace the Food and Fuel Administrations and similar agencies. The final vote on the bill, it is now expected, will come on Saturday.

Senate leaders believe the measure, slightly modified, will pass with a margin of about six votes.

HUGHES DECLARES WE WILL NOT FALTER

Ex-Justice Stirs Publishers, Asserting That "the Victory Is Ours."

FAVORS A HUGE ARMY

Would Send 5,000,000 Men Abroad to Overcome the German Foe.

BAKER LAUDS OUR WORK

Tells of Mammoth Preparations for Men at the Front—Daniels Pays Tribute to Work of Press.

Complete victory, both material and moral, over the Germans and an unfettered public opinion as an essential instrument to the winning of that victory were demanded last night by the speakers at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, held at the Waldorf, in the course of the annual convention. Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, who represented the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, were the speakers; and they all agreed in declarations for the prosecution of the war to complete and unqualified triumph.

"There is no answer to the German doctrine in soft words," declared Secretary Baker. "There is no answer to the German people in any words. Words cannot reach them; that is a part of their civilization; their ears are stopped with the dust of triumph. Nothing will win away the worshippers of Moloch except the overthrow of their god."

"Germany has tried to strike at the heart of France," said Mr. Hughes. "She cannot reach the heart of France, of England, of Italy. Germany's only hope is that we shall falter, but we will not falter."

Honest Criticism Defended.

The right of criticism was defended by every speaker, but all alike insisted on the duty of honest criticism with the truth as the criterion: When Mr. Hughes quoted Abraham Lincoln as saying that men must rise above party platforms he was cheered by all the audience, as when he declared that there was no constitutional refuge for disloyalty, and that criticism directed against the national effort could not be tolerated.

When he asserted that the duty of non-partisanship lay on Republicans as well as Democrats the applauses was led by Secretary Daniels, who had already said that he was an authority on criticism himself.

"For twenty-five years," he said, "I gave as much to public men as any man in the country, and for some time I have received a good deal of my own medicine. But there was never a time when I did not realize that it was the very life of our republic that public men should be adequately criticised."

Mr. Hughes's speech again and again brought shouts of approval from the audience, and his declaration of wholehearted support of the President was applauded with special fervor.

"Why did Germany make this offensive," asked Mr. Hughes, "after her successes in the east? It was because the German people could not stand the grinding attrition and because Germany was risking all to get through before America was there in sufficient force to count; and the German offensive will forever be a tribute to the power of the United States, which spells ruin to their aim.

"The lesson of this offensive is that the victory is ours. All we have to do is to send the fighting men to take it."

Hughes Discusses Sedition.

Here is Mr. Hughes's address in full:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Secretary, gentlemen of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and guests: Your genial chairman in inviting me to speak expressed the hope that I had not sunk so low as to fail to consider such an effort as a recreation. I told him that I thought I would agree that it was a non-essential industry, but I esteem it a privilege to come into the presence with all humility of supreme power without whose direction democracy never could be safe, democracy never could exist. The Secretary of War on his return told us that in the awful shock of the recent offensive he found no pessimism among the British or the French, who stood unshakingly before that terrific onslaught. There is no pessimism here. [Applause.]

"It would be Pollyannaish to deny that there has been anxiety as to how far those gains would extend and the rest might be disclosed and the inspired sacrifice might be required, but there was no pessimism. There is a confidence in our hearts born of an inflexible resolution. We are glad that with each late report there is a basis for renewed confidence. We know the explanation of that offensive. Why should Germany, apparently securely intrenched, with vast extensions in power on the east and southeast, make this desperate gamble? Obviously because the people of Germany could not stand the wear of that attrition, that cruel grinding attrition eating the heart out of the German people, and because further and more important, Germany risks all to get there before America was there in sufficient force to prevent a German offensive. [Applause.]

Aimed Gun at Heart of France.

"Germany aimed her great gun, not at a church, not at a hospital, favorite as are those marks. Germany aimed her great gun at the heart of France. She can never hit that target. [Applause.] Germany threw her best boys against the British to break the courage of those intrepid sons of Britain. But Germany could not shake the courage of the British. Italy holds the line on the Piave, and sends her forces to join the British and the French. Germany has only one hope, the hope that America shall falter. But America will not falter. It is for America to win, and America will not falter. [Applause.]

"Our allies have been holding that line, our line, Liberty's line, the line of freedom, to defeat those who stand for everything that is faithless and ruthless, and who have a disregard for everything that is sacred or humane—our allies are holding that line, your line, my line, and we shall not fail, no matter to what extent that line may bend. The lesson of that offensive, with the sacrifices entailed by that desperate attempt, is that the complete victory is in our hands. All we have to do is to send the men—the fighting men—to take it, and the world is safe. [Applause.]

"It is said—we see it on every side—that 'Food will win the war.' Of course there is an important lesson in that, but food will not write editorials. Food will not build ships. Food is essential, but fighting men must win the war, and it is fighting men that we must place as rapidly as possible upon that line.

"But behind the fighting men, no less important than material supplies, more important than anything else, as the Secretary of the Navy has said, back of the fighting men must be a sound public opinion, informed, expert, patriotic.

Says Treason Must Be Punished.

"It is vitally important that the wells of public opinion should be kept free from the poison of treasonable or seditious propaganda. Congress has ample authority to provide for the punishment of seditious utterances as well as seditious acts. If the enemy's efforts to spread its propaganda succeed, it is due to our own supineness. There is no lack of constitutional power to deal with these efforts. As Lincoln said, 'I can no more be persuaded that the Government can take no strong measures in time of rebellion because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man because it cannot be shown to be good medicine for a well one.'

"The remark obviously applies as well in the case of war with a foreign foe. I fully agree that in places where the courts are appropriately performing their functions, and the administration of justice remains unobstructed, these normal processes should not be displaced by military tribunals to try civilians. Our judicial processes have not yet broken down, and we still have confidence in their adequacy to punish treason and sedition. But treason and sedition must be punished, and punished promptly. Constitutional power is adequate. The defense and preservation of the nation is a fundamental principle of the Constitution.

Sees Field for Honest Criticism.

"It is difficult to draw nice distinctions in time of war. But there are some distinctions which must be drawn. The effective prosecution of war involves of necessity certain restrictions in our accustomed freedom. With respect to property and business, with respect to life itself, freedom is restrained. Witness our War Defense and Conscription Acts, our broad plans of regulation by which manifold activities are controlled to an unusual degree. Of course, freedom of press and of the press is also a relative freedom. There is no license to destroy the nation or to turn it over helpless to its foes.

There is no constitutional privilege for disloyalty, or for efforts to obstruct the enforcement of the law or to interfere with the plans adopted by authority. But with due recognition of the difficulty of exact definition and close distinction, it is quite obvious that there is a field for honest criticism which cannot be surrendered without imperilling the essentials of liberty, and the preservation of the nation itself. Our officers of Government are not a privileged class. Even when equipped with the extraordinary powers of war they are the servants of the nation, accountable for the exercise of their authority.

No Place for Partisanship.

"When we are in the throes of war, united in the determination to win, and conscious that we can win only by united effort, there is no place for partisanship with respect to the conduct of the war. In the phrase of Lincoln, we must meet 'upon a level one step higher than any party platform' because from such more elevated position we can do better battle for the country we love than we possibly can from those lower grounds, where from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with and aiming blows at each other.

"I stand on that platform supporting the President of the United States. But that is a counsel not for Republicans alone, but for Democrats as well—for those in office as well as for those out of office. We may reserve our partisan differences for other matters than the war—for policies aside from the conduct of the war. In this great crisis we bend our common strength to fight our common battle, and we speak not as Democrats or as Republicans, but as citizens whose only rivalry is in their zeal to win.

"Of course, it is just as easy to be a partisan in assailing criticism as in criticism itself. The man who defends everything that is done by his party or his party leaders is just as partisan as the man who assails everything that the opposing party does or plans. War demands fighting men who see straight and shoot straight. It also demands fighting critics who see straight and are honest and candid in criticism. It is a commonplace that a public officer learns more from his critics than he does from his admirers. He seldom learns from any one but his critics. If we had to choose between partisanship with criticism and the absence of both partisanship and criticism, I should unhesitatingly choose the former, for while the venomous shafts of partisan malice seldom hit the mark, the country cannot afford to turn its destiny over to any one who is guaranteed immunity from candid criticism.

Says Country Should Have Facts.

"It goes without saying that the country should have the facts. Plainly, there are matters which for military reasons must be concealed, so as not to aid the enemy. But any one who conceals facts even in war time has a heavy burden of proof as to the necessity for such concealment.

"Furnishing material for criticism is by no means the same thing as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let the truth be known. The anxiety should be not to avoid disclosure, but rather to prevent error. Rarely will the enemy be the gainer from our knowledge of the facts. He will thrive on our apprehensions and our misconceptions. Publish the facts and disarm the critics. Or publish the facts and make amends, if there are amends to be made.

"This is the more important in view of our system of government. If we had parliamentary government we should undoubtedly have at this time a coalition government, representative of the great parties. I do not say that it would be better or worse, but we should have it. Accountability according to a parliamentary vote would produce it. Our system assures a measure of stability in its security of tenure which the other system does not afford. This has its advantage in able hands, although it is equally plain that it would be a terrible disadvantage if the Government were not in able hands. But manifestly, with this relative freedom from accountability to a parliamentary majority, and with this almost exclusive accountability to public opinion, the function of a free, intrepid, candid, and honest press is of the highest importance. There is only one rule acceptable in war. It ought to be the only rule in peace, but a state of war should drive it home to our consciences—the truth, the whole truth, (save in a few instances where military exigencies forbid,) and certainly nothing but the truth. An honest critic is the noblest product of a newspaper publishers' association.

"And that brings me to say that the world will never be made safe for democracy, in the last analysis, by anything short of a dominant sense of fairness and justice. A contemptible purveyor of slander, of malicious abuse of officers, of half-truths calculated to deceive, of demagogical appeal in order to win affluence, influence, and political power by preying upon ignorance and natural aspirations—that is the lurking enemy of our institutions which it is harder to defeat than even a Prussian autocrat. The extent of the impotency of this lurking enemy is the measure of our ultimate victory.

Time of Rare Privilege.

"This is a time of rare privilege for the men who can go abroad to fight. It is also a time of rare privilege for those who stay at home to fight battles of speech and pen. Our trust is in both pen and sword—the pen to support the sword—the sword to make way for new victories of the pen. In the present situation, with Germany using up its manpower with the mad recklessness of desperation, we have a peculiar responsibility. Our allies are holding the western line with grim determination. They have held this line—our line—Liberty's line, the line of a world of freedom, of law, of decency, the line of all that is left of civilization as opposed to cynical force, to unparalleled brutality, to fiendish perversion of science, to the disregard of everything sacred and humane—our allies are holding this line awaiting our arrival. They have been holding a bloody vigil. They have more dead in France than we shall have there living in arms for many months to come. But we are coming. Our forces are growing daily. We are not living in retrospect. Our faces are toward France and the future. If there was ever any doubt as to duty or opportunity there is certainly none now. Germany's only hope is that we shall falter, but we will not falter.

Favors Army of 5,000,000 Men.

"I approve the suggestion that we should immediately plan to put 5,000,000 men into the field at the earliest possible moment. Let there be no thought that a great army will not be needed. The way to strike terror to the German heart, to make it realize the inevitableness of defeat, is for the United States to rush its preparations on to the scale adequate to victory. Let us have a comprehensive industrial plan to insure needed direction of industrial effort, for we cannot otherwise provide the fighting men.

"It is not the measure of our high calling to win a stalemate, or to gather a force merely to hold a line of trenches. A peace with the German Army on the soil of France, with Germany temporarily exhausted, but not beaten, cannot be lasting. A peace with Germany, leaving the German Empire through illgotten gains stronger relatively than when it entered the war, with a national consciousness that its policy of brutality, of disregard of treaties, of vast military preparation, has won a larger international opportunity, would be nothing but a German peace, whatever concessions might be exacted in the West. It is for America, by supplying an adequate number of fighting men, to make the victory decisive. It is your privilege, interpreting and largely determining the public opinion of America, to see that this is not faltering until this great duty to humanity is performed and the banner of a new international order, secure in the common sense of justice, waves over a world untroubled by insane dreams of arbitrary power."

Daniels Tells of His Ambition.

Secretary Daniels began by saying that he was in attendance not in an official capacity, but as "a member of long standing in the association, temporarily assigned to cover the navy and to return to his old assignment when the period of larger usefulness comes to me." He reminded the audience of the fact that "in the two great wars this country has known the President called on an editor to take charge of the navy," and said that his ambition was to serve his country as well as Gideon Welles.

"There was never a time," he said, "when the press of America exercised so powerful and inspiring an influence as during the last twelve months. The contribution of the American press during the years of our neutrality was too great to estimate, too large for our generation to appreciate. The self-censorship has justified the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, 'Where there is a free press there can be nothing but a free Government.'"

In his address Mr. Daniels said:

"The framers of the Constitution established three separate and equal departments of government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The fourth, the press, was the evolution of national need in a republic where public opinion is king, for, towering over all legislative creations, whenever it asserts itself, the popular will is sovereign, and all departments of Government respond to its decrees. The press is sometimes the echo of passing public opinion, sometimes the creator of sound public sentiment, and sometimes the voice of well-considered and resolute will of the people. There are editors as well as politicians who keep an ear to the ground to detect public sentiment, and, hastening to become the early spokesmen, parade as having created that of which they are only the echoes.

"The difficulty with such weathervanes of our profession is that in their zeal to prove as prophets and leaders they mistake hysteria and noise for conviction and thought. These blind leaders of the blind would prove fatal guides of they did not so often make the blunder of supposing the rushing of the shallows to be the strong current of the deeps. Enough errors in determining the ebb and flow of the tide save the world from the echo editors, for there is always a false ring to utterances of such would-be leaders which defeats their generalship. The people do not long pin their faith to editors who feed them on chaff when they ask for bread. But it must be admitted that papers do sometimes thrive for a time on hysteria and bunk, though their influence is always nil in the long run.

Editors as Creators.

"Newspapers, as such, never make public opinion. It is only editors with strong individuality who are creators. Therefore the old-time journal, with a real man at the helm, carried its readers into safe ports, while the journal of scoops and sensations, lacking conscience and responsibility, may be truly compared to a ship at sea without a rudder or sail or steam or Captain. Its readers do not lack for adventure and danger, but they never come into a safe harbor, and are often made seasick by the rolling of the craft. The journals of today have less influence than when a known man of force dictated their policy it is because there is less sense of responsibility in the larger editorial staff.

"I say 'if' because, while there are times when newspaper support is a greater liability than an asset, the truth is that today, as never before, public opinion is unconsciously influenced by the printed word. The best proof of this statement is the interpretation made of world conditions prior to our entrance into this war by the bulk of the press of America. Through their correspondents across the waters, vivid pictures of the atrocities—the logical result of the German creed of hate—thrilling accounts of the scenes of carnage, and exposition of the tremendous issues involved enabled those far removed to visualize the actual conditions and to understand the far-reaching significance of a struggle that involved the whole world's future.

"The press was the self-appointed historian of the day, writing history in the making, and the history was so revolting that public sentiment was ready to back up the President and the Congress when, presuming upon America's love of peace, the Imperial German Government presumed to assume dominion of the sea and patronizingly notify us that on certain days our ships could sail specified routes, and unless we accepted such dictation the ruthless and murderous warfare would be pressed.

"If America had accepted the impertinence of such dictation it would no longer have been a nation but a German colony. We entered the war to preserve national sovereignty, to defend the right of our ships to sail when and where it suited us, to make the world a safe place for peace-loving people to live in and to render it forever impossible that might should enslave the world. And having entered the war for these high motives and without any selfish interest, America will wage it until the menace of autocracy no longer endangers the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

"The press of America has won national gratitude by its splendid spirit of service during the last year. With few exceptions the newspapers have put service of country above everything else. News has been secondary to service. During the days after relations were severed with Germany, it was to the papers that the people looked for a clear presentation of the duty of this country. It rang clear and true, and when the declaration of war was made in solemn assertion of national duty, the press was almost a unit in support of the noble utterances of the President.

"And from that hour, whether it was in support of the selective draft, the recruiting campaign, propaganda for the Liberty Loan, food and fuel conservation, the drives for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., or leading in community honors paid to youths going to war—whatever the call, the press has responded with a cheerful, 'Aye, aye, Sir,' and has led in the enthusiastic support of every measure for national unity and national victory. The splendid way in which the press as a whole has risen to the occasion and measured up to its responsibilities has given me an added pride in the profession.

Sees a Loyal Press.

"Some of our military preparations and operations cannot be revealed without giving valuable information to the enemy. They would make great reading, of course, but the publication of them might do as much damage as if the secrets had been stolen by German spies. The press is loyal and the comparatively few violations of the voluntary censorship have in most cases been due not to any disposition to aid Germany, but to the anxiety for a scoop. But some of these news beats have been achieved at a risk we should not have incurred.

"The cablegram telling of the arrivals of the first transports with Pershing's men were published by a few papers when there were other vessels of that expedition still in the war zone, facing the danger of attacks by submarines, and this premature publication, which might have given the German submarine commanders information that there were other transports following, caused anxious hours before the last of those vessels reached port.

"The press understands, and most of them act upon the principle, that when a country is engaged in a foreign war the President becomes the spokesman of the nation. When executive action becomes necessary in any and every measure for the successful conduct of the war the world will know that the President is asserting the will of the nation which the people have decreed must be executed by force of arms. Party differences are overcome by the logic of the necessity of national unity.

"Fortunately there exists, and has always existed, between the representatives of the press and wise public officials an appreciation of the reciprocal duties in times of war. No public official in a free country has the right to deny the press (the only quick medium of supplying any class of news of information that can be given without jeopardizing national interests."

Baker Praises the Navy.

Secretary Baker began with a tribute to the navy, under whose protection he had lately crossed the Atlantic. "Perhaps no single service," he said, "is being performed in this war today which compares in merciless exactions on human endurance and the demand for the highest kind of courage with that of the men on the destroyers. And the men in the navy do not realize their heroism.

"When I was on a ship manned by a navy crew crossing the Atlantic several men of the crew came to my stateroom and asked if I would not get them transferred to the trenches, because they didn't think the work they were doing was sufficiently perilous. 'In the trenches,' they said, 'the danger is obvious. Here we have to watch and wait for it.'

"I think I may say that the spirit of the army is of a piece with that of the navy. Sitting here in this brilliantly lighted room in this brilliantly lighted city, we have not the inspiration to realize the conditions under which our soldiers live and act.

"And if you could see it every instinct of our Americanism would vibrate with pride. These men are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, have in some cases already made it, in order that we who remain behind and those who come after us may be free from a philosophy too hateful to govern the world.

"People ask me what is the spirit of England, of France, of Italy, and I can answer that the armies and the civil population are filled with perfect confidence that the outcome of this struggle can be but one thing, that our civilization is far too beautiful a thing to be built up only to perish.

"They know that when this war is over there will have been vindicated a great truth, the truth that mere force inassociated with moral purpose cannot govern the spirits of men, and our army and its spirit is of a piece with the others.

"This is not a question of square miles of territory, but of national spirit and the eternity of moral principles in the world. And even if the line were broken, so long as the people of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States remain true to the moral foundations upon which they have built their respective civilizations the victory cannot go against us."

The Secretary told of a Frenchwoman who, when her friends condoled with her upon seeing her leave a hospital where she had just learned of the death of her husband, replied: "This is not the time for such sentiments; there is only one thing to say—vive la France."

"Long live the United States," Mr. Baker continued. "Not a place on the map, not a system of political institutions hemmed in by seas, but a living moral influence in the world, liberating the spirits of men and preserving the freedom of opportunity for the children of men.

"You have no conception of the magnitude of the work necessary to be done in supplying and equipping our soldiers. The storage facilities necessary for the American armies now in France and projected to be there if concentrated in one warehouse 50 feet wide would be 250 miles long. Our Signal Corps is already operating more than 4,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wires as a means of military communication between different parts of our armies.

"The battle line in France is the meeting place of a recrudescent mediaevalism and of the modern spirit. On the one side there is the philosophy of naked force; on the other the process engendered by aroused morality to overcome naked force. The German people must learn that this is a moral world and that force and frightfulness cannot prevail; and we must teach them so by cold, unrelenting, continuous, and adequate force applied on our side.

Would Organize American Opinion.

"And I am here, gentlemen, because I want your help. You are a part of the army—the threefold army that must fight for us—the army, the navy, and public opinion. I don't want to win a mere physical victory. That is part of my task to bring into line back of General Pershing's army the moral purpose of the American people as well as the physical force. I want to organize and regiment American opinion both as to the purpose of this war, how to win it, and what to do after it is won.

"I do not feel competent to discuss the scope of criticism. I try to live on the rule of Oscar Wilde that if you have a secret which you do not want anybody to learn you ought to shout it from the first housetop you come to. I entirely indorse the doctrine stated here tonight that the American people have a right to know all about their own business, and that everybody who is doing their business should be ready to tell them all there is to tell, unless it would endanger the lives or the success of our forces.

"The public opinion of this country is one of the most powerful forces that can be brought to bear to win the war, and we must bring it to bear to beat the German Thing—this Thing that makes a gun that can shoot seventy-five miles in order that it may blow up a church, if it is lucky, on Good Friday in an undefended and unattacked city."

Ambassador Jusserand's Message.

Mr. Lauzanne spoke in place of Ambassador Jusserand, whose health would not permit his attendance at the meeting. In his telegram of regret the Ambassador said:

From first to last, in our days of triumph or days of anguish, we have been cheered by the thought that what we did was appreciated, and our motives understood in the land of our former Commander in Chief, George Washington. Even in the worst days of German propaganda, trumpery, tainted money, false affidavits, plots and threats, American good sense and uprightness were worthy of America, and the press of the United States nobly fulfilled that task of immense responsibility which is hers, the enlightening of public opinion, a task more and more important, requiring keen minds and honest hearts, for more and more will public opinion lead the world.

I can only send you from afar the greetings of France. They are forwarded by one who has ever been a well-wisher of this country and who, absolutely sure of the outcome of the conflict, rejoices at the thought of the great part our two republics will play in the devising of a better world for the men after us. This we shall be able to do only if we reach complete success, and we shall not desist until it is reached. The whole world must be made to see that to fight justice and assassinate nations is not a profitable occupation.

Mr. Lauzanne said in part:

"It gives me great pleasure in the name of the French Ambassador, in the name of the French people and of the French press, to bring a message to this distinguished audience. My message is, first of all, a message of deep affection and friendship. We all know, in France, since years and years, that between Americans and Frenchmen were many common things; the same spirit of liberty, the same love for democracy, the same colors of the flag. But today we know something more. We know that you and we have the same heart, beating for the same cause. For that cause you are giving your blood, the pure blood of a free people, and we are giving our blood, the pure blood of an unsubjected people. This makes between you and us a link which will never be broken.

A Message of Confidence.

"My message is also a message of confidence. We are feeling perfectly confident, because we know that the men who are now fighting over there in the plains of Flanders and Picardy are the same men who fought on the Marne and before Verdun; because we know that we can say of our gallant British comrades, retreating after Carso and Armentières, what we said of our men retreating after Charleroi: 'Their bodies are falling back, but not their hearts.' Because we know that we can say of all the men who are fighting over there, Americans, Canadians, British, and French, what we said of our men before Verdun: 'They will perish to the last, but the barbarians shall not pass.'

"Never has the morale of these men been better. Never has their fighting spirit flamed forth more ardent and more pure. And it is with the morale, with the spirit, as much as with material and with guns, that today you win battles.

"In the dark days of the battle of Verdun General de Castelnau, who was commanding the French army, said:

'The whole French army shall perish in this battle rather than submit to Germany.' This is as true today as it was two years ago. We have in France chosen our way. It may be the way to suffering and to death; but it will never be the way to present disgrace and future servitude. France has, in this war, suffered very much. But France is ready to suffer still more. France is ready to suffer until there are no Frenchmen left for suffering. France is resolved to live free or to die. And France will live.

"A few days ago a man whose name will certainly appeal to this audience, for it is the name of a great journalist, M. Georges Clemenceau, our Prime Minister, summed up what is today the French feeling when he said: 'All France for all the war.' Yes, all France, with her men, with her women, with her children, for the war, whatever may be the length of the war, whatever may be the sufferings of the war, whatever may be the hardnesss of destiny.' I may add: 'All the Allies for all the war.' But all France and all the Allies for the whole victory, for a victory which will not be the victory of France or the victory of the Allies, but which will be the victory of the immortal ideas of Right, of Justice, of Humanity, and of Civilization."

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of The Boston Globe acted as toastmaster, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, pronounced the benediction.

PUBLISHERS ASSAIL POSTAL ZONING LAW

Call It "Unworkable and Unfair" and Call Upon Congress for Action.

The annual meeting of the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning. In yesterday's sessions of the convention of the association, which were held in the morning and afternoon, a number of matters of high importance to the newspaper publishers of the country were taken up. Decision on some of these matters was reserved, but there was much discussion on the report of the Postal Committee which had taken up the question of the zoning provisions of the new war revenue law to go into effect July 1. Considerable variety of opinion among the members, both conservative and radical, was evidence in the discussion, but eventually the following resolution was adopted, embodying the principal features of two which had been proposed at Wednesday's meeting:

Whereas, The revision of the postal provision of Section III. of the act of Congress approved Oct. 3, 1917, and which is to take effect July 1, 1918, will be unworkable in practice and most unfair and oppressive to the newspapers of the country and the reading public.

Be it resolved by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, that Congress, if insistent upon legislation of this character, be urgently requested to modify said law in so far as it applies to newspapers alone. Upon the general line as proposed by the McKellar amendment, or if the time be considered by Congress to be too short to do this, that Congress be urgently requested to suspend the provision of said law in so far as it applies to newspapers until a complete and intelligent investigation can be made of the subject of newspaper postage.

The committee on news print paper reported a recommendation that the War Trade Board be requested to prohibit all exports of news print paper for the duration of the war, and that the War Trade Board of Canada, from which large supplies of American news print are drawn, be requested to prohibit export of such paper to all except allied countries.

The convention adopted the report of the Board of Directors, which recommended that the one-cent price for newspapers be abandoned, that the return privilege to newsdealers be suspended, and that free publicity should be restricted by every means possible to the publishers, as a method for saving news print for the purpose of publishing actual news of the war and other matters of international interest.

Frank P. Glass of The Birmingham News, Chairman of the Committee on Paper, asked the co-operation of the members "in every reasonable restriction of consumption," and said that a careful study was being made of all matters connected with news print paper.

The production for the current year, according to the committee's report, would be somewhat less than that of 1917, and it was to be expected that with the continuance of the war the production would constantly grow less.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, yesterday sent to all men in the foreign service of the organization a cable dispatch expressing the heartiest personal greetings of the Board of Directors and the thanks of the members for the "admirable and patriotic service which you are rendering. The Associated Press of the country."

In the annual report of The Associated Press, which was approved by the Board of Directors and by the members at the annual meeting held here this week, there are the following paragraphs in praise of the association's war correspondents:

"There have been months during which more epoch-making news developed than during some previous entire years, and all newspaper men must wonder whether we shall ever return to former standards of news values. We do not enlarge in this report upon the news-gathering achievements of the organization. With those achievements have come many inevitable dissappointments. Overtaxed cables, muddled censorships, and similar exigencies have often upset our plans and frequently neutralized the resourcefulness of our staff. Yet we have incomparably the most comprehensive machinery for collecting and distributing news that the world has ever known.

"Of our men abroad we gratefully acknowledge our appreciation. Torpedoes and mines at sea and shot and shell on land have held no terrors for them. Their escapes amid dangers have been countless. One was knocked down by a Zeppelin bomb in London, but worked all that night as usual—merely an incident of the day's work—in an office building which had been itself hit by shells; another fell into the icy Somme, but rode thirty-five miles to cable the story of the first American in Péronne; another was on the highest rampart of the Castle of Gorizia when a shell buried it and him under earth, but on that afternoon he wrote a story which thrilled the press of Europe as well as of the United States; another was shot in the knee on the Russian observation post; another, after a bayonet and fist encounter at Harbin, escaped with painful lacerations; another was blown through a glass door at the Halifax explosion, but before dressing his wounds was resourceful enough to find in a demolished building the terminus of the cable to the West Indies and sent by way of Bermuda and Havana to New York the first direct messages out of Halifax."

ROTHMERE QUITS AS AIR MINISTER

His Health Broken Down by Insomnia and Burden of Responsibility, He Says.

LONDON, April 25.—Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, has resigned from the office of Secretary of State for the Air Forces, it is announced today. Lord Rothermere said that his resignation was due to increasing ill health as the result of insomnia and the burden of responsibility in his work. It is reported that Sir William Weir, Director General of Aircraft Production, will succeed him.

In a letter to Premier Lloyd George expressing his desire to relinquish office Lord Rothermere said the fusion of the two air services had been accomplished successfully, and that he was suffering great distress in mind and body owing to his second tragic loss in the war. The burden of his work and responsibility seemed crushing, and he was suffering from ill health. He had felt it his duty to remain in office until the air forces had been fused, and recently had hoped to be able to remain, but this had been prevented by the recurrence of illness.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter of reply, said he received the resignation with deepest regret. He eulogized Lord Rothermere for his work, expressed sympathy on account of his losses, and concluded: "I am authorized by my colleagues to state that they share fully in the regret expressed in this letter."

The resignation was a complete surprise to the political world. It was announced that illness made it impossible for him to reply in the debate which Baron Sydenham intended to initiate last Tuesday in the House of Lords in regard to the resignations of Major Gen. Trenchard as Chief of the Air Staff and Major Gen. Sir David Henderson as Director General of Military Aenonautics. No one outside the Cabinet, however, knew that his condition was so serious as to make his resignation necessary.

Lord Rothermore has been criticised severely by a portion of the press for running counter to Major Gen. Trenchard and Major Gen. Henderson, both of whom did great work for the Air Service. This criticism grew more severe when it became known today that the financial adviser of the Air Ministry, who joined it at Lord Rothermere's request, also had resigned, owing to disagreement with his chief's policy. What the differences were has not been disclosed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 26.—The Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says there is good reason to believe the new Air Minister will be Sir William Weir. He adds that, though the two events are unconnected, it happens that Lord Northcliffe, brother of Lord Rothermere, is about to sever his semi-detached relations with the Government. His resignation of the position as Director of Propaganda in Foreign Countries may be expected immediately.

PLEADS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SHIPS

M. de Billy, Back from Front, Says French Officers Highly Praise Our Men.

WASHINGTON, April 25. — M. de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic, who has just returned from France to resume his official duties in Washington, received newspaper men today and expressed optimistic views to them concerning the present and future ability of the allied nations to cope with Germany. The French army, in spite of contrary reports, he said, was in splendid condition. So was the British, and M. de Billy spoke in the highest praise of the American troops and their spirit.

Germany, however, now outnumbers the Allies in man power, M. de Billy said. This was due to the Russian collapse. The question of man power on the allied side was therefore vital, and M. de Billy declared that the training of American troops and their transportation to Europe "must be carried out on a scale unforeseen a few months ago, and unprecedented." Ships were needed badly, and the Deputy High Commissioner asked of America: "Do your shipyards turn out all the ships they might?"

M. de Billy admitted that the situation was serious for the allied cause, and in appealing for help from this country he said:

"Send at once as many men as you can, build as many ships as your shipyards can turn out, and we will, all together, win the war."

He went on to tell of the high opinion French officers had expressed of the American men and soldiers.

"I heard this unanimous praise from the commanders of our armies as well as from the officers of lower rank, neighbors of your battalions on the battle line, and I am very happy to bring you this message from France," he said.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS WOOL.

Growers to Turn Over Entire Output at Prices of Last July.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Wool growers, in conference here today with the War Industries Board, agreed to turn over to the Government the entire wool output of the United States at prices based on that prevailing for washed wool on July 30, 1917.

In accepting the Government's proposal the growers avoided having their product commandeered. The Government will take all wool produced and now in warehouses and will distribute what is not required for the army and navy to dealers for civilian needs.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BOOTH—ALLEN.—In Jersey City, Wednesday, April 24, by the Rev. Adlos Allen of Philadelphia, Dorothy Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ulimor Allen, to Mr. Julian Waldo Booth.

VON ARNIM—POST.—On April 24, 1918, by Dr. Crowder, Elizabeth R. Post and Otto F. von Arnim.

Jersey City.

FARR—SIMS.—On April 24, 1918, at the residence of the bride's parents, Spartanburg, S. C., by the Rev. J. S. Watkins, Hazel Sealy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Picket Sims, to Lieutenant John Farr, Jr., 104th Field Artillery, U. S. N. G.

POSTPONEMENT.

NUNES—VERNON.—Dr. and Mrs. Royall H. Willis announce the postponement of the marriage of their daughter, Vivian Vernon, to Mr. Leo Nunes, owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Nunes.

Died.

BARRY.—On Monday, April 22, at Spartanburg, S. C., Private William H., youngest son of Mary L. and the late John Barry. Funeral Friday from his residence, 61 Hamilton Place. Requiem mass at 11 o'clock, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av.

BARTON.—On April 24, Eugene Barton, aged 64. Funeral services at his late residence, 41 1st St., Woodlawn, Saturday, 2:30.

BIXBY.—April 21, Sergeant Harry Bixby. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Friday, 8 P. M.

CARMAN.—Mary M. Services later, at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

CARNIE.—At Lakewood, on April 23, William Carnie. Funeral service from his late residence, 150 College Av., Westerly, West New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, April 27, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

COHEN.—Alberta S., beloved wife of Sydney S. Cohen, mother of Richard and Dorothy, on April 25, residence 148 West 118th St. Funeral services on Sunday, April 28, 1918, from Martin Pick's Chapel, 289 Lenox Av., at 10 A. M.

COXE.—At St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia, on April 23, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, U. S. Engineers, only son of Reginald Cleveland and Hermine T. Coxe. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and 21st St., Friday, April 26, at 10 A. M.

CULROSS.—Suddenly, on April 25, William J. J., beloved husband of Effie May Culross. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) on Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Interment, Woodlawn.

DAVIS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., April 25, 1918, Florence L., wife of George M. Davis, and daughter of Alice Mott and the late William W. Lyon. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

de LEON.—At her home, 21 Bay View Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on April 23, 1918, Margaret Jane de Leon. Funeral private.

EDES.—Suddenly, of meningitis at the hospital in Newport, R. I., April 25, Carolyn B., wife of Edward A. Edes, youngest daughter of the late John A. and Caroline B. McNulty of New York.

FOSS.—Bernard H., aged 67 years, on April 24, at his residence, 711 10th St., College Point. Funeral services on Saturday, April 27, at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 13th St., at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends and members of Solon Lodge, No. 771, F. and A. M., are invited. Interment private.

GOODWIN.—On April 24, 1918, Elizabeth D. Goodwin. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,783 Bedford Av., Flatbush, Friday at 8 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—On April 25, at his residence, 461 East 185th St., Gerald Griffin, husband of the late Elizabeth Drummond Griffin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRINNELL.—At her home, 14 Rue Dicot, Paris, France, on Sunday, April 21, Mary Morton Grinnell, widow of William F. Grinnell and sister of the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

GOLDSTON.—On Thursday, April 25, Rosalind Goldston, beloved daughter of Jack Goldston and Sophie Goldston, aged 6 years. Funeral at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HAKE.—After a short illness, at his residence, 247 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 24, Edward C. Hake. Funeral from the Church of the Sacred Heart (Saturday, April 27, 10 A. M.

HARRIS.—On April 25, Michael, beloved husband of Henrietta, (nee Rosenberg.) Funeral Sunday, April 28, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, Naphtali Lodge No. 10, I. O. F. S. of I., also Sinai Sisterhood, are invited.

HARON.—At home, 591 Park Place, Brooklyn, April 25, 1918, Letitia Harton, widow of Thomas A. Harton. Services private. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNTER.—On Thursday, April 25, at his residence, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Arthur M., son of the late John Hunter, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral private.

IMBRIE.—On Wednesday, April 24, 1918, at Wichita Falls, Texas, Harold

One Hundred Million Americans Must Enlist To Win The War

Be one of the hundred million Americans to help win the war. Plan to buy all the bonds you can. This is your part and no one else can do it for you.

Get Into the Fight!
Join the Crowd! Do It Now!
Invest in Liberty Bonds

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Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN, and in turn the safety of American investment values, must not be jeopardized by any half-hearted investment in these gilt-edge securities.

Invest today in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan —In ALL the bonds you can.

This Space Contributed by

Harris, Forbes & Co
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Give Your Little Ones An Interest in the Future

They are your hold on the future, and America is fighting to make their future safe. They are too little to realize this now, but some day they must learn to reverence the traditions of America, and understand the great cause for which the men of their fathers' day gave their lives.

Be ready to put into their hands bonds of their government. They will be for them inspiring evidence that their fathers planned, sacrificed and invested for their future. Liberty Bonds will mean more to them than money. They will make them proud of fathers who in America's day of great need proved themselves true American Patriots.

Invest in Liberty Bonds for your little ones

This space contributed by

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BY giving up luxuries and some of the comforts and conveniences which you can deny yourself without serious hardship you will save materials which our soldiers need, and without which they will be severely handicapped.

By investing the money you thus save in Liberty Bonds, you will still further aid the Government in buying food, arms, ammunition and supplies for our army and navy.

Save all you can, and invest all your savings in Liberty Bonds.

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25 Broad Street, New York
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Invest in Victory

UPON the success of the Third Liberty Loan rests the victorious prosecution of the war. Upon this, in turn, rests the future integrity of American investment values.

Invest today in the Third Liberty Loan—in ALL the bonds you can. Invest in Prosperity; in Americanism. Invest in VICTORY.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway - New York

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KEAN, TAYLOR & CO.
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A Good Return on Your Money
A Quick Return for Our Men
Buy Liberty Bonds
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31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Contracts to Small Volume—Prices Move Irregularly—Bonds Decline.

With the beginning of a new German offensive there was no disposition on the part of traders to increase commitments in the market, and after an irregular opening prices drifted through a narrow range and closed with small changes in the more active issues. It was again a market in which interest centered largely on the behavior of a number of the industrials which have moved in response to local conditions, rather than in sympathy with the underlying war developments. The day's transactions were on a reduced scale with an unusually large percentage of sales divided among some of the secondary industrial issues. American Telephone and Telegraph was dealt in in large blocks between 99⅞ and 98, closing at the lowest figure, a net loss of 1⅞, following rumors of plans for new financing through the New York Telephone Company. Yesterday's price was the lowest touched since December, 1917, at which time a new low record was made at 95¾. Other issues which predominated in the trading were American Sumatra Tobacco, Distillers, which moved more rapidly than the rest of the market; Studebaker, and Tennessee Copper. Steel remained almost stationary throughout the day, ending the session unchanged.

While Government bonds retained their improved position, with the Liberty 3½s establishing a new high price for this move at 99.08, the corporation bonds, which have been displaying a better tone in recent sessions, sold off on moderate offerings. Weakness was pronounced in American Writing Paper 5s, Midvale Steel, and numerous railroad issues.

Though its effect could not be traced in the security markets, the appointment of John D. Ryan to supervise the airplane industry was hailed as evidence of improvement in the administration of war affairs which has been making rapid strides in recent weeks. Like Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Ryan has made an enviable record at the head of one of the country's largest industries, and his appointment to the new post is assurance that from now on a consistent policy leading to steadily increasing production will be maintained. It is the understanding in the financial district that he did not accept this appointment until he had received assurance that he would have a free hand in effecting changes which he may regard as essential to the remedying of the unsatisfactory situation which has hitherto existed in this important arm of the service.

Traders were interested in the probable action of the St. Paul Directors, who met after the close of the Stock Exchange to consider the deferred dividends. At one time the preferred and common shares both moved forward on the expectation of definite action looking to the payment of at least the senior issue's dividends, but it was announced by President Byram that it had been decided inadvisable to commit the company to any action pending the signing of the Government contract, an operation which should be consummated within the next fortnight.

The disclosure of Secretary McAdoo's pronounced opposition to the Pomerene measure making it optional with corporations and individuals to spread their tax payments over installments was taken to mean the failure of the effort to incorporate this reform in time to aid the campaign for Liberty Bond subscriptions. It has been admitted by the advocates of the change that it would be feasible only in case the Treasury Department would not be inconvenienced by the election of taxpayers of the privilege of withholding part of the sums which under the law must be paid June 15. Mr. McAdoo says that the Government's finances have been arranged on expectation of the receipt of tax funds in June. He does not expect the amount of income and excess profits taxes to exceed the Government's current deficiencies for June, plus the $2,000,000,000 of Treasury certificates which must be met in that month.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Business Picks Up After Haig's Report is Published.

LONDON, April 25.—The stock market opened quiet today, but was firm throughout and business was more active after the publication of Field Marshal Haig's report. In the gilt-edged section the feature was the strength in war loan issues. Dutch loans were lower, owing to the political tension with Germany. Tin and copper shares improved.

Money was quiet and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	3	Last	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL'S.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	5	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅜
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	+.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Closs. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7545	$4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅞	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	116.50	116.75
	Shanghai	100.50	100.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	47.25	47.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	36.75	37.25
	Calcutta	36.75	37.25
5.1826	Italy	8.93½	8.92
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.90	52.00
	Yokohama	51.90	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	*12.60	13.10
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	30.875	31.375
	Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30	Spain	27.50	27.75
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	25.47	25.51
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.91	45.01
5.1826	Switzerland	4.27	4.22

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70⅜	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅜

*Actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $530,129,482; balance, $48,165,458; United States Treasury debit balance, $4,199,411; Federal Reserve credit balance, $28,724,627.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal $18.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, [illegible] unchanged; in New York, [illegible] unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,191,000	$4,589,000	$2,207,500
Year to date	413,279,500	366,268,800	353,394,950

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	70	100	Adams Express	65	65	65	65	...
1⅛	1¼	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1½	1⅝	700	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	...
24⅝	25¼	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
73	73¾	400	Am. Beet Sugar	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾	...
93	97	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	86	86	86	86	...
43⅝	43⅞	5,500	Am. Can	43¼	44⅜	43¼	43⅝	− ⅛
96¼	97½	100	Am. Can pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	− ⅛
77⅝	78	900	Am. Car & Fdry	78¼	78¼	77⅞	78	+ ½
37½	38	2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	37	38¼	37	37⅝	+1
27½	25¾	700	Am. Ice	25¼	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
47¼	47⅞	200	Am. Ice pf	47½	47¼	47½	47½	+ ⅛
52	53	900	Am. International	53½	53½	52	52	− ⅛
63⅜	64¼	200	Am. Linseed	33	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅞
8⅝	9	2,000	Am. Locomotive	64	64	64	64	− ⅛
42	44	1,800	Am. Malting	9½	9½	8¼	8¼	−1¼
117	126	300	Am. Shipbuilding	47¼	47¼	42½	42½	−5½
76¾	77	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	121	121	120	120	−2
104	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	...
88	91	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	− ⅛
64	65	100	Am. Steel Fdries	80½	80½	80½	80½	−1⅜
104	104½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
99	99⅞	10,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	104	104	104	104	− ⅛
88	92½	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	99¼	100¼	98¾	99¾	+ ½
98	98¾	15,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	90	90	90	90	+ ½
92	96	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	99⅞	99⅞	98	98	−1⅞
51⅜	52	100	Am. Woolen	95	95	95	95	...
92½	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
63⅜	63¾	2,900	Anaconda Copper	93¼	93¾	93½	93½	+ ⅝
82⅞	83	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63½	+ ⅜
106½	106¾	600	At., Gulf & West I	83⅜	83⅜	83	83	− ⅜
80	80¾	8,500	Baldwin Loco	107	107	106¾	106¾	−1¼
51	51½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80⅞	80	80⅛	− ⅛
52¾	54	200	Baltimore & O. pf	51¾	51¾	50⅞	51⅝	− ⅝
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	50⅜	53⅜	53	53	− ⅛
79	79¼	3,750	Beth. Steel, class B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
105⅜	106½	600	Beth. Steel 8 p.c.pf	79	79⅜	79	79	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Boston Fisheries	103⅞	103⅞	103⅛	106¼	+ ⅛
40¾	41	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
128½	129	600	Burns Brothers	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅝
8½	9	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	129½	129½	128¾	128¾	−2⅜
19½	20	200	Butte & Superior	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	...
42¼	42¾	100	California Packing	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
16	17	400	California Petrol	43	43	43	43	...
66	69¼	200	Calumet & Arizona	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
137½	137½	800	Canadian Pacific	69	69	69	69	− ⅛
50¾	50¾	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	138	138¼	137¼	137¼	−1
63½	63⅝	2,900	Central Leather Co	50¾	50¾	50¼	50½	+ ⅝
31⅝	32	500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65½	66⅝	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	37¾	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	− ⅛
68½	68⅝	2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	38¼	39⅜	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
18½	18⅝	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	69	70⅝	68½	68½	−1½
55	56⅞	200	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	...
16	16⅜	1,200	Chile Copper	56	56	56	56	− ⅛
42	42⅞	600	Chino Copper	16¼	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
29½	30½	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	42¼	42¼	42	42	− ⅛
40	40¼	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	−1⅜
33¼	34	100	Columbia Gas & El	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
88	90	300	Consolidated Gas	34	34	34	34	...
87¼	87¾	3,400	Corn Products Ref	88¼	89	88¼	88¼	+1
64¼	64⅝	600	Crucible Steel	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	800	Cuba Cane Sugar	64¼	65	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
80	81	50,100	Distillers' Securities	80	80	80	80	...
55⅝	56	100	Dome Mines	55⅝	52¼	49	49	−1¼
8⅜	8⅝	100	Elec. Storage Bat	8⅜	8⅝	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
48½	48¾	300	Erie 1st pf	48½	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	100	Fisher Body pf	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	− ⅛
80½	82	100	Gaston, W. & W	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	2,900	General Electric	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
141	142	3,800	General Motors	141	142	141	142	+1
116½	117	200	General Motors pf	117¼	117¼	115½	116¾	−1
70	71	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70	70	70	70	...
44	44	300	Goodrich pf	44	44	44	44	...
90	90	1,000	Great Northern pf	90	90½	90	90¼	+ ¼
80	80	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	80	80	80	80	− ⅛
29¼	29½	1,500	Gulf States Steel	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
111¼	111¾	200	Haskell & Barker	108	109	108	109	...
38½	38¾	5,600	Inspiration Copper	38½	38½	38½	38½	...
51⅞	52⅜	100	Interboro Consol	51⅞	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	...
7¼	7¾	560	Int. Agricultural	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
15	15½	600	Int. Agricultural pf	15	15½	15	15	+1¼
46	47	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	47	47	46¾	47	+1¼
120	121	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	120	121	120	121	...
100	100	1,800	Int. Mer. Marine	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
23⅜	23⅝	1,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	5,200	Int. Paper	87⅜	87⅞	86¾	87	+ ⅛
40½	41¼	100	Int. Paper pf	40½	41¼	39¾	40	− ⅛
63½	63¾	400	Kansas City South	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,200	Kennecott Copper	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
25	25¼		Kings Co. E.L. & P	32	32¾	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
80	90	100	Lackawanna Steel	80	80	80	80	...
103½	104	200	Liggett & Myers pf	103½	103½	103	103	− ¼
22	23⅜	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22¾	22	22¼	+1
64	64	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	...
53	53	4,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	53	53	53	53	+1
93	94	4,900	Mexican Petroleum	93	94	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
28⅝	28⅝	300	Miami Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	700	Midvale Steel	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½	+ ⅛
9	9	15,600	Minn. & St. L. new	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
105	110	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	105	105	105	105	...
105	110	90	Do., odd lots	105	105	105	105	− ½
4½	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	104½	105	104½	105	− ¼
20	20¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	−1
51¼	51½	4,100	Nat. Enam. & St	52	52⅞	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
50	50	100	Nat. Lead	57	57	57	57	− ⅛
19	19⅛	800	Nevada Con. Cop	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
68¾	69¼	100	N. Y. Central	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
28¼	29	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
83	84½	1,400	Northern Pacific	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
38	38⅝	4,800	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅜	38¾	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
98⅜	99	800	Ontario Mining	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	100	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
44	44¼	200	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
45	46	300	People's Gas, Chi	46	46	46	46	+ ½
23¾	24½	900	Philadelphia Co	22⅞	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
36½	37½	400	Pierce-Arrow	37⅜	37⅜	24	24	+2⅞
52¾	52½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	52	52	52	52	...
27	27⅜	100	Pittsburgh & West Va	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
68	69	600	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	59	59¼	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
97	100	100	Public Service N. J	98	98	98	98	...
55	56	100	Railway Steel Sp	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	+1⅜
24⅜	24⅝	500	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	...
80¾	80⅞	4,300	Reading	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅛
73	73⅜	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
9⅜	10	1,600	Royal Dutch, r	74¼	75	73⅝	73⅝	−3⅜
7	7¼	100	St. Louis-San Fran	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
16¼	17¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	7	7	7	7	...
27¼	27⅝	200	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
57	59	1,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	27¼	28¼	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
82½	83	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	58	58	58	−1
20⅜	20½	100	Southern Pacific	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	...
34⅞	35	300	Southern Railway	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
30¼	37¼	8,000	Studebaker Co	34	35⅝	33⅞	35	−⅛
18⅝	18½	200	Superior Steel	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
14⅜	144	10,500	Tenn. C. & C	17⅝	18¾	17⅜	18½	+ ½
53⅜	54	1,200	Tobacco Products	54	54¼	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
45	50	100	Twin City Rapid	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
75	80	100	Union Bag & Paper	73	75	73	75	...
118⅜	118½	600	Union Pacific	119	119	118½	118½	−1
89¼	90	500	Union Pacific pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞	− ⅛
121	122	200	United Cigar Stores	89⅜	89½	89⅜	89⅜	...
6⅝	7	2,100	United Fruit	122	122	121½	121½	− ⅜
14	14½	1,000	United Rys. Invest	6¼	7¼	6¼	7	+1
14	15	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	13	14⅜	13	14⅛	+ ⅛
123⅜	125	4,000	U. S. Express	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	−1⅜
95	97	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	125¾	125⅞	125¾	125¾	...
14	15	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	97	97	97	97	−1⅛
57¼	57¾	2,200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	15	15	15	15	−1⅛
102½	103	2,200	U. S. Rubber	57¾	58¼	57½	57½	−1⅛
94¼	94⅝	37,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	−1⅛
110¼	110½	200	U. S. Steel	94¼	94⅝	93¾	94⅝	−1⅛
77	79¾	200	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	−1⅛
46	46⅝	3,800	Utah Copper	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	− ⅛
35	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	46¼	47	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	300	Vulcan Detin. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
22	22¾	200	Wabash pf. A	39½	39½	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	200	Westingh. E. & M	22	22	22	22	...
17⅛	17¾	800	Willys-Overland	40¾	40¾	40	40	− ⅝
114	115	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	17⅛	17¾	17¼	17¾	− ¼
64	65	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	115	115	115	115	+ ⅞
				64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	− ½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1918	95¾	96	8.40
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	95¾	96¾	7.80
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95¼	8.50
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95½	95¾	10.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	98	6.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1928	102	103	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	37	40	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	33	34	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'28	$80	$85	...
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	98	7.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¾	99¾	6.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	96¾	7.20
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	6.60
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	99	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	98¾	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97⅞	98⅛	7.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	97	97½	...
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¼	92⅜	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¾	99¼	8.60
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2,'18	99	99¼	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	97¾	98⅜	6.40
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¼	99⅜	6.85
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98	98½	6.90
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	95	96	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	98	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	95¼	96	...
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	93	96¼	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	99¼	6.25
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97	98½	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97½	97⅞	6.50
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¼	99¼	6.60
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98	99¼	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	5	Nov.15,'18	98½	99	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	93½	94½	6.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	85¾	86¾	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & S.	5	May, 1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Mar., 1919	88	91	...
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	6	Sep., 1910	97¾	98	6.70
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	96	96¾	5.70
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95¾	96¾	6.80
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	99¼	99¾	6.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	6.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100½	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	101¼	6.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	101	101¾	6.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	101½	101¾	6.60
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	86	89	...
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¾	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar.2,'19	97½	98	7.30
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep.15,'22	84¾	85¾	...
United & Rys. sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1, 1906, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-four Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty and 98-100ths Dollars ($34,760.98) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1, 1918; sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon April 30, 1918, and should be endorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 10th, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Portraits of officers and privates killed in the war are included in this week's Picture Mid-Week. 28 pages of interesting photos from every country at war. Published every Thursday by the New York Times Co. On all news stands. 10c a copy—$5.00 a year by mail.—Adv.

TAKE PIER LEASE FROM LOW BIDDER

Sinking Fund Commission Reverses Its Award to Hudson Company.

PROPERTY IS LEFT OPEN

Hulbert Charges President Smith of the New York Central Attempted to Grab Piers.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday reversed its action of April 11 in awarding the lease of Pier 69, North River, to the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation, and voted not only to rescind the lease then made, but to throw the pier open to all comers on the "first come, first served" principle. This decision will remain in force until the various matters now pending in the courts affecting the pier have been settled. Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig, who voted to lease the pier to the Hudson Dock concern at $25,000 a year on April 11, ignoring a previous offer of the Occident Dock Company of $30,000, voted in favor of annulling the Hudson Dock concern's offer.

At the same time the Mayor and Dock Commissioner Hulbert launched a bitter attack upon the New York Central Railroad Company, accusing A. H. Smith, President of the company, and now Regional Director of Railroads under Secretary William G. McAdoo, of fighting General Goethals's plan to establish the transatlantic base of the United States Army south of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. They accused President Smith of trying to keep the United States Army piers on the North River front, implying that in such location the piers would prove of the greatest possible value to the New York Central as a transcontinental shipping terminal.

The members of the Sinking Fund Commission argued the pier matter for several hours before reaching a decision. They had before them the offer of the Occident Dock Company, the present lessee of the pier, to pay $41,000 for a renewal of their lease, the James Auditore Company of Brooklyn having also put in a bid of $40,000. The commissioners at first decided to put the pier up to the highest bidder, and the Mayor asked James Auditore if his company would bid more than $41,000. Mr. Auditore said he would do so, and Commissioner Hulbert then said he expected to receive a still higher bid within a day or two. Later it was suggested that the pier be kept open pending the decision of the courts allowing him to rent the pier to any concern paying the legal wharfage from day to day. The suggestion was accepted, and beginning May 1, when the Occident Company's lease expires, the pier will be open until the matter is settled in the courts.

At the beginning of yesterday's proceedings, Dock Commissioner Hulbert recited at length all the details regarding the leasing of the pier to the Hudson Dock concern. He insisted that the Occident Dock Company did not come forward with an offer until too late to be considered by the Sinking Fund Commission at its April 11 meeting, and that, therefore, the commission had nothing to do but award the lease to the Hudson Dock concern.

The Commissioner said he was opposed to putting the piers up at public auction, and declared that the commission would find the commercial interests of the city against it, because it would make a monopoly and would place all the piers under the control of the railroads and the steamship companies. Again the Mayor congratulated Commissioner Hulbert on his attitude in the matter, and said:

"If you had let the pier to the old dock crowd and the New York Central crowd, you would have been criticised. These people wanted you to give away that dock for the same price they had paid for it in the past, and instead of being criticised you should be commended, notwithstanding those so-called reformers, whom I call fakers. They did not criticise an act of the last administration, but now they must criticise everything that we do."

The Mayor then moved that the Commission rescind its action of April 11 and the motion was seconded by Controller Craig. A protest was made by William P. Wemple, counsel for the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation, who said his company had made an offer of $30,000 and was ready to increase the amount to $35,000. He did not believe the Commission had the legal right to rescind its previous offer.

James A. Taylor, representing the Bureau of Municipal Research, tried to address the commission, but Mayor Hylan refused to listen to him.

"I'd like to say a word or two about it," persisted Mr. Taylor.

"Too late," replied the Mayor.

"As a citizen and a taxpayer—," he began.

"Officer," shouted the Mayor, "see that this man takes his seat."

Mr. Taylor subsided and nearly every one left the room. The Mayor passed to other matters on the calendar and then Commissioner Hulbert referred again to the pier lease. At his suggestion the commission agreed to allow any one to use the pier for wharfage until the courts ruled on the case.

SCHWAB INSPECTS SHIPYARD

Seems Well Pleased with Progress of Port Newark Plant.

Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, began an inspection yesterday of the New Jersey shipyards, the property visited yesterday being that of the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark. Accompanied by Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., and Charles Piez of the Fleet Corporation, Mr. Schwab arrived in Newark at 11 o'clock in the morning. He was met by Henry R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation, and went immediately to the yards of the corporation.

For five hours Mr. Schwab toured the plant. He went everywhere. Not a thing escaped his inspection, and when it was all over he said he was well pleased with the progress of the work. He ate his luncheon in the room provided by the company for its employes, after refusing an invitation to go to Newark for the meal. The inspection ended at 4:30 o'clock, and Mr. Schwab then went into conference with the yard officials, the conference lasting about an hour.

Mr. Schwab came to New York last night, and is expected to continue his inspection tour today, probably visiting one of the other big yards in the Newark district.

Neither Mr. Schwab nor Admiral Bowles would discuss the rumors that important changes were contemplated in the management of the Port Newark plant. Both refused to say whether this subject had been discussed.

Bogus Officers Must Serve Terms.

The conviction of Harry A. Reed and James E. Eaton of the Hamilton Detective Agency for posing as Government officers and arresting and detaining soldiers and sailors, in order to obtain the reward offered for the arrest of deserters, was confirmed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court. They will now have to serve their sentences of five years and five days each in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS BOARDS.

Henry Bruere Among the New York Directors Elected.

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—Directors of the National Railways of Mexico for the ensuing year were elected today. The Mexico City board is composed of Justo Acevedo, Carlos Negrete, Ellas de Lima, Aquiles Elorduy, General Pablo Gonzales, Fernando Gonzalez Roa, Mario Mendez, Rafael Nieto, Alberto J. Pani, Francisco Puga, Ignacio Rodriguez, and General Jacinto Trevino.

Henry Bruère, Alfredo Caturegli, Adolfo de la Huerta, J. J. Hanauer, Jesse Hirschman, T. P. Honey, L. F. Loree, Walter T. Rosen, and H. H. Wehrhane compose the New York board.

No President was elected.

NO ST. PAUL DIVIDEND NOW.

Directors Defer Action Until Government Signs Contract.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway again postponed action on the dividends at yesterday's monthly meeting. Afterward H. E. Byram, President, said that nothing would be done in connection with the semi-annual payments until after the contract between the Government had been signed, an operation which he hoped would be completed before the annual meeting next month.

In regard to a recent rumor that the company was considering the sale of $10,000,000 equipment trust certificates for building 5,000 cars, Mr. Byram said the matter had been under advisement by the Directors, but was dropped when it was found that, in view of the Governments' management of the carriers, bankers would not be inclined to take up the notes. The construction plan called for 5,000 cars to be built in the company's own works, and is now waiting on the completion of arrangements with the Government.

"Crop conditions in the Northwest are excellent," said Mr. Byram, "and the acreage devoted to grain in the regions served by the St. Paul is 15 per cent. larger than a year ago. The season is from two to three weeks further advanced than normal, and soil conditions are favorable."

So far in the Liberty Loan campaign, he stated, 38,750 of the St. Paul employes had subscribed for $2,557,550 bonds, and it was hoped that $3,000,000 would be taken before the subscription lists were closed. The company employs between 40,000 and 45,000 workers.

REMITTANCES TO PALESTINE

American Express Can Now Forward Money to Reclaimed Areas.

The American Express Company announced yesterday that it had completed arrangements whereby remittances may be sent by Americans to relatives and fellow-countrymen in reclaimed areas of Palestine. At present the transfer of £10, or $50, may be made in each remittance. The exchange rate quoted by the company is 4.82½ per pound sterling for money orders and 4.85 for cable orders.

"So far it has not been possible to authorize the drawing of checks," said a letter sent out by the company, "payable in that territory. Neither will any private messages of any nature be forwarded in connection with a fiscal remittance. As in the previous licenses granted by the United States Government for sending money to Poland and other territory occupied by Germany, very definite statements and affidavits are required, showing the purpose for which the remittance is made and stipulating that it is not destined for enemy hands."

FOR NEW COTTON RATES.

Exchange Members to Consider Amendment to By-Laws.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange will hold a special meeting on May 6 for considering an amendment to the by-laws of that institution, whereby the commission on future contracts may be put on a percentage basis, instead of the present fixed charge of $20 a 100 bales to all nonmembers in the United States and Canada, and $10 a 100 bales to all members. Instead of this, it is proposed to charge 1-10 of 1 per cent. to nonmembers on all contracts placed after June 1, and 1-20 of 1 per cent. to members.

The old fixed scale was made when cotton was selling at around 10 cents a pound, and for some time there has been a feeling among brokers that at prices three times that figure, their commissions are entirely inadequate to the amount of business done. Even at the new rate, it is considered, commission charges for cotton transactions will be relatively lower than for most other commodities.

ZINC PROFITS CUT IN TWO.

Butte and Superior Mining Co. Earns $6,716,437, a Drop of $6,425,114.

The Butte and Superior Mining Company, producer of zinc, reports total revenue amounting to $6,716,437 in 1917, a decline of $6,425,114 from the preceding year. The decline in earnings was the result in part of lower prices for the company's product than in 1916. After paying operating expenses and providing for depreciation, depletion, and taxes, a balance of $169,720 remained, compared with $6,284,084. Outside income amounted to $103,191, bringing the aggregate balance for dividends up to $272,911, a decline of $6,092,487.

The sharp falling off of income was displayed particularly in the reduction of the outstanding stock to the surplus available for dividend payments. The final amount was equal to 94 cents a share, compared with $21.93 the year before. The company distributed $1,567,007 to stockholders, bringing about a deficit for the year of $1,294,146. In the preceding year the deficit was $2,126,082, when dividends were approximately six times larger than in 1917. The 1916 year brought a surplus of $4,217,833.

$11,000,000 TAX PAID IN DAY.

Collector Edwards Reports Biggest Collection.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District announced that yesterday was the banner day for income tax collections in his district, the amount taken in being nearly $11,000,000.

The Collector said Liberty Bond salesmen had been coming to him for information regarding the rulings of the Treasury Department as to the treatment of capital or surplus invested in Liberty Bonds. Mr. Edwards explained that the regulations provide that any corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company may invest any portion of its capital, as well as its surplus earned during any previous year in Liberty Bonds, and that such investments were deemed to be a part of the capital and might be included in determining the percentage of exemption allowable as a deduction in arriving at the net taxable income for the war excess profits tax.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Matthew T. Murray, Jr., resident attorney of the Guaranty Trust Company, was elected Secretary of the company at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. He succeeds Fred W. Ellsworth, who recently resigned to become Vice President of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans. Mr. Murray entered the employ of the Guaranty Trust Company as an office boy in January, 1905.

Julian A. Acosta and John E. Liggett were elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

J. Roby Penn, Vice President of the Midwest Refining Company, has been elected Vice President and a Director of the Merritt Oil Corporation.

The Carbon Steel Company reports net earnings of $262,242 in the March quarter and a surplus of $27,886 after taxes and dividends.

BROKERS TO PAY TAX ON 'LOANED SHARES'

Responsible for Amount Due on Stocks in "Short Sales" from Dec. 1 to March 23.

RECEIVE FORM TO RETURN

Brokers to Collect from Clients, but Many Closed Accounts Before New Ruling.

The Department of Internal Revenue is looking to Stock Exchange members and other brokers in stocks for the tax due on stocks borrowed and returned during the period from Dec. 1, 1917, to March 23 last, when the Attorney General issued his ruling that the taxation of stocks borrowed and returned in the handling of a short sale was demanded by the war revenue tax law. The brokers will seek in turn to collect the taxes from the customers who put through short sales, but whether or not they are able to do so, the Government will hold the brokers responsible for the tax payments.

This was revealed in a letter sent out yesterday by Francis M. Riley, Special Agent of Internal Revenue at the Custom House. Attached to the letter was a form for brokers to follow in keeping their records of taxes.

"In computing this tax on 'shares loaned' and 'borrowed shares returned,'" writes Mr. Riley, "the entries in the record prescribed in Article S, Regulation 40, must be made, designating 'shares loaned' and 'borrowed shares returned,' and the tax upon the same. Ascertain the total amount of taxes payable upon such transactions from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917, inclusive, making proper entry of said total upon the final page of the record for the month of December, 1917, and affix to said page of the record and cancel the requisite number of stamps, in lieu of making out the delivery tickets for each individual transaction and affixing the stamps to the same. The 'shares borrowed' and 'loaned shares returned' shall be handled on the 'receive' side of the record in the same manner, only there is, of course, no tax on such transactions. The months of January, February, and March, 1918, are to be handled in similar manner. The return of these taxes on 'loaned shares' and 'borrowed shares returned' for this consolidated period from Dec. 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, shall include only the totals for the months entered according as the shares are of a par value or without par value, and 'earmarked' in red ink 'shares loaned' or 'borrowed shares returned,' &c., as the case may be.

"Under the decision of the Attorney General, dated March 28, 1918, it has been ruled that 'shares loaned' and 'borrowed shares returned' are taxable; therefore, in making out the return for the month of April and returns for the future months these taxable transactions must be handled in the same manner as any other taxable transactions, only enter in red ink in the 'earmarked' columns the number of 'shares loaned' and the number of the 'borrowed shares returned,' &c. In balancing the return, note that the sum of the 'number of shares sold of a par value' and the 'number of shares sold of no par value' and the 'transfer of customer's account' is equal to the sum of the columns under the heading 'settlements or adjustments.' This applies both to 'deliver' as well as to 'receive' side of this return.

"All persons trading upon exchanges are required by law to make the returns and keep the record prescribed in Regulation 40, Articles 8 and 9. Persons 'clearing' transactions done upon the Curb Exchange, whether members of the Curb or non-members, will render a separate return of said Curb transactions.

"Your immediate attention to this most important matter is requested. All persons who have not filed their returns as required by law are hereby notified of their delinquency, which subjects all such persons to severe penalities."

While the interpretation of the stock tax law by the Attorney General was known in the Wall Street district to be retroactive from March 23 to Dec. 1, 1917, the brokers had been hoping that some measures could be found to relieve them in part of responsibility for tax collections during the period. Many customers, it has been said, closed out their accounts and left the Street before the short sale tax regulations were published. The brokers have said it would be next to impossible to get in touch with many of these clients for some months at least.

APPROVE SUBWAY BILLS.

Merchants Favor Cancelling of Present Contracts.

The Merchants' Association filed with Mayor Hylan yesterday a memorandum approving the Lockwood and Walters bills, permitting the Public Service Commission to cancel existing contracts for new rapid transit lines, and to change the basis for the work in any way that will insure its completion. The measures, which were passed by the Legislature because the work was likely to stop on account of the contractors not being able to carry the burden of increased costs, are waiting the Mayor's approval.

The memorandum, which was filed by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, said in part:

"There is practical certainty that their contracts will be abandoned by the contractors unless measures are taken for their relief. In this event it will become necessary for the city to make new contracts with other contractors at prices very much higher than those of the present contractors. It is certain that under these conditions a very considerable time must elapse, during which practically all work upon the subways will be suspended.

"While it is true that the city would have recourse against the guarantors of the present contractors, the sum of money which could be recovered would compensate the public for the hardships imposed upon the people by a long stoppage of the subway work. It is further probable that if the city were to resort to new contracts it would be at additional cost to it of the work by reason of the excessively high prices which it would be compelled to pay would greatly exceed any sum which it might be able to collect as damages from the bondsmen of defaulting contractors."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.17	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.20
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Chollar	.02	Sierra Nevada	.10
Confidence	.04	Union Con	.97
Con. Virginia	.39	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.75
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.20	Goldfield Con	.25
Halifax	.11	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.05	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Ext	.10
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Mispah	.06	Spearhead	.03
Monarch Pitts	.05		.02
Montana	.12	**MANHATTAN.**	
North Star	.05	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.06
Tonopah Div	1.35	Morning Glory	.03
Tonopah Ext	1.60	Union Amal	.03
West End	.78	White Cape	.36
West Tonopah	.14	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.04
Atlanta	.00	Packard	.28
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crisson	4¼	4½	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. Jackpot	3	3¾	McKinney	5½	10
Elkton	4¼	5	Portland	92	95
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	15	17
Golden Cr.	175	175	Vindicator	30	50
Granite	30	35	Rose Nicol	10	11

NEW SANTA FE DIRECTORS.

Augustus D. Juilliard Elected—D. L. Gallup of New York Made Controller

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—At the anual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fé Railroad, held here today, Dewitt Cuyler of Philadelphia and Augustus D. Juilliard of New York were elected as Directors. As successor of Carl D. Gray, who recently resigned as Controller to join Director General McAdoo's staff, D. L. Gallup of New York was chosen.

President Ripley gave out a letter today from Mr. McAdoo, assuring railroad men that he will give his undivided attention to the question of railroad wages as soon as the present Liberty Loan campaign is over. The letter indicates that the Government will be able to make the wage announcement about May 4.

GULF STATES STEEL 'MELON'

Directors Vote Stock Dividend of 25% on Common Shares.

Directors of the Gulf States Steel Company voted yesterday a "melon cutting," which had been rumored as possible for some time. A stock dividend of 25 per cent. on the common stock was declared, subject to the approval of the Capital Issues Committee, payable June 3 to holders of record May 15.

The company has outstanding $7,814,400 common stock, most of which is deposited in a voting trust. It is paying 10 per cent. dividends. On receipt by the voting trustees of the new trust certificates representing the dividend stock they will be distributed to the present owners of trust certificates. Holders of trust certificates for the second preferred stock will be able to participate in the distribution if they convert their holdings into common stock trust certificates, which may be done, par for par, prior to May 15. The conversion privilege has been in effect since the company was formed, in 1913, to contain properties of the old Southern Iron and Steel Company.

The company has a valuable acreage of coal and ore lands in the South, as well as steel mills, blast furnaces, and coke ovens at Alabama City, Ala. The total capital is $11,000,000.

TO MELT $90,000,000 HERE.

Shortage of Labor Hampers the Plans of Assayer's Office.

The signing of the Pittman Silver bill by President Wilson, providing for melting down $350,000,000 in silver dollars, aroused immediate activity at the local Sub-Treasury and Assay Office yesterday. The removal of $90,000,000 in silver from the vaults of the Sub-Treasury to the Assay Office began yesterday morning and was continued as rapidly as conditions permitted. A shortage of labor retarded operations.

The task of converting the silver into bars is expected to keep the Assay Office busy for six weeks or more. At the Philadelphia and Denver Mints it is expected that the work will be heavier than here, as larger quantities of dollars will be handled there, probably, than at New York. The Government officials are reported to be figuring on methods of doing the work as cheaply as possible. The experience of the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints of late, it is reported, has shown that it costs from $8,593 to $8,850 to convert $1,000,000 of silver bullion into coin. The reverse process is not expected to cost as much.

Mexico Railways Elect Directors.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Railways of Mexico, held in Mexico City on Wednesday, the following new directors, according to telegraphic advices received by the New York office of the company, were elected: General Pablo Gonzalez, Mario Mendez, Francisco Puga, Ignacia S. Rodriguez, and General Jacinto Trevino to the Board of Directors in Mexico; Henry Bruere Adolfo de la Huerta and W. H. Rosen as members of the New York Board. The meeting was scheduled to be held Oct. 3, 1917, but was then postponed until April 24, 1918.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—Thirty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $1,567,000, were chartered today. They include:

Universal Snap Fastener Co., Manhattan, $500,000; S. B. Hutchinson, P. Caliguiri, H. S. Rochelle, 25 Watts St.

I. Dickler, Brooklyn, clothing, containers and bags, $5,000; I. Dickler, H. C. Lewis, W. A. Kelly, 61 Broadway.

Stoco Sales Corp., Manhattan, soaps and soap products, $250,000; C. A. Martin, A. F. Bucker, N. Berk, 61 Chambers St.

St. Lawrence River Granite Co., Carthage, $25,000; H. B. Kelly, E. C. and F. J. Crooks, Carthage.

Lee Auto Supply Co., Syracuse, $50,000; J. F. Peebles, C. E. Cosco, J. W. Lee, Jr., Syracuse.

Metropolitan Underwear Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. DeRosa, J. and S. Fellerman, 673 Broadway.

Columbia Fastener Co. of New York, Manhattan, $5,000; F. Ascher, H. M. Simon, C. P. Kramer, 44 Pine St.

Star Tale Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Korp, J. Nemeroy, N. Levy, 1,482 Broadway.

Industrial Code Co., Manhattan, publish codes and other books, $200,000; J. H. Wager, C. F. and C. F. Tibbals, Jr., Suffern.

Auto Trolley Transportation Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Liebertz, A. D. Lyons, W. F. Rottenroth, 2,420 Grand Boulevard.

Contracting Painters, Manhattan, $25,000; W. Ferguson, A. Kearns, O. L. Boland, 2,929 Broadway.

Wilbur Stores, Manhattan, $50,000; S. Grosner, S. K. Ellenbogen, J. Gelzler, 665 West 160th St.

Exposition Concession Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $5,000; W. L. Sayers, F. C. Whitehead, P. C. Horton, 31 Nassau St.

Liberty Lumber and Timber Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. L. Gregory, O. Hoffman, F. Pilger, 116 Nassau St.

Naugatuck Aniline Dye Mfg. Co., Bronx, $25,000; W. J. Hamilton, C. H. Keeps, A. MacDonald, 116 West 64th St.

Victory Building Corp., Buffalo, $75,000; A. O. White, N. G. Bellinger, L. L. Lewis, Jr., Buffalo.

J. Selmo, Manhattan, embroideries, laces and trimmings, $5,000; C. and J. A. and J. P. Selmo, 400 Manhattan Ave.

Collins Marsh, Manhattan, furniture, carpets and rugs, $10,000; E. and H. R. and E. C. Marsh, 391 Greene Ave., Brooklyn.

Standard Provision Co., Manhattan, $100,000; I. Chorney, S. Kleinberg, M. Muschel, 102 Rivington St.

Anzelewitz & Haffner, Manhattan, jewelry, $6,000; M. A. Anzelewitz, J. Haffner, E. R. Koch, 391 East 149th St.

Diamond & Sampson, Manhattan, neckwear, $25,000; P. Diamond, S. and B. Sampson, 2,100 68th St., Brooklyn.

Thoma Laboratories, Manhattan, drugs, chemicals and toilet supplies, $50,000; V. B. Thomas, W. H. Stout, E. Sefton, 71 Broadway.

L. E. Grossman, Manhattan, boots and shoes, $15,000; A. Vogel, L. and S. Grossman, 421 East 77th St.

Marshak Jewelry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. Shapiro, J. and A. Marshak, 1,497 East 18th St.

Melbros Cloak & Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Sandrowitz, L. and S. Meltzer, 128 Haywood St.

Gross & O'Shea, Bronx, auto business, $6,000; F. J. Bowman, R. A. O'Shea, H. A. Gross, 2,237 Grand Concourse.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Porto Rico Coal Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $750,000.

Nassau Sand and Gravel Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $200,000.

L.-W.-F. Engineering Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Glazer Engineering and Construction Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

Whitehouse & Hardy, Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000.

American Piece Dye Works, Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Hornthal, Fiske & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $200,000.

Sherefsky Bros., Manhattan, $10,000 to $15,000.

B. Herschman Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000.

Buffalo Pattern Works, Buffalo, $20,000 to $40,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mason Marketeria Co., Salamanca, to Mason Grocery Co.

Merritt, Van Cleve Co., Manhattan, to Merritt-Johnson.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Arthur H. Myers, Brooklyn.

Edward J. Spanenberg, Manhattan.

National Window Cleaning Co., Manhattan.

Standard Provision Co., Manhattan.

Mill Neck Corp., Manhattan.

Heptagon Laboratories, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 25.—Charters filed:

Utilities Specialties Co., household utensils, Jersey City, $25,000; John T. Dolan, Frank P. Woglom, Flore Ricradelli, Jersey City.

Frank Clara Distributing Co., liquors, Newark, $20,000; Lena Steiner, Herman Steiner, Emil Zucker, Newark.

Berger Georgio Co., wearing apparel, Newark, $25,000; Peter A. Cavicchia, Frederick W. Schlosstein, Joseph H. Steinhardt, Newark.

Thomas J. McHugh Co., bookbinding, Newark, $50,000; Thomas J. McHugh, Ida D. McHugh, Edith H. McNulty, Newark.

Boyden Realty Co., Newark, $25,000; G. Leonard Kusterer, Charles C. Daubel, Edward L. Rudolph, Newark.

General Building and Construction Co., Newark, $25,000; Joseph B. Bloom, Harry Cohen, Virginia Cross, Newark.

W. F. Murphy & Co., insurance agents, Jersey City, $5,000; Benjamin Tracy, John L. Ridley, N. Louis Paladeau, Jersey City.

Paterson Throwing Co., silk, Paterson, $50,000; Oscar Braun, Frank Bonsari, Samuel H. Bozeinsky, Paterson.

Pardee Realty Co., Atlantic City, $10,000; Martha A. Pardee, Luella R. von Hagen, Jennie J. Seeley, Atlantic City.

Faulkner Realty Co., Englewood, $10,000; George J. Faulkner, Mabel E. Faulkner, Estelle V. Noonan, Englewood.

Newark Athletic Exhibition Co., Newark, $10,000; Frederick W. Kroeger, Alan N. Sexton, George D. Mulligan, Newark.

Crescent Truck Co., Elizabeth, $100,000; Frederick Lentz, Frederick W. Conlin, Philip S. Saitta, Westfield.

Strasser Drug Co., Tranton, $25,000; John J. Strasser, John L. Hackenberger, Frederick F. Fiala, Trenton.

Brettner & Eisler, jewelry, Newark, $5,000; Rudolf Brettner, Montclair, Morris Eisler, Brooklyn; William J. Tighe, West Hoboken.

Lyons Const. Co., Morristown, $5,000; James J. Lyons, Adle E. Lyons, Pio Ciampaglio, Morristown.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Charters filed:

Delhona Mining and Development Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Claney, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Southern Rources Co., $100,000; J. L. Miller, H. M. Miller, A. E. Davis, all of Houston, Texas.

Peoples Ice Co., $50,000; W. F. Okeafe, E. E. Alberio, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Kerosene Equipment Co., $100,000; F. A. Armstrong, M. M. Claney, C. L. Rimlinger of Wilmington.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the net profits of the Company, on account of the unpaid back dividends accrued upon the Preferred Stock, payable May 3rd, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 61 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after May 3rd, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 5% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,
For the Voting Trustees.

New York, April 11th, 1918.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.,

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on May 27, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, May 10, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

New York, April 23, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Dividend No. 56.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable June 1, 1918, to Stockholders of record May 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. E. PETERS, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., April 24, 1918.

M'ADOO'S OBJECTIONS TO POMERENE BILL

Full Text of Telegram Opposing Payment of War-Taxes in Installments Received Here.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made public yesterday a telegram he had received from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, giving the latter's reasons for opposing the legislative proposal designed to permit the payment of Federal income and excess profits taxes in installments. The substance of Mr. McAdoo's statement was contained in Washington dispatches published yesterday, but the following is its full text:

The agitation in favor of legislation to authorize the payment of income and excess profits taxes in deferred installments is doing much harm.

The War Revenue act, which became a law Oct. 3, 1917, authorized payment of these taxes to be made in installments in advance and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness acceptable in payment of these taxes. The Treasury Department adjusted its plans to this law. Taxpayers have to a very large extent done likewise.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of nearly two billion dollars, maturing in June, have been issued and sold, at least three-fourths of which have, it is believed, been purchased by taxpayers and banks in preparation for these tax payments.

The minimum amount of the Third Liberty Loan and the dates for payment of the installments upon bond subscriptions were fixed by the Treasury Department with careful regard to the requirement of the law for the payment of the income and excess profits taxes in June or sooner. Seventy-five per cent. of the required installment payments on subscriptions was deferred until July 18 and August 15 after the tax payment.

The receipts from the Liberty Loan in May, after allowing for a liberal amount on account of optional payment in full, are not likely to be more than is sufficient to meet the excess of current disbursements over receipts for that month, together with the $1,000,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature in May.

Judging from the returns filed to date, the amount of the income and excess profits taxes payable in June will not exceed the amount of the Government's current deficiency for the month plus the $2,000,000,000 Treasury certificates then maturing.

To permit the deferred payment of the income and excess profits taxes would necessitate the issue in June of Treasury certificates to a prohibitive amount and the Treasury Department cannot, therefore, recommend to Congress the amendment to the existing law which requires the prompt payment of these taxes in June.

The Treasury cannot finance the requirements of the war if only Treasury obligations are to have definite maturities. The June tax payments can be made, I am certain, without embarrassment or serious inconvenience to taxpayers, and that they should be paid promptly when due is of the utmost importance to the country. We should make up our minds to pay these taxes when due and get the business behind us. To defer them until the Fall, when another Liberty Loan will have to be issued, will add new complications to the situation.

I earnestly

Liberty Bonds Are United States Government Bonds

SECURED by all the property and resources of the greatest and richest nation in the world. Invest in them as a safe investment, and at the same time help your country win the war, which it must win if your property is to be worth much of anything to you.

For your country's sake, and for your own sake, buy all the Liberty Bonds you possibly can.

This space contributed by

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INVESTMENT TALKS

KNOWLEDGE of general conditions gained through experience and supplemented by careful investigation is certain to prove advantageous to those who are interested in securities as investors or traders. Also the application of this knowledge in the right manner is conducive to success. *Special Letter "S" on Kennecott Copper.*

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ASK ABOUT IT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 28, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the first day of May, 1918, at nine o'clock A. M., Central Standard time, (being ten o'clock A. M. Eastern Standard time,) at the principal office of the Company in the Colonial Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, (instead of thirteen (13) as heretofore,) for the consideration of the acts of the Directors and officers of the Company taken during the past year and for the transaction of such other business as properly may be brought before the meeting. The polls will continue open for one hour.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER,
Secretary.

Office of
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
64, 66, 68 & 70 Broadway, New York.

The annual election for eight Directors of this Company will be held in accordance with the insurance laws of this State, at this office, on Tuesday, May 14th. The polls will be opened from 10:00 A. M. to 4 P. M. MELVIN DeMOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
BOSTON, MASS.

DIVIDENDS NOS. 84 AND 85.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on June 1, 1918, to shareholders of record May 1, 1918.

MALCOLM E. STONE, Treasurer.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A special dividend, No. 95, of five per cent. (5%) has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable May 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27th.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

COTTON SLUMP AGAIN

May Drops $9 a Bale and Later Months Weak in Sympathy—Net Loss 100 to 180 Points.

Cotton continued on the downward path yesterday at an even more rapid rate than on Wednesday. May notices, issued to the amount of 10,000, or, according to some estimates, not less than 12,000 bales, fairly went begging, and could only be closed out around 26 cents, 180 points, or $9 a bale, below Wednesday's closing price. Futures have not been offered at so low a level since last September. The later months were weak in sympathy, and the close of the day, after an almost unbroken decline, was 100 to 180 points off, with the tone of the market weak.

There were no particular developments in the day's news to influence the decline, which was consequently generally attributed to the same fundamental market conditions which have been ruling for the last three weeks. The South, dealers are saying now, "overplayed its hand" by holding its cotton too long, and now that it wants to sell, buyers have been able to reassert their advantage. Toward the close of the session there was general talk of Southern firms which, it was said, had finally given up the ship and were trying to sell hedges against all the cotton they have left. This explanation was offered in particular regarding the active selling of July.

The market opened irregularly, but particularly weak in the near months, off from 10 to 65 points. There was some buying of May as its premium over July diminished under pressure and finally disappeared entirely, but they were quite willing to let the market come to them, and consequently offered little support. On the other hand, there was rather more trade buying, particularly in July and October, at favorable points, than has recently been the case, and this, with some covering, caused one or two ripples in the downward current. They were no more than ripples, however. The least sign of a bid brought a fresh flood of offers, and the further down prices went the faster they went.

Exports yesterday were 6,730 bales, making a total of 3,186,895 for the current season. Southern spot markets were noticeably weak, the only ones not showing big declines being those where the quotations were nominal, with no business doing. The larger markets broke from 100 to 150 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	27.25	27.50	26.00	26.00 Bid.	27.80
June				26.00 Bid.	27.75
July	27.18	27.45	26.00	26.00@26.05	27.65
Aug.	27.05	27.10	26.25	25.80 Bid.	27.45
Sept.				25.90 Bid.	26.90
Oct.	26.45	26.50	25.55	25.55@25.57	26.05
Nov.				25.48 Bid.	26.49
Dec.	26.25	26.30	25.33	25.33@25.35	26.35
Jan.	26.10	26.10	25.15	25.15@25.20	26.25
Feb.				25.05 Bid.	26.15
March	25.63	25.63	23.88	24.90 Bid.	26.00

The local market for spot cotton was 185 points lower at 27.55c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.25c; New Orleans, 30.50c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 31.25c; Memphis, 32c; Houston, 28.15c; Little Rock, 32.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Week.	Year.
Port receipts	7,007	4,844	9,825
Exports	6,730		25,775
Exports season	3,186,895	3,099,167	4,581,622
New York stocks	162,830	147,619	56,248
Port stocks	1,455,677	1,499,084	1,067,459
Interior receipts	16,141	10,152	6,870
Inter. shipments	25,077	15,811	12,880
N. Y. arrivals	504	210	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 44 points lower at 22.17d; good middling, new contract, 42 points lower at 21.61d. Sales, 4,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports nil. Futures opened weak at 79 to 91 points lower. Closed barely steady at a net decline of 84 to 99 points. April, 22.21d; May, 21.69d; June, 21.36d; July, 20.96d; August, 20.52d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths firm.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.10	7.25	7.10	7.25
Spelter	7.25		7.25	
Antimony	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50
Quicksilver	$120.00	$125.00	$120.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*$2.00		*$2.00	
Iron, No. 2X fdy.		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	350	0	0	343	0	0
Tin, futures	350	0	0	343	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

OUR SOLDIERS AT REST.

Americans from the trenches near Toul, visiting a village where they were spending their rest period, form as illustration in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
*Gross earn	$7,855,809	$6,922,559	$931,350
Net earn	2,807,002	2,703,173	103,829
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,204,571	1,193,273	11,298
1st pf divs	605,537	595,792	9,745
Balance	599,013	597,480	1,533

*The gross earnings and operating expenses of the subsidiary companies include intercompany transactions to the amount of $925,110, of which $256,522 represents electric power sold to subsidiary railway properties.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earn	2,689,129	4,466,835	†1,777,706
Net earn	2,463,883	3,935,758	†1,471,875
Total income	2,520,896	3,999,854	†1,478,956
Sur. for year	1,468,983	1,004,237	464,446

†Decrease.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917	1916	1915
Total rev	6,716,437	13,141,551	12,087,117
Net rev	2,347,496	8,792,131	9,074,152
Bal. aft. chgs.	169,720	6,284,084	9,074,152
Total inc	272,911	6,365,398	9,125,948
Divs.	1,567,057	9,490,430	4,908,115
Deficit	1,294,146	3,125,032	*4,217,333

*Surplus.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earn	†3,912,843	3,673,215	1,474,029
Int. depr. &c.	570,814	701,206	418,393
Surplus	3,342,029	2,972,009	1,055,634
Pref. divs.	521,971	521,971	372,836
Balance	2,820,058	2,450,038	682,798

†Net earnings from operations, after deducting charges for maintenance and repairs of plants, and estimated amount excess profits tax, &c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at Western points have increased a trifle so far this week but, at best, the movement is very light, and there is little to show that much can be expected in the way of improvement despite the fact that some authorities estimate that there are about 65,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the country for export and carry-over during the balance of the season.

RYE.

The local rye market was again dull and nominal. In the West prices were firmer; with Chicago 5 cents higher at $2.55, and Minneapolis 3 cents higher at $2.66.

CORN.

The corn market was feverish, with numerous fluctuations within a range of about a cent a bushel for the July position. Sentiment was divided, but toward the close prices advanced sharply, and the July position showed net gains of ¾c. Receipts at primary points continue to fall off, and cash markets in the West were again firmer, ranging from 2 to 7 cents above those of Wednesday. In the local market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.70; No. 4 yellow, $1.68; No. 3 white, $1.90, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.27⅜	1.27¼	1.27¾	1.27⅝	1.46
July	1.50⅝	1.49⅛	1.50½	1.49⅝	1.41⅝

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively heavy, but, after showing losses of about a cent a bushel, rallied partially in sympathy with corn, the final quotations were ⅛c to ¼c net lower. Prices here were easier; natural quoted at 96¾@97½c; clipped white, 97@97½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	84⅝	83¼	83⅞	84¼	69¼
June	80½	80¼		81¼	
July	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	74⅝	65¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was narrow, and, after showing an easier tone early, there was a partial rally on covering, although final quotations were generally below the previous close. Hog receipts at Chicago were 25,000 head; estimated for Friday, 30,000 head; Kansas City received 6,000 head and Omaha, 14,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	24.92	24.77	24.80	24.82	21.45
July	25.30	25.15	25.17	25.17	21.80
Ribs—					
May	22.85	22.67	22.72	22.80	20.22
July	23.42	23.27	23.30	23.35	20.45
Pork—					
May	47.40	47.20	47.25	47.45	37.75
July	47.10	46.95	46.95	47.15	37.85

COFFEE.

Weakness developed in yesterday's coffee market, and after opening at declines of 4 to 5 points Wall Street liquidation sent values off rather sharply. It was first notice day and about 15,000 bags were in circulation, which had a depressing effect on values, which continued to show a tight up to the close, final figures showing net losses of 7 to 12 points. The Brazil cable to the Exchange reported no change in the Rio and Santos spot markets were no Santos futures unchanged to a decline of 25 points. Receipts at the two ports were 32,000 bags, compared with 24,000 bags a year ago.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.08@8.09	8.20
May	8.16	8.08	8.08@8.09	8.20
June			8.17@8.18	8.28
July	8.33	8.27	8.25@8.27	8.37
August			8.31@8.32	8.40
Sept.	8.42	8.38	8.36@8.37	8.44

SUGAR.

The International Sugar Committee has announced the purchase of 600,000 bags of Cuban, first half May loading, at the fixed price of 4.985c, cost and freight. General conditions have improved and the receipts of raw sugar at American ports show substantial increases over the previous week, in fact exceeding any week so far this season. Meltings also have increased and refiners' stocks now show a gain.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 8,107 packages. More fresh creamery available but demand is pretty good and prices are firmly maintained on the choice and fancy grades. The secondary qualities drag and feeling easier. Ladles have declined about ½c and the market is weaker on packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 44½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 41¼@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@40c; thirds, 37@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¼@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43¼@45c; seconds, 41@43c; creamery, held, as to quality, 36@44c; dairy tubs, fancy, 43½@44c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 36@40c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35¼@36½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 29@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts today, 41,405 cases. Arrivals are running larger than was generally expected, but there is still a free movement to storage and the high grades are rated strongly with a fair demand at unchanged prices. A good deal of the Western stock is unsalted above a range of 35@35½c, but high qualities of current packed are still reaching 35¼@36c and there are some marks of more or less graded eggs which command higher prices. Storage packings are rather quiet. They must be very prime to reach outside quotations, a good deal of the business being at around 36¼@37c, but there is still some scarcity of Northern eggs held above present quotations, most of which are going in storage for owners' account. Dirties and checks steady in the highest grades, but the offerings are of irregular quality and value and they must be very prime and well selected to reach top quotations. Nearby white eggs firm in the highest grades; regular distributing trade is rather quiet, but there is a fair clearance of orders for storage and the tendency of the market is slightly in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@38¼c; storage packed firsts, 36½@37¼c; regular packed extra firsts, 34¼@36c; seconds and poorer, 32@34c; fresh gathered dirties, no sales; fresh gathered checks, 29@31c; under grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41c; ordinary to prime, 37@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 38@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@37; duck eggs, 37@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain and warmer Fri., fair Sat.

S. C. and Ga.—Rain and cooler Fri., cloudy Sat.

Fla.—Rain Fri., cloudy Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain and cooler Fri., cloudy Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Showers and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Rain Fri., snow or rain Sat.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Wis., and Mo.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Showers and colder Fri.; cloudy and colder Sat.

Ia.—Showers and warmer Fri.; unsettled and colder Sat.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

S. Dak.—Rain or snow and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Nebr.—Showers and colder Fri.; unsettled and cool Sat.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

HOW SHELLS ARE LOADED ON A TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

is illustrated in one of the many interesting war photos in the CURRENT PICTURE MID-WEEK. 16 pages of pictures from land, sea and air. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Co. At all news stands—10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25. — Edwin D. Worcester of New York City was admitted to practice.

833—Robert Cox, aplt., v. Maj. General Leonard Wood, Commandant of Camp Funston.—Motion for rule to punish for contempt submitted.

278—Joseph Holt et al., aplts., v. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.—Continued per stipulation.

262.—The Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Ry. Co., pltf. in error, v. Gale Kindlesparker. —Argument continued.

263—B. M. Aikins, pltf., v. W. S. Kingsbury, as Register of the State Land Office.—Submitted.

267—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, pet., v. Sue B. Behrend.—Argued.

270—John H. Friedrichsen, pet., v. G. H. Renard, as executor, &c., et al.—Argument commenced for petitioner, and continued for the respondents.

Adjourned until tomorrow. The call for Friday, April 26, will be Nos. 270, 133, (and 134,) 272, 274, (and 275, 419, and 420,) 276, 277, 279, 281, 282, and 283.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323. Criminal calendar.

U S<Robert G Leman.
Same<Willet Cochard.
Same<Giovanni De Ceo.
Same<Patrick Girffin.
Same<George Hoffman.
Same<Thomas H Morgan.
Same<Henry E Kennedy.
Same<Louis Geiser.
Same<Ferdinand Mitasser.
Same<May Bergman.
Same<Charles William Tucker
Same<Lena Miller.
Same<Richard Christiensen.

Bankruptcy calendar
Discharges:
Morris J Kopp.
Charles P Schmidt.
Benjamin Robinson.
Charles A Jenkins.
Compositions:
Goldie Fradkin.
Charles Wittner and Max Herrmann.
Motions:
Paul Albert.

Same<Willis De Grass.
Same<Alex Fraser.
Same<William Boncke.
Same<Mary Ellis.
Same<Joseph Lomans
Same<James McPeeley.
Same<William F Begers.
Same<Albert Simonin.
Same<Armstrong White.
Same<Edward J Dayton.

Sentences:
U S<Katherine Roberts.
Same<Nick Samello.

at 2 P. M.:
Harry Mark, trading as Arlington Button Works,
J Richter & Sons,
Leo Jenkins.
Abraham Singer.
Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co,
Harrison Steam Laundry Co, Inc,
William J Rowan.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312 at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar:

Wright & Cobb Lity Co<Steam tug Aurora.
McWilliams<Steam tugs Leonard J Bushey and Aurora.

Criminal calendar at 2 P. M.:
Same<Joseph McInerney.
Same<Frank Jones.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Lusitania.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, C. J. — Court opens in Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Noticed motions:
Stoll<Mayer.
Kleeberg<Carruthers.
Hardman<Reynolds.
Hodges<Mondraad.
Smith<Carter & W.
Harnes<CNY.
US ex rel Rosa<McCarthy.
Luckenbach<Cargo Chrome Ore.
Arena<Mills.
Nova Scotia S & C Co<Am Coal Export Co
Am Coal Export Co<Nova Scotia S & C.
Hopper<NY Rys.
Scribner<Fairbanks.
Simonetti<Timmins.
Denis<Dom elec Co.
Empire<Fraad.
Hutton<Hubbard.

Hough, C. J.—Motions:
Quitograph<Star.
In re Tug Reynolds.
Moore<Tug Essex.
Juriolo<D, L & W RR

Adjourned motions:
Rathbone<Thaw.
Bradford<Edwards.
Am Mercantile Corp<Spielberg.
Metcalf<Chiarello.
Keystone<New Apollo.
Nat Sanitary Serv<US S E S A, Inc.
Plaza<B & M RR.
Silvacki<P & H C & I.
Keohan<NY Rys, (2.)
Demey<Newport News S & D Co.
Same<NY Shipbldg Co
Opfer<Un Sulphur Co.
Erie<Str Plymouth.
N Eng SS<Northland.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Peo. ex. Chapman.—Motion to assign counsel denied on ground that reassignment of counsel in this court under circumstances of this case is unnecessary.

In the matter of the adoption of a resolution requiring the payment into the State Fund of the present value of death benefits pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 27 of the workmen's compensation law, as amended by Chapter 505 of the Laws of 1917.—Motion by American Mutual Liability Insurance Cb. of Boston et al. for leave to intervene, &c., granted to the extent of allowing moving party to intervene and brief.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Fawcett, (compensation.)
Re Spaduccino, (same)
Re Modra, (same.)
Re Beaudet, (same.)
Re Erickson, (same.)
Re Laberge, (same.)
Re Mack. (same.)
Re Burns, (same.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Von Mach<Macmillan Co.
Bartlett<Amer Fin & Sec Co.
Loeb<US Sanitary Effluents & Co.
Wilson & Co<Havre Holding Co.
Schlesser<So Bikh Ry.
Brown<Greenberg.
Tunis<Brescher.
Re Markowitz, (Kearns.)
Re Falk, (Gallagher.)
Prouty<Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co.
Day<Werner.
Bradley<NY County Nat Bank.
Newman<Nathanson.
Uland<Taylor.
Maldaker<Jackson.
Fanning<Adler.
Cragin<Wilson & Co.
Lane<Taylor.
Mutual Film Co<NY Motion Picture Co.
Bloomingdale<Catinella.
Creighton<North Dom Copper Mining Co.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Makulchick<same.
Pregadier<same.
Mullane<same.
Sternback<same.
Keane<same.
Winick<same.
Saunders<same.
McDermott<same.
Maher<same.
Levine<same.
Hermann<same.
Gordon<same.
Bentley<same.
Sullivan<same.
Wagner<same.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Rothman.)
Kirschman<Feldman.
Boylan<Bermant.
Ringold<Ringold.
Build<Fuld.
Becker<Reinke.
Newman<Nathanson.
Pace<NY Rys.
Jatchak<same.
Cohen<Guttentag.
Katz<Perry & Son.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Farmers Loan & Tr<Bergemann.
Loftus<Duplex Film.
Glover<NY C & H RR
O'Neill<Clark.
Vandreheweh<Cornwall Kaolin Co.
O'Neill<Manashaw.
Kaplin<Stathakos.
Oppenheimer<Harrisetta Holding Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Richmond<Levering Co
Schenck.
Nemolovsky<Rykhloff.
Re Ricciotti<69 W 48th St.
Degen<Degen.
Sadowsky<Pleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery.
Cohen<Cohen.
Maclaire<Maclaire.
La Bohm<La Bohm.
Meyer<Meyer.
Wolinsky<Wolinsky.
Cherasky<Cherasky.
Adding Mach Ins, &c, Co<Riordan.
Bishop<Lewis.

Undefended divorces:
Fergola,
Kessler,
Worle,
Kramer,
Godfrey.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sloane<Dwyer.
Borenstein & Sons<Weiss.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<B H RR.
Komell<Shultze Bread
Feldman<E A Fitch & Son, Inc.
Case on.
Goldberg<Bidenberg.
Goldflam<Downs.

PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Sanborn<Rinehart.
L L Haar Corp<P Gerli & Co.
Paige<Faure.
Dugas<Bashwitz Bros & Co.
Isman<Heckscher.
Marks<Rosenthal.
Pilar<Armour.
Blanchard Co<Conf Merc Agency.
Dolan<Zeigenfuss.
Harrison<Valley Str'm House & Home Co.
McKee<Jenkins.
Coltons<Agnew.
Bonagur<Dichsel.

TRIAL TERM — Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned sine die.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M Case on.
PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.
Florence M. Hart,
Daniel Prentice.
Henry D. Norris,
Katherine Heckert,
Dante Tressanini,
Anna L. Cary,
Ellen Hopkins,
D. A. Turmure, inf.,
Anna Grillo,
Louisa Colombi,
Michael Curley,
Esther Morris,
Gustav Krauss,
Samuel K. Kerr,
Lewis S. Kerr, Jr.,
Adelaide Leonette, &c,
Sarah Binder, &c,
Cecelia Brennan,
Paul Schick,
Mary W. Eels,
Augusta Hyatt, (3,)
Elizabeth Mesler,
Mary M. Holmes,
Ivor B. Muller, inf,
Lillian K. Muller, inf,
Walter Muller, inf,
Thomas Farley,
William McDermott,
Samuel Wertheim,
Adelaide Lagassi,
Joseph Hill,
Susie A. Hill,
Martin Catlisch,
Moritz Gerber,
Amalie L. Muller, &c,
Adele L. Cheaman,
Mary W. Eels,
Mary Sweeney,
B. Schlesinger,

William Richards,
Bessie Walcoff,
Mary L. Thompson,
Luigi Maschi,
Harry A. Ripley,
Emil Erickson,
Charles Bogliacino,
David Sands,
Maurice Ullman,
Margaret Hiney, &c,
Joseph E. Dodge,
H. N. Ottenberg,
Michael Moloney,
Margaret L. Freeman,
Charles E. Orvis,
Henry Leopold, Jr.,
Robert Schott,
William Arbour,
Mary L. G. Beall,
Alice M. Flynn,
William L. Hall,
Joseph Thomas,
Charles Gregory,
Catharine W. Loney,
Emil L. Strobel.

Issue of Fact. —
Estate of
John Vitale,
Franz Schweer,
James H. Wood,
Susan J. Smith,
Walter J. Peck.

Wills for probate:
Margaret Williams,
Henry G. Dearth,
M. R. Mandelbaum,
Martha Sims,
Emanuel Untermeyer,
Horace W. Carpentier,
Hannah Hallihan.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.

David<Underwood & Underwood.
Rossman<C I & B RR
Darnoski<Richmond Light & RR Co.
O'Brien<CNY & ano.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Sanford<NY Con RR.
Bruder<B H RR.
Richheimer<Ebenstein
Sanky<Chess.
Tousey<Glickstein.
Moley<Erde.
Fox<Krivsky.
Serrana<Atl & Car N.
Lise Amaruso<Calderazzo.
McFeeley<CNY.
Shaloo<B H RR.
Polishook<same.
Henkel<CNY.
Oertel<B H RR.
Vause<Brunnells.
Ricci<Schumacher.
Wollstadt<Knospler.
Hermann<Lawrence.
Claus<Schuinan.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 29.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4650.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—For hearing of motions; also for naturalization.

It is ordered that a new calendar for the trial of issues be made for the October term, 1918. No clause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed before Sept. 15. Such note of issue shall contain the additional statement that the cause is still pending and undetermined. Also the full name and address of all the attorneys in the action. It will not be necessary to serve a new notice of trial in the cases that have already been upon the present calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:
Amelia Thomas.
Motion:
Anna M Adrian.
Motion transfer tax:
Ambrose M McGregor.
Executor's account:

Hiram K. Benedict.
Administrator's acct:
Noah Loder.
William C Baxter.
Lewis W Spaulding.
Trust accounting:
Gerd Martens.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25806. —In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH RAPHAEL, HANNAH RAPHAEL and JACOB RAPHAEL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of H. RAPHAEL & SON, Bankrupts.

The above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 19, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 9, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25787. —In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN LIFSCHITZ, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Lifschitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 16, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 9, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25658. —In Bankruptcy.—LEIZER HAIMOVITZ, Bankrupt.

Leizer Haimovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 25, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 9, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25535. —In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES W. GALVIN, Bankrupt.

Charles W. Galvin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 6, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 9, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25786. —In Bankruptcy.—WARREN F. HAYES, Bankrupt.

Warren F. Hayes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 15, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 9, 1918, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25305. —Notice is hereby given that H. TOWNSEND AHERN, individually and as sole surviving partner of F. F. AHERN & SON, a copartnership; has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25707. —In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN LIFSCHITZ, Bankrupt.

Benjam

SWANN TO JOIN IN ARMY FIGHT ON VICE

Will Prosecute Offenders Reported by Army and Arrested by Police.

MAY FORM PROVOST GUARD

Needed to Deal with Soldiers Charged with Violating City and State Laws.

Following a conference yesterday between District Attorney Edward Swann and Captain Timothy N. Pfieffer, representing the Law Enforcement Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, it was learned that a triple alliance had been formed between the Government, the District Attorney's office, and the Police Department of New York to make the fight against vice conditions here, especially where they affected American soldiers and sailors.

Captain Pfeiffer, who had a conference with Special Deputy Police Commissioner Allan A. Ryan, head of the Division of National Defense of the Police Department, yesterday went to the District Attorney's office the first thing in the morning to request that that office co-operate with the army and the police in the effort to clean up New York for the troops, who will have to be stationed here, or who will pass through the city on their way to the battlefront. His request was immediately complied with, and plans were laid before the conference for the best disposition of the forces at the disposal of the three members of the alliance.

District Attorney Swann will be represented in the work by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, whose work against vice resorts has already gained him favorable recognition at the hands of the Government.

The police department's detachment will be under Deputy Commissioner Ryan and Inspector Thomas V. Underhill. There will be a score or more detectives specially assigned to the work, and a large number of policemen, and police reserves.

Captain Pfeiffer will have under him at the start twenty-five soldiers detailed from garrisons near by. His force will be augmented if it is found insufficient.

Neither District Attorney Swann nor Captain Pfeiffer would talk about their conference yesterday beyond admitting that the triple alliance was a fact. It was pointed out that the impression which seems to exist that the District Attorney's office of New York had not been asked to co-operate with the Government and the police officials was erroneous.

"We started the cleanup work," Mr. Smith said yesterday, "and of course if we are needed to work in co-operation with the Government you may be sure this office is only too glad of the opportunity. I am not at liberty to discuss the nature of the conference between the District Attorney and Captain Pfeiffer this morning, but this one thing is certain: the forces of the Government and the forces of District Attorney Swann's office are going to work shoulder to shoulder in the fight to make New York City safe for American soldiers and sailors."

It is understood that the soldiers under Captain Pfeiffer will not be asked to become witnesses, and will not have to appear in court. That part of the work will be taken over by the police and by agents of the District Attorney. In this relation it should be noted that a great number of undercover men, nevertheless effective, forces, including many up-lift organizations, are at the disposal of Mr. Smith, and will serve as witnesses and informers when needed.

One phase of Captain Pfeiffer's duty will be to keep in touch with army camps and cantonments and learn there whether or not the soldiers run into temptation when they visit New York. The District Attorney's office will prosecute offenders reported by Captain Pfeiffer and arrested by the police.

The detectives and soldiers who were wounded Wednesday in a fight with negroes in Flushing, L. I., who, it was believed, were selling liquor to soldiers in uniform, were reported to be getting along well. The negroes were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Doyle in the Flushing Police Court.

James Davis, the negro charged with shooting Patrolman Christopher Schriefer, was held for the Grand Jury under $10,000 bail, as were his co-conspirators, Mary Illnes and Richard Johnston, who are charged with the shooting of Detective John P. Judge. Clara Mountain, Cecelia Jones, and Cora Skinner were held under $5,000 bail as material witnesses.

In a statement issued yesterday, Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo declared that the Government was contemplating the establishing of a provost guard for New York City to handle cases in which soldiers and sailors were charged with violations of municipal ordinance and State laws.

Police Commissioner Enright issued a statement yesterday answering the charges made before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Captain Norman White of the Army Intelligence Service in the New York District. In his testimony before the committee Captain White said that a New York newspaper had stated that 32,000 enemy aliens in this city when called upon to register had refused to have their fingerprint records made.

In his statement the Police Commissioner says that no considerable number of male Germans, about the age of 14 years, escaped being finger-printed during the recent registration. The strictest kind of supervision was exercised, he adds, in carrying into effect the President's orders governing the registration.

FAVOR EASY TAX PAYMENTS

National Metal Trades Commend Installment Plan for Income Levy.

At the final session of the twentieth annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association at the Astor yesterday, resolutions were adopted unanimously favoring the payment of income and excess profits taxes in installments.

The association also adopted resolutions upholding the National War Loan Board in its plan to eliminate labor strife during the war. The association pledged its official support to the recommendations of the Labor Board, deeming them to be of prime importance toward the efficient support of the patriotic defenders of the nation. The several branches and members of the association were urged to make known their adhesion to the plan proposed as a demonstration of their practical patriotism.

William H. Barr, President of the National Founders' Association, spoke on socialistic tendencies of the times. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense, also spoke.

The following officers were elected: President, J. W. O'Leary of Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Co., Chicago; First Vice President, Murray Shipley of the Trailmobile Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Vice President, H. W. Hoyt of Great Lakes Engineering Works, Detroit, Mich., and Treasurer, F. C. Caldwell of H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Chicago.

It was decided to hold next year's convention in New York.

SPIES BURN A FACTORY.

Parsons (Penn.) Tin Plant Destroyed —Was Doing Government Work.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., April 25.—Fire destroyed the tin factory of Trethaway Brothers at Parsons, Penn., near here, today. The concern was engaged on war contracts. The loss exceeds $500,000.

The owners and employes unhesitatingly declare their belief that German agents were responsible for the burning of the factory.

MR. CREEL NOW SAYS TIMES 'WAS JUSTIFIED',

In Accepting as Authoritative His Representative's Statement of His Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, testified in the Federal Court in New York yesterday at the trial of the editors of The Masses on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct the draft, that he had not made statements credited to him in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning his interview with a representative of The Masses in regard to the publication of the "I Will Not Kill" advertisement in that periodical. Mr. Creel said that he had not seen a reporter of THE TIMES.

Today Mr. Creel made the following written statement to the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES:

"The statement to THE TIMES, given in answer to a routine query, was made by a representative of the committee. Despite the fact that he was without authority to speak for me, and was not in full possession of the facts, THE TIMES was justified in accepting his statement of my views as authoritative.

"I knew nothing of this when I appeared on the stand and naturally answered that a representative of THE TIMES had not been seen by me."

That THE TIMES correctly reported the representative of the Committee on Public Information is not questioned by any of those concerned.

MERCIER FLAYS GERMANS.

Cardinal Protests Against Seizure of Church Property in Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Cardinal Mercier, the Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, has issued to the clergy and adherents of his diocese a stirring circular letter of protest against the forcible seizure by the German authorities of Catholic Church property in Belgium. The Cardinal's letter, copies of which reached the Belgian Legation today, reads, in part:

"We protest, dear brethren, against the injury which the forcible seizure of church property will cause to the liberty of our Mother—the Holy Church. We add that the removal of the bells without the consent of the religious authorities, and despite their protests, will be a sacrilege.

"The Catholic bishops of Germany and Austria will not deny these principles. If their patriotism has wrung from them concessions which must have cost their religious spirit dear, patriotism with us confirms, on the contrary, the law of resistance. We would be betraying the Church and the fatherland were we cowardly as to permit, without a public act of reprobation, the taking away of metal to be converted by the enemy into engines of destruction, destined to carry death into the ranks of the heroes who are sacrificing themselves for us.

"Equally bells and organs are not necessary to supply the needs of the army of occupation—they lie in the domain of private property, are destined for the exercise of Catholic worship. The transformation of these articles of the Church into war munitions will be, therefore a flagrant violation of international law."

RYAN BEGINS WORK.

Meets with Aircraft Board to Plan Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Reorganization of the army aircraft machinery, announced yesterday, was said at the War Department today to be a preliminary step toward expediting the aircraft program. Congress will be asked to legislate on the question as soon as John D. Ryan, Director of Production, has determined just what further steps are necessary. Complete severance of the Signal Corps and the air service are forecast, and possibly an additional division of the General Staff will be created to harmonize the air service with other arms in operation.

Mr. Ryan attended the meeting of the Aircraft Board today, as did Howard Coffin, whose place on the board and as Chairman the new director will take when his nomination has been confirmed. Under the existing law Major Gen. Squier as Chief Signal officer remains a member of the board and also handles aviation funds. With the appointment of Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly at head of the new division of Military Aeronautics, the connection of the Chief Signal officer with the air service will be perfunctory.

Under the reorganization new plans will be made at once based on the needs in France and the known capacity of the country.

IT WASN'T ARMY FLOUR.

Medical Powder Served by Mistake Puzzled Soldier Cooks.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 10.—At one of the little Belasco-style villages, where American soldiers have been stationed, there has been a shortage of flour. Suddenly an army truck delivered at the commissary a ton cargo, done up in 100-pound bags, and in a very short while the word went out that flour was to be had.

Quickly lines formed at the commissary. For three hours clerks were busy with their scales, and the supply was exhausted.

Scarcely had the commissary staff recovered from the rush when an excited Italian rushed in with a demand to know why the flour hadn't "worked" when he tried to make macaroni for his officer. He was followed by an army cook, who wanted to know "What the hell" had been wished on him. Then there came more complaints of the new flour.

The Sergeant in charge of the commissary called up the Colonel, who had sent the flour, and told him that there had been many complaints about it.

"That wasn't flour," said the Colonel. "The was the—regiment's allowance of trench feet powder. Get it back quickly."

"Very well, Sir," answered the Sergeant, "I don't know about getting it all back, but it's coming back fast."

BARS SABOTAGE HERE.

Gov. Whitman Signs Bill Fixing Penalties at from 5 to 25 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—Governor Whitman signed the Satotage bill this afternoon. Under its provisions it is a felony to maliciously injure or destroy military property or equipment of the United States, any of its Allies, or of the State.

The penalty for violation of the law is imprisonment for not less than five years or more than twenty-five years. Every act to obstruct the prosecution of the war is enumerated in the bill.

Mrs. Calloway Kills Herself.

Brooding over her domestic troubles is believed to have led to the suicide of Mrs. Lelia Calloway in the home of her uncle, Richard Calloway, 85 Marion Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The young woman came here recently from Richmond, Va. She had been divorced from her husband. The latter had followed her here, but her uncle was opposed to a reconciliation and the husband could not see his divorced wife. Yesterday her body was found hanging in the cellar of the Brooklyn house.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Better suits, coats, and dresses; any quantity; spot cash. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BINDING Wanted.—Stay binding, ½ inch white No. 8; spot cash; any quantity. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

BLACK KERSEY Wanted.—Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 650.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 50 or 54 inch; all colors; also 6234, 7614, 1855; will pay cash. Farragut 9076.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. and Bolany; also velours. Farragut 5759.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Large quantities, heavy grade, for shirts; also bleached shrunk interlining for shirts. Box X 202 Times Annex.

CLOAKINGS Wanted. — ¾ goods, cheviots; 6/4 velours, in all shades; 7301 serge. Farragut 5886.

COATS AND SUITS wanted by Western buyer; quantity and cash no object. Call any hour, 38 West 26th St., fifth floor, or make appointment. Farragut 4262.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent exclusive jobber ready to place orders, better grade suits and coats. 45 West 25th St., 1 flight up.

COATS Wanted.—St. Louis jobber ready to place orders on Fall coats of better grade. Call with samples, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS, Suits, Capes, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs; immediate delivery only. Moyer & Bernheimer, 24 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking better grade Fall samples. 7th floor, 35 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cloth and plush coats. 12 W. 27th, 8th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow or wide wale, any width or any color. Mad. Sq. 2178.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall dresses; will furnish material. Call with sample between 1-4 P. M., 1,123 Broadway, Room 311.

DRESSES Wanted.—Dress jobber open for large quantity of jobs of silk dresses; no quantity too large or small; cash paid. J. & H. Olinger, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of the better kind, and quantity, for spot cash. 9 West 22th, Room 811. Farragut 9147.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on Fall dresses, silks and serges. Fourth floor, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of two-piece tan beach cloth dresses. Mr. Kapz, Columbus 9060 before 10 A. M.

DRESSES Wanted. Jobs of Georgette for cash. Madison Square 1873.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week, Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FRENCH SERGE Wanted.—Pacific, C. F. L., any quantity up to 1,000 pieces; all shades; spot cash. R 79 Times.

FURS Wanted.—Will buy kolinsky stoles, &c.; also wolf scarfs; cash. Bargain, 141 Times.

GABARDINES AND PIQUE Wanted.—At a price, small or large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GEORGINE Wanted—In colors. 13 East 22d, 6th floor.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool and silk, all shades, open for quantity. Stuyvesant 1176.

MATELAM Wanted.—H. & H.; will pay cash for any quantity. Telephone Chelsea 9038.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Cash for job and stock, every description, trimmings, buttons, dry and piece goods, &c. Spring 7980.

MOIRE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity at a price. Madison Square 3867.

OXFORD CLOTH Wanted.—Any mill; interested in large quantity. Call Greeley 6630.

PIECEGOODS Wanted.—Serges, poplins, heavyweight velours, &c., will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 44 West 25th st.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Ready to pay spot cash for plushes of every description. Farragut 9535.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimettes and peco; cash. Madison Sq. 3121.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes, for cash. Farragut 257.

POPLINS Wanted.—Heavy weight, American, Stevens or similar Spring shades and dark colors, also 50 or 54 inch double warp storm serge and American 0360 Pekin velour. Philip, 1086 Madison Square.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all colors, also velours, for cash. Rubin, Farragut 822.

SATEENS Wanted.—Whites, any width, and quantity; spot cash. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SATIN Wanted.—Open to buy burgundy and taupe. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SATIN Wanted.—Baronette, all colors. Telephone Gramercy 693.

SCRIM Wanted.—Fancy Leno borders and colored border; 100 pieces or more of a style, cheap and medium grades. Room 1113, 200 5th Av., 2,121 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—2004, 11433, 54289, all numbers, any description, broadcloth mixtures, overcoating 3-4 and 6-4, quantities or odd lots. Gramercy 6647.

SERGES Wanted.—0036 American, 1464 Andrews, 809 Botany, 104, 9, 99 Whitman and all other standard makes. Farragut 786.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert's 8200, all qualities, velours and broadcloth. Farragut 4225. 1,181 Broadway, 10th floor, Room 23.

SERGES Wanted.—Also Poriet twills and tricotines, any width. J. Heft & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 99, 7120, 1464, 11433, 609, broadcloth. J. Blumenthal & Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, W. F. X., 11453, 319; spot cash. American Costume Co., 188 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 820, 235, tricotines 4718, F. & H. 9067, Reids 7161. Madison Square 5092.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, 6234, 519, 0036, black and navy; also all kinds of astrachan. 6018 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp and all worsted, 6-4. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGE Wanted.—Hamilton 1855, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 9076.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 0036, 6234, 809, 519, 528, 11433, 7120, 838, 235. Farragut 5759.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantities 780, 1464, 104, and others. D. & K., Gram. 1429.

SERGE Wanted.—W. F. X.; quantity; spot cash. Joshua Sons, 1,261 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag, any style, for cash. Horvitz, 41 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—French 104, 11483, 54289, 528, 1464. S. Simon, 135 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—All qualities. Madison Square 3564.

SERGES Wanted.—11483, 519, and 528. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay cash; 0036, 888, 235, 104, 99, 6234. Farragut 8917.

SERGES Wanted.—Style 235, 809, 11433, 528, 519. Mad. Sq. 8370.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—25, 50, and all worsted, 54-inch width. Call Room 1618, 354 4th Av.

SILK POPLIN Wanted.—Dark navy, any mill, 12 pieces. Call Greeley 6630.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity striped novelty silk skirts and dresses. A. Hahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Cash paid for unlimited quantity of better grade skirts; jobs. 23 West 27th St. Farragut 3245.

SKIRTING Wanted.—Gabardine, repp, pique, any quantity; cash. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for silk and cloth skirts for Fall. Post, 115 West 29th.

SUITINGS AND COATINGS Wanted.—Open for desirable materials for ladies' coats and suits for Fall. Karl Bros., 45 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on smart Fall suits. 32 West 27th, tenth floor.

TRICOTINES AND OXFORDS Wanted.—Garfield 4718, all colors; Gilbert 30191. Farragut 2816.

VELOURS AND POPLINS Wanted.—All weights and colors; also H. and H. and Salts plushes in large quantities. David Heimann Co. 2649 Farragut.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and dark colors, American 0360, Stevens 4251, Coe 9700, Buckley & Cohen 715. Phone Farragut 786.

VELOURS Wanted.—We are ready to pay spot cash for light and heavy weight velours of every description. Farragut 9535.

VELOURS Wanted. — Tan Copen, Quaker, American 0360A Stephens, for cash. Smart Set, 2180 Madison Square.

VELOUR Wanted. — Wool, American, style 0360 or similar, in peacock; also open for styles 544, 11050, 13009, 13046 in all colors. Farragut 2770.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; cash basis. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St. 1864 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight coating; and quantity or quality for cash. M. J. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted—Heavy weight; also kerseys and cheviots. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, 544, 110, 50, all colors for cash. Telephone Madison Square 5027.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544, 11050, and other heavy coatings; spot cash. Call Stuyvesant 5362.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color, can be sponged; cash. Farragut 8857.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy 0360 in Serges and Fabric cash. Mad. Sq. 7178.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360, in Fall shades; highest cash price paid. Haft, Farragut 9752.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, all colors, for cash. Farragut 2187.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight Pekin; any mill. Farr. 2980.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Velvets and velveteens, black and colors; spot cash. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 B'way. 6311 Spring.

VELVETS Wanted.—Jobs in all qualities, all colors, spot cash. Call or telephone, Monday, L. Reinganum, Room 601, 44 East 23d St. Gramercy 5128.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black 56 inch. Louis Livingston, 20 West 21st. Chelsea 5876.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for unlimited quantities; spot cash; big jobber. Call with samples between 9 and 12, Room 508, 1,182 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for large quantities; call with samples. 37 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3636.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of Fall goods for cash. Franken, 130 East 25th St.

YARNS Wanted.—Either worsted or wool, all colors. Grant S. Kelly, 354 Fourth Av., New York.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—35 pieces F. & H., botany, and regina; 70 pieces 48-inch botany; 42 pieces Worombo; 12 pieces Gilbert's oxfords. Marcus Bros., Orchard 6275.

BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, SERGES, tricotines, poiret twills, gabardines, pompom, for sale. Farragut 3555.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffmann and Botany broadcloth for sale; price $3.75 net. Call Murray Hill 5458.

BROADCLOTH.—Tussahs in all shades at 42½c. Phone Chelsea 1896.

BROADCLOTHS.—Madison 1567 in all colors; 50 pieces. Call Chelsea 8241.

BROADCLOTHS.—All colors, $3.65 net cash. 1826 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTHS.—35 pieces Botany for sale. Madison Square 4173.

CAMBRICS, Nainsooks.—U. S. Textile Co., 260 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CAPES, Coats, and Suits.—The best ever on hand, closing prices; "our special" pom pom coats, 100 per cent. wool, no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. We are closed Saturdays.

CHECKS, Black and white, 25 per cent. worsted, 54-inch, 75c net, three months; exceptional value today. Dublin Woolen Exchange, 4845 Madison Square.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kersami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—Velours, kersey B. C. serges, 104-256, ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

COATS AND CAPES.—Velours, poiret twills, serges, satins, taffetas, gabardines, and shantungs, $10.75 up; cloths to close out, silks, immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 to close out; must sell immediately to make room for Fall stock. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out several hundred. Louis Bauman Co., 12 East 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Better kind, closing out; also silks. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Close out infants', children's, juniors'. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Fall line ready; broadcloth, velour, and plush. I. Novick Co., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Exceptionally good values, to close out. World Cloak Co., 148 Madison Av.

COATS, jobs in Spring and Fall, to close out. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—5,000 yards white, narrow and wide wale, remnants 1-4. Spring 5350.

COSSACK LINENS.—All colors, and English pique, all qualities, in stock. Phone Madison Square 1372.

COTTON ETAMINE.—Have for sale 150 pieces white and colors, French material. Farragut 5376.

DELHI CLOTH.—American; all wool; Fall shades. Phone Madison Square 8102.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas to sell at close price; mourning dresses, all sizes, materials, always on hand for immediate delivery. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 59 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, washables; unusual values; immediate delivery. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, crepe de chine, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, and crepe de chine to close out at a price. New Worth Co., 9 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, silks, graduation, gingahams and voiles. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, georgette and taffeta, to close out at a price. Royal Wear Manf. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—To close, silks, taffetas, and gingham check. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs in crepe de chine, taffeta, poplins. Paragon, 139 West 25th St.

DRESSES—Silk, taffetas, crepe de chine, foulards, to close out. Globe, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge to close out at low price. Normana Dress Co., 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRILLS—12 bales No. 250, gray; also 200 pieces No. 10 Woods satine, assorted colors. Gramercy 3022.

FLAGS, American, French, and English, all silk; all sizes in stock for immediate delivery, 50 per cent. off; also service flags, wool and cotton bunting; quick delivery. Arthe Levy Bernard, 37 Union Square West.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAM. — Plaid, check; percales, chambray, and flannel. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

GINGHAM.—Amory-brown staple checks; immediate delivery. Spring 638.

MATA LAM.—40 pieces, 50 inches wide; will sell cheap. Farragut 2045.

NAINSOOKS.—For cases 88-80 first, 23c. net. Corney Mfg. Co., 235 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

PANAMA.—227 navy only; 228 in colors. Telephone Chelsea 1896.

PIQUE.—2,000 yards 27-inch; good quality; narrow wale; price below market. Phone Canal 1783.

PLAID VELVETS.—Imported, 1,000 yards, 18 inches; big bargain. Phone Madison Square 1069.

PLUSH, similar to Kakara lamb; big lot; below market value. Spring 7850.

PLURIES. — Latinex, reasonable, for sale. 4078 Farragut.

POM POMS for Sale.—Brown, dark green, and taupe, about 500 yards, $4.75 net cash; No. 0616 American. Madison Square 7119.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS. — Gera Mills, navy; also 54289 serge; lightweight velours in four shades. Madison Square 3588.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immedia te deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RADIUMS.—Printed 40 in. beautiful designs; $1.55. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAINCLOTH.—Off prices, single and double textures, materials of every description, in big trade lots. Call Merit Manufacturing Co., 682 Broadway.

SERGES.—3,000 yards, navy and black Bachman's manipulated serge, 56 and 60 inches wide. Call at the Lester Co., 216 Green St. Spring 5897.

SERGES.—To close out, about 1,000 yards all wool, white and black stripe, $1.50; also other serges. American Costume Co., 118 West 29th.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 4002, Whitman's 87; 100 pieces; 95c net cash. Dublin Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted army cloth, 150 pieces, $1.65 net, 70 days. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 8148.

SERGE.—Have 18 pieces M. F. L. navy, double warp serge, original tickets; $1.80 net cash. Farragut 9076.

SERGES.—Botany 809, 41 navy, 2 tan, $2.62½; Garfield 4718, 50 pieces navy, $2.60; net cash. M. Sq. 3171.

SERGES.—1210 navy, 200 pieces 6744 net, 70 days. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

SERGES. — American 0036 and 6234; Gera Mills 9056. Phone Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

SERGES.—100 pieces Whitman 99, navy, at $2.57½ net cash. Farragut 256.

SERGES.—100 pieces 2039X, 42 inches wide, navy, all wool. Stuyvesant 1587.

SERGES.—Have quantity 780 botany, 1900 fastolite, reasonable. D. & K., Gram. 1529.

SERGE.—Amos. 7301 navy and black, 100 pieces. Farr. 2980.

SERGES.—1855 V. S. L., 787. Jerome Frank & Co. Gramercy 5174.

SERGES.—125 pieces V. S. L.; also 10-12. Call Greeley 6407.

SERGE for sale, 54289, all navy, 50 pieces. Gramercy 3300.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, sheap. Mirel, 151 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,000, all wool American poplins, $3 in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Botany, 11483; Julillards, 54289; Garfield, 528 and 519 navy. Main 8867.

SUITS.—All wool poplins and serges, latest models, at closing out prices. Perling & Maer, Inc., 148 Madison Av., (corner 32d St.)

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out 1,000 cloth and silk; newest styles. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; seasonable styles, desirable jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS, 200 better grade, reduced prices; also coats. Paramount, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS.—Exceptional value to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 3742.

TRUNKS, fibre, in good condition; all sizes. Rosenberg Bros., 8 West 30th.

TWEED COATS.—Job of 50, close out, cheap. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

TWEEDS AND COATINGS for sale. Spring 9274.

VELOURS.—Medium weight, Fall shades, $3.10 net. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

VELOURS and Bolivias for sale. Vanderbilt 1688.

VENETIANS.—Imported, 32-inch, 52½c.; 54-inch, $1.05. Michael, 353 5th Av.

VOILE.—Large quantity of fancy voile; will sell cheap. Superior Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

VOILES.—3 cases white at 20c. Phone Chelsea 1896.

WASH DRESSES, 5000 ginghams and voile to close in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; linme, del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

VELOURS, Broadcloth, and other woolens; large variety Lipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St. Madison Square 1864.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on fine line silk and cotton waists; good prices. Hollow-Perlow, 181 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors call with samples between 9 and 12 and after 4. Room 702, 33 West 34th St.

General Notices.

A BROAD SILK SHOP is open for commission, start at once, with reliable party. H 107 Times.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, male or female, double entry. Room 1706, 215th 4th Av.

BUYER.—Knowledge hardware, tools, and supplies from the manufacturer for export house; state age, nationality, salary desired. Room 3 Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

CREDIT MAN wanted for woolen house experienced with cutting-up trade; good opportunity; salary $1,500 year; state references. R 81 Times.

SALESLADY to call on resident buyers with prominent line of tailored dresses; exceptional opportunity for experienced party; salary or commission. Toener & Marlnace, 44 East 32d St.

SALESMEN.—Woolen salesmen to sell to cloak and suit trade; chance to make good money for bright men with extensive connections; salary or commission. Franken, 130 East 25th St.

SALESMEN.—Children's dress manufacturer wants representative on commission. Martinique Hotel from 4 to 6, or write I. Mohr.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cotton Manufacturers to Meet.

Real, earnest work in the direction of solving knotty problems imposed by the war will mark the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Biltmore on May 1, 2, and 3. War problems in industry will be discussed at the morning session of the closing day, with Fuller E. Callaway, President of the American Association, as Chairman. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, will talk on "Adjusting Industry to the Strain of War Finance." William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; Arthur R. Marsh and Walter M. Kidder, both of this city; B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill.; E. T. Packard of the War Trade Board, and Frederic Lee Ackerman will be among the other speakers.

Business in Fall Suits.

Where business in Fall suits for women is already being done, rather light weight fabrics seem to be preferred. Tricotine is said to be a great favorite and navy blue is still the leading color. Very trim tailor-mades are apparently receiving the most attention. Narrow shoulders and tight-fitting sleeves are meeting with very general approval, and skirts, while narrow, are a trifle longer, if anything, than they have been. Business of this sort is said to be making great progress for so early in the year.

Fibre Phonograph Needles Sought.

Various fibre needles, for use on phonographs, are said to be enjoying a widespread demand as a result of a shortage which has developed in the metal needles. That the latter will continue to be hard to obtain for an indefinite period seems to be the opinion of the trade. It was pointed out that it is still practically impossible for needle manufacturers to get carbon steel, of which the needles are made, and that imports of metal needles have fallen off to almost nothing. Thus the fibre needle seems due to have things very much its own way.

Trade in Calico Dresses.

Though at the start of the Spring season calico was mentioned in a good many quarters, half seriously, half jokingly, as a possible novelty for dresses this Summer, so far the predicted stampede for calicoes has not taken place. Trim little frocks of calico, however, are being sold in fair quantity for wear about the house by women who do their own work, and they are also being taken by many factory girls in preference to the more mannish overalls. As yet, however, there are said to be no very pronounced signs of these dresses being taken generally for street wear.

Japanese Silks Advance.

Certain grades of Japanese raw silks have advanced $40 a picul of about 133 pounds at Yokohama lately, as a result of active buying in which American interests shared largely. Stocks are now pretty well depleted, and prices promise to rise still further. Cable reports indicate that the new crop will be late this year. Canton is quiet, but firm, in sympathy with the price trend at Yokohama. Tsatlees are most in demand at Shanghai, where prices continue firm. Little new is heard from Milan. Locally the market is active and higher, the advance amounting to about 25 cents a pound. The call for forward delivery silks is large.

Summer Dresses Freely Taken.

Even the "ting" that still remains in the air cannot hold back business in Summer dresses here at wholesale. Both cotton and silk dresses are moving freely, the former largely in ginghams and in plain and fancy voiles. In the silk dresses the trend is principally toward foulards in polka dot and novelty patterns, crêpes de chine and georgette, silk gingham and stripes in combinations. Many buyers are placing their full requirements earlier than usual this season, in view of the difficulties in making deliveries. These are not only due to delays in transit on common carriers, but also to slower production as a result of labor shortages, and to curtailment in deliveries of fabrics to the cutters, &c.

Gray Goods Prices Stand.

Though first-hand sellers in the local gray goods market continue to mark time while second hands adjust themselves to conditions imposed by Government requirements, the prices they ask on their cloths are nominally unchanged. Second hands sold quite a few print-cloths yesterday, including 38½-inch 60-48s at 16 cents for May-June delivery, and 64-60s in the same width for May, June and July shipment, at 17⅝ cents. In the sheetings some second-hand sales were made at 25 cents on 9.25-yard goods for May delivery. Sateens and twills continued to sell at full prices, yesterday's trading being confined largely to goods to be shipped during May. Nominal closing mill printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 72-76s	23c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	20c	38½-inch, 60-52s	17c
39-

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showing how the Germans are seeking to win the Channel ports is a feature of the Current Picture Mid-Week. 24 pages of the most unusual and historic photos of the war, etched in rotogravure. Published every Thursday by the New York Times Co. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

FATE OF EASTMAN IN THE JURY'S HANDS

Case of Men Charged with Conspiring Against the Draft in The Masses Summed Up.

MALONE DEFENDS PACIFISM

Morris Hillquit Eulogizes Free Speech and Constitutional Rights.

The fate of Max Eastman, the editor, and Merrill Rogers, the business manager of the magazine that was known as The Masses, and of Floyd Dell and Arthur Young, contributors, who are charged with conspiring to obstruct the draft, is now in the hands of the jury, which took the case at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 11 o'clock last night was still deliberating.

The two sessions of the court yesterday were given up to arguments by counsel and the charge by Judge Augustus N. Hand. Morris Hillquit and Dudley Field Malone made long speeches urging acquittal of the defendants, while Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes summed up for the Government.

Mr. Malone, who made the opening address, contended that the defendants, in publishing the articles which are complained of by the Government, did not intend to persuade any man to disobey the laws of the country, but had simply tried to express what he said was their honest and sincere opposition to compulsory military service.

"Whatever a pacifist is," said Mr. Malone, "I know there were a great many of them in this country before we went to war. Even at the time these defendants are charged with violating the law the people of this country were divided. Why, President Wilson was elected by 2,000,000 votes on the ground that he had kept us out of war. Even The New York World, which is considered the organ of the Administration, favored a volunteer army. If these defendants are guilty of conspiracy to obstruct recruiting, then Mrs. Will Irvin and all the other contributors are guilty."

Mr. Malone said he was a militarist and favored preparedness, but he did not refuse to give a pacifist the right to hold opposite views on that subject. Instead of trying to obstruct the operation of the military laws, Mr. Malone said that Eastman and his associates in an effort to live up to the laws had gone to the Government, and acted on its instructions. Rogers, he said, went to Creel, while Eastman sought the advice of President Wilson.

Mr. Hillquit devoted most of his speech to analyzing the evidence. The defendants, he said frankly acknowledge the authorship of the articles complained of. They now believe, he added, that the war was being fought for democracy, but he said "at the time these articles, which are complained of, were written President Wilson had not made known the worthy aims of our entry into the war, which he has worthily done since that time.

"We accept this war," Mr. Hillquit said, "as a fact, but we will not surrender our Constitutional rights of opinion and the freedom to express that opinion. Not for one day, not for one hour, will we surrender these Constitutional rights. No, not even in time of war, for the Government is founded upon the very principle of freedom of speech."

Mr. Barnes speaking for the Government was very deliberate, and asked the jury to consider the case on its merits. Because the defendants were intelligent men was no excuse for their activities, he said. For the reason that they were men of education and intelligence they should be held responsible, he argued.

J. J. Hill Estate Tax Stands.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—Assessments involving $27,000 in transfer inheritance tax, levied on the estate of James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern, were properly levied, the Supreme Court ruled today, in so far as Mrs. Hill's interests are concerned in the estate in Minnesota, where, although the dower has been abolished, the widow takes one-third inheritance under the statute, but that the assessments improperly included her dower in New York State lands. The assessments were ordered modified to conform to the decision.

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REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Sells Heights Apartment and Buys Convent Avenue Block Front.

Speculative interest in well-located income-producing properties continues to be an important factor in the real estate situation. Frederick Brown, the operator, who has been prominently identified with the buying and selling of upper west side properties, figured in two large transactions yesterday. Mr. Brown sold to the Kingdale Holding Corporation, Paul M. Gomberg, President, the six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Kingdale, at 515 West 187th Street, on a plot 87.6 by 100. The structure, which houses twenty-four families, shows an annual rent roll of about $16,000, and has been held at $150,000.

In another transaction Mr. Brown bought from Joseph Shenk the three apartment houses occupying the entire block front on the west side of Convent Avenue, from 151st to 152d Street. The properties include 480 Convent Avenue, a five-story structure on a plot 54 by 90 by irregular at the northwest corner of 151st Street and arranged for fifteen families; 484 Convent Avenue, adjoining, five stories, arranged for twenty families, 54 by 106, and 492 Convent Avenue, southwest corner 152d Street, six stories, 108 feet on Convent Avenue and 77 on 152d Street, having accommodations for twenty-four families. The houses are assessed by the city for $210,000, and were held at $225,000. Phelps & Damiane and H. J. Rogers were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys West 47th Street Dwelling Assessed at $78,000

The estate of Gustav Schwab sold to an investing client of William B. May & Co. 31 West Forty-seventh Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 23.10 by 100.5.

The propefty, which is assessed at $78,000, will be remodeled into stores on the ground floor and apartments above.

Dwelling In Two Deals.

James J. Connor sold for Catherine L. Hall 114 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 18.6 by 100, to Ellen Shugrue of Elmhurst, L. I. The same broker resold the property to Mrs. M. Kelly of Orange County, N. Y.

Buyers for Tenements.

Assumta Barretto bought for investment, through David Lion and S. Soracl, from Julian C. Rosenham, the six-story tenement at 343 East 105th Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to a client of M. Markowitz the five-story front and four-story rear tenements at 101 Avenue A, on a lot 24.4 by 115, near Seventh Street.

The five-story tenement at 427 East 121st Street, on a plot 44 by 100, has been sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company.

Dwelling Deals.

John W. Simpson bought from Katherine L. Minifie the three-story dwelling at 133 West 130th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100. A. G. Thompson & Co. were the brokers.

The estate of James Fagan sold to a client of Charles S. Goldsmith the three-story brick dwelling at 19 Perry Street, on a lot 19 by 75. This is the first sale of the property since 1890.

The three-story dwelling at 777 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 80, is to be altered into a store and apartment building as the result of a deal just closed. The property has been sold by Edward Hirsch and Edward Oppenheimer to a client of Joseph F. Seitz, who plans extensive alterations along these lines.

B. W. Smith sold for Lavinia Henry to James Simmons the three-story dwelling at 222 West 136th Street, on a lot 17 by 99.11.

Canal Street Corner Resold.

Rosie Klein has resold to William Schwegler the five-story loft building at 346 Canal Street, on a lot 25.7 by 46.8. Kurz & Uren were the brokers in the sale.

Active Brooklyn Market.

William E. Mitchell sold to the Clark Electrical & Manufacturing Company, the brick factory on a plot 75 by 100, near Flushing Avenue. The Bulkeley & Horton Company negotiated the sale.

I. Salsberg sold for D. Donogan to N. Klein, 5,324 New Utrecht Avenue, a three-story and store building, on a plot 20 by 85.29.

Realty Associates report sales of the dwellings at 265 Bainbridge Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100; 385 Lewis Avenue, 20 by 90, and 1,136 Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.

William J. Corry sold to Miss Carol C. Doepker, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling at 197 Sixth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100. The John Pullman Real Estate Company negotiated the sale.

Edouard C. Frantz sold the two-story dwelling, 98 Sunnyside Avenue, for William A. Abel to Alfred Bauer; also, the two-story dwelling 1 Van Sicklen Court for the estate of Thomas Hagerty to Bruno Tornroth, and the two-story dwelling, 6 Schenck Court, for Albert W. Schede et al. to Samuel McNeill.

Queens Borough Sales.

George S. Dougherty of Manhattan has bought and will shortly occupy the house originally built and occupied by Robert Balfour, on Twenty-fifth Street, between Depot Lane and Crocheron Avenue, Broadway, Flushing. The sale was made by J. Albert Johntra.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company sold at Rockaway Park a house on North Ninth Avenue for E. C. Bingham to M. H. Hauser, and for B. Goldberg a house on North Tenth Avenue to Sol Frank and Joseph Gerson.

C. Hasenflug sold to M. Magerle the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the west side of Vandevoer Place, 218 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven.

The Joseph Fallert Brewing Company sold to R. Sihler the store and dwelling on the east side of Webster Avenue, 358 feet south of Central Avenue, Ridgewood.

The Van Brunt Realty Corporation sold to A. Stiehl the dwelling and plot, 34 by 73, on the south side of Windom Street, 75 feet east of Lott Avenue, Jamaica.

Club Adds to Holdings.

The Hudson River Country Club has purchased the nine-and-a-half acre tract, with a three-story dwelling, known as 1,039 North Broadway, Yonkers, adjoining the clubhouse, and formerly the home of the late Eugene C. Clark. An addition to the house and the erection of a new locker building are planned. The property has been held at $100,000.

$30,000 Purchase at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Cornelius B. Fish sold to a New York City client of Fish & Marvin a Dutch Colonial dwelling and garage on The Grange, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. The dwelling is surrounded by an acre of parked land. It was held at $30,000.

Westchester County.

George Howe has sold to Thomas Maginnis the historic estate of Steven Gedney at Tomkins Corners, near Millwood, Westchester County. The property contains 14 acres. Mr. Maginnis plans making extensive alterations, intending to use the property for his own occupancy.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for John S. Rice his residence in Kathawood Park, Ridgewood, N. J., to James Spence Wilson.

New Truly Warner Store in Brooklyn.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for a long term to Truly Warner, hatter, at an aggregate rental of about $125,000, for John F. James & Sons, representing the Metropolitan Trust Company, the large double store 391 Fulton Street, through to Adams Street, Brooklyn. The premises, formerly occupied by the Williamsburg Trust Company, are being altered at a cost of $40,000.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased the lofts and the basement at 153 William Street to Annin & Co., and the building at 220 Greenwich Street to the National Paper and Type Company.

The Herald Lunch Company leased from the Stonemor Realty Company, the property at 12 South Street for ten years from May 1, 1919; also from Teresa R. O'Donohue the property at 190 West Street for a similar term, from May 1, 1918. Both buildings will be altered for restaurant purposes.

Henry Hof has leased for Boylston Bros. for a term of fifteen years, with a ten-year renewal, the five-story garage at 142 East Forty-first Street to the Kips Bay Garage Company, Inc.; also leased for P. Purcell for a long term the store at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fortieth Street to Andrew Davey, Inc., grocer.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. rented the store, basement and sub-basement at 369 Broadway for a term of years to Salomon Stern, Ltd., of America, for an office and salesroom.

J. Scobel leased the store and basement at 276 Canal Street for a term of years to the Selds Lunch Company, for use as a funchroom.

Maurice Wertheim leased for the Neslat Realty Company the northerly store in 423-425 Lexington Avenue to the Service Machine Corporation of Chicago, manufacturers of postage stamp vending machines.

Real Estate Loan Drive Reaches $1,500,000.

A total of $1,500,000 in subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan was reported yesterday by the teams of the Real Estate Board. This work was reached when Frederick Brown, the operator, subscribed for $50,000. Other large subscriptions obtained yesterday were $50,000 from Woodlawn Cemetery, $40,000 from Michael Coleman, $2,250 from W. W. Hall, $10,000 from the office of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in addition to the previous subscription, and $10,000 from the Riverbrook Realty Company.

With the $2,000,000 mark in sight, the brokers announce the beginning of the final drive, which they are confident will result successfully.

Buyers at Auction.

Among the buyers at auction yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day were Robert E. Dowling and Franklin Pettit. Mr. Dowling paid $24,600 for the five-story dwelling at 327 West Eighty-ninth Street and Mr. Pettit acquired the four-story residence at 23 East Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, on a bid of $55,000.

Recent Buyers.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist is the buyer of the property at 19 Perry Street recently sold by the James Fagan estate through Charles S. Goldsmith.

The Congregation Zichron Jeduda is the buyer of the three-story building 350 East Eighty-fifth Street. It will be remodeled into a synagogue.

The United Electric Light and Power Company is the buyer of the three dwellings 115, 117, and 119 West Ninety-seventh Street. A power station will be erected on the site, which has a frontage of 40.6 feet and a depth of 100.

Obtain Y. M. C. A. Building Contract.

The general contract for the New Young Men's Christian Association Building, at 179 to 183 West 135th Street, has been obtained by the Edward Corning Company, builder. The plans, prepared by John F. Jackson, architect, call for the erection of a fully-equipped six-story building, on a plot 75 by 100.

Realty Notes.

A deficiency judgment for $70,427.35 has been obtained against the Hammerstein Opera Company growing out of the foreclosure by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company against the Lexington Milbank, to Mary E. Manuel, 601 West 115th St.; all title, in dower, &c., quitclaim; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1
57TH ST, 323-30 East, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 62x87.3x irregular; Emily T. Fairchild and another to 355 West 116th St Corporation, 41 Wall St, April 25; attorney, Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 B'way.$100
SAME PROPERTY; 352 West 115th St Corporation to Ennosuke Jinushi, Westfield, N. J.; mtg $12,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, same.....$100
62D ST, 406 East, s s, 104.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; 63d St, 408 East, s s, 121.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; 63d St, 410 East, s s, 156.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Fine et al. to John Guker, 517 East 2d St, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $46,800, April 5; attorney, John V. Irwin, 248 B'way...$1
70TH ST, 114 West, s s, 130 ft w of Columbus Av, 118.6x100.5; Catherine L. Hall to Martha T. Kelly, 905 West 69th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway..$100
75TH ST, 13 East, n s, 271 ft e of 5th Av, 17x102.2; Helen B. Heck to Georgia E. Mills, 440 Herald Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., all liens, mtg. $40,000, April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Georgia E. Mills to Mary G. Hoppin, 19 East 65th St, mtg $40,000, all liens, April 20; attorney, same.$1
86TH ST, 451 East, n s, 48 ft w of Av A, 20x80; Jacob Rubin to E. & H. Realty Co., 11 James St, all liens, April 17; attorney, David E. Hurwitz, 115 Broadway.....$1
92D ST, 239 West, n s, 80 ft e of West End Av, runs n 99.11x e 20x n 0.9x e 30x s 100.8x w 40 to beginning, foreclosure, April 23, 1918; Sanitago F. Cahill, referee, to Henry Kroger, 231st St., Spuyten Duyvil, mtg. $30,000, April 24; attorney, Gustav Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway.....$2,000
34TH ST, 137 East, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 65x17.6x irregular; Thomas W. Wisner to Terminal Realty Co., 24 W 31st St, mtg $35,000, Feb. 15, 1917; attorneys, Ames & Co., 24 West 31st St.....$100
97TH ST, 115 West, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 15.11x100.11; 97th St, 117 West, n s, 618.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.11; Robert G. Redlefsen to United Electric L. & P. Co., 130 East 15th St, April 18; attorney, Title Guar. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $100
97TH ST., 119 West, n s, 168.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 15x100.11; Robt. G. Redlefsen to United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 15th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
97TH ST., s s, 165.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 6½x100.11; Joseph H. T. Martin to Robert G. Redlefsen, 1,321 Union St., Brooklyn, quitclaim, April 17; attorney, 64 Wall St..$1
SAME PROPERTY; R. G. Redlefsen to United Electric L. & P. Co., 130 East 15th St, quitclaim, April 17.....$1
115TH ST, 322 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Konwenhoven Estates, Inc., 3 Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, correction deed; attorneys, Williams, R. & H., Long Island City.....$5,000
SAME PROPERTY; Konwenhoven Estates to Giuseppi and Antonio Lanzetta, 311 East 116th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
118TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Honora T. Sloyan to Morris S. Trimmer, Washington, Sussex County, N. J., mtg. $24,400, all liens, April 20; attorney, H. B. Tapscott, Plainfield, N. J.....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 194th St, 25x 69.11x27x67.1; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to John H. Keller, 782 East 175th St, April 24 attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 147th St, 25x90; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., Inc., 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $14,000, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1
HOE AV, 1,490, e s, 25x100; Vitina M. Stenekenken to Louis Myers, 586 Miller Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100
ROGERS PLACE, e s, 652.4 ft from n s of Westchester Av, runs s e 86x n e 23.2x n w 81x s w and s 30; James Murray to Ralphine A. Lane, 867 Jackson Av, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
ROSEDALE AV, e s, 100 ft n of Mansion St, 25x100; Anna Kauffmann to Paul Weber, 1,258 Brook Av, mtg $2,800, April 15; attorney $100
ST. ANN'S AV, 206, n e corner of 140th St, 27.6x101.11; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., Inc., 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $20,000, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1
ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 136th St, 45x100; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., Inc., 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $32,500, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 47 and 48, same map; same to same, Jan. 5, 1917; same attorney.....$1
LOT 9, map of Hudson Park, Joseph O. Wenzelberger to Annie Wenzelberger, 2nd West 127th St., April 22; attorney, Annie Wenzelberger, 286 West 127th St.....Gift
LOTS 42 and 43, map of Wells vs. Storer; Mary Manfre to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, Jan. 5, 1917; attorneys, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..$1
155TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x150; also 155th St, s s, 120 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $60,000, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1
156TH ST, 800 and 802 East, 50x98.5; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., Inc., 2,973 Perry Av., mtg $26,000, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1
156TH ST, 804 and 806 East, s s, 50x98.9; same to same, mtg $31,000, April 13; same attorneys $1
180TH ST, 926 East, s s, 40x100; same to same, mtg $27,000, April 13; same attorneys $1
LYVERE PLACE, e s, being southern part of lot 10, map of John Honohan, 87.8x100x 63.10x103.6; Anna Honohan to Catherine E. Boyle, 2,488 Lyvere Place, mtg. $2,000, April 8; attorneys, Mapes & R., 375 East 149th St $1
134TH ST, s s, 88 ft w of Brown Place, 16x60; Della Greene to Thomas H. Devaney, 469 East 134th St., mtg. $2,000, April 24; attorney, Thomas H. Devaney, 469 East 134th St.....$100
180TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Vyse Av, 40x100; John Eggers to Bedford Park Realty Co., Inc., 2,973 Perry Av, mtg $27,000, April 13; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1
180TH ST, 930 East, s s, 40x100x25.9x10x14.2x 100; same to same, April 13; same attorneys $1
289TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Martha Av., 25x 100; George O. Burpean to Oscar Burpean, Fort Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., mtg. $3,200, Feb. 25; attorney, Oscar Burpean, Fort Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

5TH ST, 509 East, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 25x97; 5th St, 511 East, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 24.5x97, leasehold, April 24; William Roth to Leopold Burger, 540 Manhattan Av, due May 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Edgerton & Horn, 258 Broadway.....$5,000
56TH ST, 320 West, s s, 271.8 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5, April 24; Mary E. Manuel to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, due Sept. 11, 1920, 5½ p. c.....$12,500
75TH ST, 13 East, n s, 271 ft e of 5th Av, 17x102.2, p. m. April 20; Georgia E. Mills to Helen B. Heck, 13 East 76th St, due and interest as per bond; Attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$40,000
LEWIS ST, 191, w s, 73.4 ft n of 5th St, 24.5x79.1x24.8x82.5, p. m. April 9; Morris Felstin to John Tiebout, 91 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and another, executors and trustees, 5 years, 5½ p. c; attorneys, Peck & Hancock, 26 Liberty St.....$6,000
32D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 83x98.9, p. m. April 24; Franbro Realty Co. to 318-324 East Thirty-second Street Corp., 318 East 32d St., due Oct. 25, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $222,500; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway $25,000
115TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, April 25; Giuseppe and Antonia Lanzetta to Konwenhoven Estates, 3 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ...$9,000
57TH ST, 328-30 East, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 63x w 30.8 to centre line of old post road x n—x w 6.6x n 59 to street x e 37.3 to beginning, p. m. April 25; 352 West 113th Street Corp. to Emily T. Fairchild and another, 65 East 56th St, 5 years; attorneys, Salter & Son, 140 Nassau St.....$12,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,655, w s, 27x89.11; John H. Keller to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., April 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, mtg. $5,000, April 24, due as per bond; attorney, same $1,500
BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 29x100; James Sloyan to Gustav F. Housser, 3,714 Av. D, Brooklyn, April 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William T. Matthias, 506 East 176th St.....$750
LOTS 17 and 20, block 3140, land map Charles H. Weigle to U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co., 40 Cedar St.; deed recorded as mtg., as security for $3,500, mtg. tax paid $17.50; attorney, United States Fidelity Co., 49 Cedar St.....$1
HOE AV, 1,490, e s, 25x100, Louis Myers to Vitina M. Stenekenken, 586 Miller Av, prior mtg. $4,000, April 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500
162D ST, 428 East, s s, 25x100; Alfred H. Ackers to Star Holding Co., 30 East 42d St., supplemental and additional to mtg. for $25,000 recorded June 9, 1914, April 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN ST, 21; Hahnemann Hospital to Margaret E., wife of Louis K. Ungrich, 475 West 144th St.; address L. K. Ungrich, 1,676 Amsterdam Av.....17,650
WASHINGTON ST, 236; Chrystie St. 55-59; Barclay St, 127; Washington St, 227; 133d St, 165 West; 3d Av, 1,578; Greenwich St, 232-234, mtgs aggregate $224,000; Lincoln Trust Co. and another, exrs. and trustee; Charles E. Rhinelander to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av. and another, trustees same will for Rhinelander Waldo et al.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St., 7 assignments $184,000
80TH ST, 172 East, mtg $12,950; Stephen D. Pringle to Charlotte D. Radcliffe; attorney,

Chalmers Wood, 45 Cedar St.....$1
122D ST, 351 West, mtg $10,000; Isabella Loring to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$9,000
150TH ST, s s, 136.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 56.8x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Josiah H. De Witt, 500 Madison Av, guardian, Helen A. Titus; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....50,000

Bronx.

GRAND AV, e s, 84.11 f s of Fordham Road, 64.9x100.11x36.1x100; New York Investors Corp. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$23,500
HOE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 50x75; Granville F. Dailey, trustee, to William K. McGown, 1,982 Madison Av; attorneys, Harris, C. M. and S., 165 Broadway..$15,000
HOFFMAN ST, 2,410; Duncan Smith and another, trustees, William H. Pritchard to Mary J. Archer, 270 Fort Washington Av, et al.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,146.09
MINFORD PLACE, w s, 153.2 ft n of 172d St, 37.9x100; New York Investors Corp. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000
NEW YORK AND ALBANY POST ROAD, n w s, Lots 1 to 7, map of land at Yonkers of Charles W. Simmons, Eva A. Marbach to Mary A. Garry, 423 West 141st St; attorney, George W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St..$3,600
OLMSTEAD AV, n w c of Watson Av, 108x 105; Dorothea Kunzig to Barbara Finck, 2,000 Westchester Av; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av, an Interest of $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON PLACE, 3 and 5, north store; Birchwood Realty Co. to Samuel Zale, 183 East 100th St, 3½ years from April 1, 1918; address 3-5 Hamilton Place.....$1,000
87TH ST, 438 East, all; Ferd. and Louise Heene to William F. Eberth, 66 East 88th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918, April 22; address, W. F. Eberth, 438 East 87th St..$900
123RD ST, 305 and 307 West, all; George Heinlein to Irving Prosper, 68 West 117th St, 21 years from May 15, 1918; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 309 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 260, store, &c.; Valentine Realty Corporation to Paul Reismann, 1,220 College Av, 6 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, J. Bier, 178 Hewitt Place, $1,500 to $2,700
WILLIS AV, 218, store; Adolph Steiner to Morris Levin, 218 Willis Av, 3 years from June 1, 1918; attorney, George J. Strickler, 8,000 32 Av.....$600
134TH ST, 696 East, store; Adolph H. Kuver to William Dienstbach, 696 East 134th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, William Dienstbach, 696 East 134th St..$300
137TH ST, 251 and 253 East, all; J. L. Mott Iron Works to William Gibson, 413 East 140th St,

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Rents Are Going Up.—A great opportunity to secure a good hot water (not heated) Harlem six-story new law tenement house that will surely advance in value; first mortgage just renewed for three years; house fully rented and in good repair; a substantial second mortgage will be taken back on purchase price. Address Owner, Z 376 Times Annex.

78 EAST 92ND ST., RENT $1,650.
84 EAST 87TH ST., RENT $1,950.
76 EAST 91ST ST., RENT $2,000.
All improvements. Apply on premises or to Markwin Realty Corporation, 29 West 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 5780.

74TH, 108 EAST.—Sublet, private house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; present rent $1,600; will make concession.

Four-story house for sale in Harlem; lately rebuilt; bargain; $5,000. Dellmer Crandall, 218 East 120th St.

Brooklyn.

MODERN DUPLEX CORNER HOUSE, near new Eastern Parkway subway; two apartments, two floors each; private entrance on two streets; annual rental, upper part, $960, rented; lower part $1,080, now occupied by owner; equity $11,000; second mortgage can be arranged if desired. Full information and terms from Crosco up, 1,008 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice modern detached house, all improvements, 11 rooms, two baths; garage for two cars; plot 50x100; in the best section of Flatbush. Apply on premises, 240 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, near Beverly Road. Telephone 1094 Flatbush.

Long Island.

New 9-room house at Beacon Hill, Port Washington, Long Island; built of Hy-tex brick; situated on plot 145x180; contains living room, with Hy-tex fireplace, spacious hall, dining room with quarry tile floor, kitchen with combination coal and gas range, butler's pantry, inclosed porch with concrete floor; 5 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, one extra lavatory; attic, laundry in basement; fireproof 2-car garage under inclosed porch; house is steam heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; 10 large trees on plot; water privileges for bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, 3 yacht clubs, 2 golf links, and tennis courts adjacent; all for $19,500, $2,500 down, balance easy. Telephone, call or write C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 6907. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday telephone Port Washington 206.

NEW HOUSES just completed; several sold; on plot 40x100 feet; on 28th St., between Crocheron and State Sts., Broadway, Flushing; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 mites' run from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat, tiled bath, large clothes presses and linen closet, open attic; small cash payment and $45 a month; monthly payment covers carrying charges and payment on the principal; telephone, call or write at once. H. D. LEWIS, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Residence on corner plot, 100x100; nine rooms, reception hall, tiled bathroom, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, porch and window screens; restricted neighborhood; 23 minutes from Wall St. or Pennsylvania Station, 3 minutes to station and 5 to trolley; $47 per month; with large garage on adjoining plot of 60x125, $52 per month. W. Cross, owner, 111 Water St., New York City.

RENT OR SELL HOME, richly furnished or unfurnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; large sleeping porch; every improvement; two-car garage, with 4 sleeping rooms, bath, furnace; garden, shade trees; choice location. Phone Henderson, 291 New Rochelle.

STRICTLY modern house, two baths, hot water heat, electric lights, garage. Inquire 14 Ash St., Tel. Flushing 927-J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE ROCKINGHAM
216 West 56th St.
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,600
7 Room Apts.....$900
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
JAMES A. DOWD,
Circle 32.
874 6th Ave.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

207-209 Dyckman Street
6 and 7 Room Apartments
$38 to $48
Near Broadway and Riverside.
28 West 49th St. | MODERN APARTMENTS 2-3 Rooms
House just completed; all modern conveniences. Representative on premises, or J. W. BRETT, 501 5th Ave., cor. 42d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

128 EAST 60th ST.
DUPLEX APARTMENT
Consisting of 4 master bedrooms OR 11 rooms and 3 baths.
This street is promised to be reinstated, widened and ready for regular traffic at the end of this summer.
E. de Forest Simmons,
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

Furnished or Unfurnished.
152 Madison Ave.
CORNER 32D ST.
Maid and Valet Service. Meals if Desired.
1-2-3 Room Suites RENTAL $65 up
Superintendent, on premises, or
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520—Murray Hill 507 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 West 72nd St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove, shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased for the summer at $175 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased for summer months at $140 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640—Columbus.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, May 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office room, No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one costume, black crepe satin, etc., etc.

The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, May 2, 1918.

Dated, New York, April 17, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of E. I. S. MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 26, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 203 West 41st, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 moving picture machines, cameras, plant of machinery for the making of moving pictures, chemicals, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

ELLWOOD M. RABENOLD,
Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN,
Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Friday, May 3, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WALTER H. T. TIERNEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thurs., May 2, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 East 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of high grade household furniture, such as bedroom, dining room and living room sets, tables, chairs, fixtures, &c.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bronx.

For Sale—House on Prospect Av., Bronx; a year income, $4,650; will sell for $40,000. For particulars, R. L. Davis, 58 West 3d St.

Two-family brick detached house; N. Y. Central, subway stations. Telephone 6599 Melrose.

Two-family house for sale, Bronx; open plumbing. Inquire Buchwald, 203 East 83d.

Queens.

At Queens, new seven rooms; screened, glass inclosed porch; fireplace; garage; grounds; $50. Telephone Hollis 66283.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR HOME FOR SALE.

Gray rock, faced brick, and shingle residence, with central hall, 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, with lavatory and toilet on first floor and toilet in basement; selected hardwood floors and trim; steam, electricity, gas, and all latest appointments; six rooms with mantles, three of which have coal and wood fireplaces; large billiard room; front veranda and back porch; lot 65x220 feet; two-car garage; centrally located; fine neighborhood; 2½ blocks from new high school; price $16,500. Inquire of your broker, or J. H. Dickinson, Owner, 79 Midland Av., Montclair.

THREE NEW HOUSES, situated in the finest suburban section in the State; these houses are exceptionally well built and will surely appeal to you; for a small cash payment, balance monthly; less than rent, you can select one of the three 6-room houses on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, large porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement, and only 20 minutes away; price $5,500 and $5,600. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 9830 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW—6th 6047.

Nutley, N. J.—Exceptionally attractive modern house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated throughout, open fireplaces, large closets, white enamel woodwork, sun parlor; choice location, high ground, old shade, extensive views; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 9830 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW—6th 6047.

For Sale—24 acres of land, near Jackson Av. and 25th St., adjoining Jackson Heights; price $65,000. For further particulars inquire of Adam Klein, Flushing, N. Y. City.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSES.
Jamaica and Vicinity. $5,500-$15,000.
$100 DOWN; BALANCE AS RENT.
STORMS, 11 HERRIMAN AV., JAMAICA.

Westchester.

For Rent.—Unfurnished, at Greenacres, Scarsdale, immediate possession, 10 rooms, 3 baths, high elevation, close to station, garage, lawn and flowers; rent $1,800 yearly. Apply Griffin, Prince & Ripley, 18 East 41st St.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE,
$4,000 to $50,000. Some to rent, $480 to $1,800. See by appointment. Make your requirements known to J. Romaine Brown & Co., 498 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Rent—Gentleman's residence, fully equipped; beautiful, high location, choice grounds; 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electricity. J. H. Troy, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

I have 35 lots in South Hampton Terrace, Long Island, I paid for them $5,500; I will sacrifice them for $1,500 cash, as I need the money; these lots are free and clear of all incumbrances and are insured by the United States Title Guaranty Co., of New York. Call, Mr. Joliet Ray, 231 West 60th St. Columbus 5712.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cottages, bungalows, small and large farms, waterfronts, acreage; cash and easy payments; let us know what you have for sale and we will sell it for you. Write or call B., FINDA HOME COMPANY, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

Gentleman's country estate, furnished, commuting distance New York, L. I. preferred; principals only. Address Buyer, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

4 HOUSES wanted; state price. DELLMER CRANDALL, real estate, 218 E. 190th.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

Farm in New Jersey wanted, near markets, with house containing about 7 rooms; house and outbuildings must be in first class condition, at a bargain price. Chas. Mohr, 66 Cautier Av., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Owner will sublet 9-room furnished house, 2 baths; rooms rented paying expenses; opportunity; reasonable to responsible party. R 80 Times.

Manhattan.

53d, East, (near Madison.)—Handsomely, completely furnished 15 rooms, 5 baths; big sacrifice; May and June, two months, $350 total. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Westchester.

For Rent—Gentleman's residence, fully equipped; beautiful, high location, choice grounds; 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electricity. J. H. Troy, New Rochelle, N. Y.

For Rent, furnished, 7-room house, strictly modern; 6-month lease; phone Pelham 1368 Party R. for inspection.

Long Island.

Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—Magnificent 12-room, furnished stucco house; 3 baths; $1,250. Klappert, 8 East 18th, Manhattan.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Government official, New York, temporarily will lease furnished house, apartment, May-October; family consists, wife, grown daughter; best care furniture; references. Rector 1255.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

A modern cottage with four master bedrooms, one maid's, and one bath; all improvements; near Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.; rent $800 for season. Address Chas. S. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Delightfully situated home, within large, beautifully improved grounds, adjacent to and overlooking Sound; ten rooms, two baths, large screened porch, garage; 30 minutes out; three months, June 20. Stuyvesant 3051.

Long Island.

For Rent—In Woodmere, L. I., for 4 months or longer if desired, completely furnished 10-room house, 3 baths, ample porch, partly screened; garage; garden fully planted; 4 minutes' walk to station. Telephone Woodmere 3114. Post Office Box 89.

At Bayside, L. I.—Comfortably furnished 10-room house; high ground; right on the water; 25-mile view; good bathing; $1,200, five or six months. Telephone Bayside 30622 for appointment.

At Westhampton, — Furnished four-room bungalow; garden; mile from beach; near station; $80; or sell. Darby, 454 West 146th.

Sheepshead Bay. — Twelve - room furnished house for three months; rent $700, including garage. Telephone Coney Island 738.

New Jersey.

South Orange.—Furnished house to sublet for Summer, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; minutes from mountain station, Lackawanna Railroad, 5 minutes from tennis and golf club. Phone Rector 6936. P 339 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, to rent from July 1 to Sept. 1, either on Long Island or in Westchester, a furnished house containing seven bedrooms and three baths. Z 366 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

Unfurnished eight-room bungalow on private estate, $60 a month by the year; garage accommodations if desired; near railroad station; forty minutes from Grand Central. Telephone Yonkers 1460.

New Jersey.

House to Let, Caldwell, N. J., Cedars Section.—8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; sleeping porch, sun porch; will rent from May 1 to responsible person, unfurnished, $55 per month; furnished, $85 per month. Ruehl, 24 Overlook Road, Caldwell, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New York State.

Complete gentleman's estate, Storm King Mountain, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., rent furnished or for sale; modern house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; handsomely furnished; grounds beautifully decorated; gardens, cottage, garage, stables, orchards, near golf club; elevation 12,000 feet; 1½ hours out. M. B. O'Gorman, 201 West 103th St.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New Jersey.

At Ramsey, N. J.—Nine rooms, bath and laundry; all improvements, steam heat, electric light, barn and chicken house; ground 150 by 200; first class condition; rent $30; five minutes from Erie station; 55 minutes from New York. L. J. O'Brien, owner, 703 West 180th St. St. Nicholas 9855.

A beautiful, attractive, and well planned, Elizabethan style residence, 14 rooms, furnished or unfurnished with garage on large lot and fine lawns, ideally located on high ground; six minutes from Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J. Apply to J. J. Hoppin, 97 Reade St., New York.

Pennsylvania.

Cottage, Colonial, complete, comfortable; rent $800 yearly. Address Mrs. F. Cahoon, Doylestown, Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Modern factory; 9 sewing machines, counters, shelves, wiring and motor; perfect condition; space for many more machines; well equipped office, showroom; left 50x125, near 4th Av. in the 20s. P 100 Times.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, 836 LOTS.

To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 836 lots; 15 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers, water, property graded and streets laid; offered at less than $285 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; price $95,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9553.

$225 and up for Jamaica building plots, in good street, with modern improvements; 25 minutes from New York; first-class electric train service; low commutation; ideal surroundings for home site; very easy terms. Call personally or address Opportunity, Box 40, Times Harlem.

For Sale—24 acres of land, near Jackson Av. and 25th St., adjoining Jackson Heights; price $65,000. For further particulars inquire of Adam Klein, Flushing, N. Y. City.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSES.
Jamaica and Vicinity. $5,500-$15,000.
$100 DOWN; BALANCE AS RENT.
STORMS, 11 HERRIMAN AV., JAMAICA.

Westchester.

For Rent.—Unfurnished, at Greenacres, Scarsdale, immediate possession, 10 rooms, 3 baths, high elevation, close to station, garage, lawn and flowers; rent $1,800 yearly. Apply Griffin, Prince & Ripley, 18 East 41st St.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE,
$4,000 to $50,000. Some to rent, $480 to $1,800. See by appointment. Make your requirements known to J. Romaine Brown & Co., 498 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

For Rent—Gentleman's residence, fully equipped; beautiful, high location, choice grounds; 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, and electricity. J. H. Troy, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

I have 35 lots in South Hampton Terrace, Long Island, I paid for them $5,500; I will sacrifice them for $1,500 cash, as I need the money; these lots are free and clear of all incumbrances and are insured by the United States Title Guaranty Co., of New York. Call, Mr. Joliet Ray, 231 West 60th St. Columbus 5712.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cottages, bungalows, small and large farms, waterfronts, acreage; cash and easy payments; let us know what you have for sale and we will sell it for you. Write or call B., FINDA HOME COMPANY, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

Gentleman's country estate, furnished, commuting distance New York, L. I. preferred; principals only. Address Buyer, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

4 HOUSES wanted; state price. DELLMER CRANDALL, real estate, 218 E. 190th.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

Farm in New Jersey wanted, near markets, with house containing about 7 rooms; house and outbuildings must be in first class condition, at a bargain price. Chas. Mohr, 66 Cautier Av., Jersey City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT.—75x25 in wholesale grocery district, within block of New York Central, St. John's Park Freight Terminal; modern fireproof building; to sublet owing to new import embargo. Apply 5th Floor, 8 Beach St. (West Broadway), between Franklin and Canal Sts.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!
Ideal building for manufacturing purposes; conveniently located, excellent railroad and shipping facilities; reasonable rent to responsible tenant.
B. W. BARNETT, 11 East 125th St.

Desk room or mailing privilege; beautifully equipped office, including stenographer, telephone service. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. 7745 Bryant.

3-story stable, West 46th St.; 60 stalls, wagon room, storage space, together with extra lot with building in rear; would rent whole or part. McGirr, 264 West 84th.

All or part of unusually light rear parlor floor office in splendid location, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for studio, showroom, or office; to professional or refined business. 120 East 57th St.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room, telephone, stenographer. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

OFFICE TO LET.
Desirable office, 14x14 feet, with splendid view, to rent to suitable tenants. Apply room 1711, 170 Broadway.

Large or small space; attractive arrangement, furnished, unfurnished; publishers, advertiser; anything high grade. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Loft, second floor, bright light two sides, 102x60, fireproof, sprinkler system; immediate occupancy; $1,900. Storm & Co., 535 East 71st St.

Broadway and 42d.—Private office in beautifully furnished suite, with or without stenographic service. Room 620, Longacre Building, 1,476 Broadway.

For Rent.—A small office, furnished or unfurnished, with excellent accommodations, in Aeolian Hall. Apply at Room 1544, 33 West 42d St.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING, desk room, private office; telephone; stenographic service. 402, 101 Park Av.

Rent, one or two desirable rooms, Woolworth Building. Apply Room 1703. Telephone 675s Barclay.

800 sq. ft. suitable for showroom or light manufacturing; rent reasonable. Daniel Birdsall, 425 5th Av.

DESIRABLE office in Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av.; reasonable. Address A. G. H. Co., Room 214, 48 Leonard St.

Fine showroom or office at an attractive rental; immediate possession. Apply Room 708, 366 5th Av.

OFFICE TO RENT.—Will sublet light corner office, about 1,000 square feet; rental, $75 monthly. 396 Broadway, Room 616.

MADISON AV., 253.—Parlor floor, high-class neighborhood; suitable physician or interior decorator.

Will sublet large office; telephone, stenographic services. 395 Broadway. Phone 1048 Worth.

46th, 12 West.—Large store, 22x90, sublease, reasonable rental; immediate possession.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 808, 51 East 42d St.

Office, reasonable rent, five months' lease or longer. Room 506, 15 East 40th.

Light office, 400 square feet. 165 Broadway, room 3121; early possession.

8th Av., 145, (17th St.)—Large store, $1,200 per annum. Mr. Morris. Columbus 2750.

Will share handsome 5th Av. office, at 42d; congenial party. H 79 Times.

Two small offices, one with service, if desired. Telephone Broad 2666.

OFFICE, excellent light; $25 monthly. 277 Broadway, Room 910.

Brooklyn.

Corner building, containing 18,500 square feet, heating plant, elevator, good light; located near Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; rent 15 cents per square foot. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

GARAGE
located on prominent avenue, Flatbush; block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; splendid location; just being completed, 100x100; will sell reasonably; easy terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON AV.; walking distance subway; from May 1 to Oct. 1; 9 rooms and bath. Telephone 333 Prospect.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Manufacturing jewelry concern desires office space, 5th Av. between 30th and 33th; rent $500 yearly. Heller, Hotel Breslin.

Office, including stenographic and telephone service; unfurnished; financial district. B 261 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

8TH ST., 14 EAST.—Two unusually attractive studio apartments, 2 rooms, with kitchen and bath; Italian garden in rear; May to October or longer. S. Marshall, Spring 3586.

16TH, 108 EAST.—Completely furnished 8-room apartment; May-October, $100 monthly; seen any time. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Murray Hill 8360.

27TH, 48 EAST.—Seven rooms, large living room, furnished, unfurnished. Merk.

47TH, 9 EAST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished suite rooms; modern conveniences. Medlin.

50TH, Near 5th Av.—Luxuriantly furnished 4-room apartment; kitchen; exceptional outlook and ventilation; sub-lease to October. Telephone S., 2856 Vanderbilt.

54TH, 111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; $70.

58TH, 47 EAST.—May 20-October, perhaps longer, 8 rooms, 2 baths; Victrola, piano, vacuum cleaner; furnished in mahogany throughout. Phone 4120 Plaza.

58TH ST., 43 EAST.—Attractively furnished, seven rooms, two baths, light and airy; elevator and hall boy. Phone Plaza 7875.

63D ST., (near Park Av.)—For Summer, 9 rooms, three baths; $300 per month; telephone. Stuart, Murray Hill 5900.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Well-appointed suite of two rooms and bath, comprising entire floor of private dwelling; breakfast served in rooms if desired.

82ST, 75 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; also six rooms, elegantly furnished, moderate.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St., and Hotel Seaton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor, in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; entire floor; very large rooms furnished three months ago by a decorator; mahogany throughout; leaving for France, will rent until October. $120 per month or $575 entire period. Plaza 1357.

GRAMERCY PARK, 59.—Large, comfortable apartment, studio type; real kitchen; two bedrooms; May 1 to Oct. 1, at rental $100 a month. Phone Gramercy 5462.

LEXINGTON (Near 69th.)—Small apartment furnished with unusual discrimination, electric lights, private telephone; $80; references essential. A 386 Times Downtown.

LEXINGTON AV., 872, near East 65th St.—Exceptional opportunity, artistically furnished, light, airy 5-room apartment; $50. Phone Plaza 9140, 2 to 4.

MADISON AV., 644.—Beautifully furnished 2-room apt.; telephone, elevator, maid service; meals optional. Inquire Fred Barry Co.

MADISON AV., 780.—2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Phone 6958 Plaza.

PARK AV., (Near 82d.)—Apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer. Lenox 3848.

PARK AV., IN 70'S.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $175 A MONTH. TELEPHONE KINGSBRIDGE 628.

PARK AV., (Corner 65th St.)—8 rooms, 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished; concession to Oct. 1. Supt. or Circle 1890.

PARK AV.—Duplex housekeeping apartment; Summer months or longer. Plaza 6958.

SMALL APARTMENT, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE; LOW RENTAL. GRAMERCY 723.

SUB-RENT, WELL FURNISHED STUDIO. North light; mezzanine floor; $100 per mo. WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 East 57th St.

Two rooms, kitchen and bath, light, airy; improvements; May-November; $50 per month. Ferguson, Phone Mad. Sq. 3506.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 42 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, elevator, 4th floor; $125 per month. Stuyvesant 8744.

12TH, 23 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $85. Whitney.

16TH, 115 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished, housekeeping apartment; 4 rooms and bath; elevator; May to September; $90 monthly. call Friday afternoon or by appointment. Copeland, Chelsea 6600. Extension 240.

16TH, 115 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, completely furnished; Steinway piano; special Summer rate. Phone Schenck, Harlem 1691.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Sunny two rooms, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; see Supt.

39TH ST., 60 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; on premises, 10 to 6. Hirlin.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH ST., 305 WEST, (Apt. 4-C.)—Sublet well-furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, to July 1; call.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, kitchenette, in private business house, for couple or professional; electric elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment to sub-lease; 3 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 6 Fifth Av.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful, large two-room apartment, complete; service; electricity; $85.

50's to Washington Square and Gramercy Park, apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, $90, or unfurnished, $60; electricity; references. Phone Circle 2883.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $110. Casey.

55TH ST, 206 WEST.—For rent, furnished, seven-room apartment in hotel annex; May 1 to Oct. 1; hotel service if desired. R. E. Weise.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms; housekeeping; Steinway grand; handsomely furnished; June to October. Call or telephone Circle 8841.

58TH, 200 WEST.—It will please you; 3 light, airy rooms; refrigeration; bath; to Oct. 1. 9D. Col. 4812.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; bargain; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; breakfast served. Phone 6958 Plaza.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment; three rooms; parlor floor; every appointment.

72D, 260 WEST.—Sublet for Summer attractive apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished, linen, silverware, piano, Victrola. Apply Stadler.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two-room furnished apartment, best furnished in city; wonderful sunshine, 7 windows in apartment; sublet for Summer months; $70 to $100 monthly.

72D, 344 WEST, (3D.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; silver, linen; $135. Seen mornings.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; sacrifice. Apartment 14-E.

78TH ST., 205 WEST.—Large 2-room front suite, with kitchenette; southern exposure; $45 monthly to October, including maid service.

80TH ST., 100 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; furnished; all outside windows.

80'S, (West End.)—Four rooms, charmingly furnished; bargain. Columbus 3974.

82D ST., 165 WEST.—To sublet, furnished, 5 rooms and bath at $70 a month. Apartment 14.

86TH, 170 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room corner apartment; 9 windows; piano, steel, Victrola, and player piano; private phone; to October; $80. Driscoll, Schuyler 1549.

86TH ST., 349 WEST.—Refined well-furnished home, seven rooms, solid mahogany piano. Superintendent.

87TH, 100 WEST.—Three or four rooms and private bathroom for rent; gas, electric light, and heat; every convenience.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive one, two room suites, private baths, electricity, kitchenette optional.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, 3 rooms, kitchenette; references; $100 month.

88TH, WEST.—4-room housekeeping apartment; responsible party; $50. Telephone Doctor, Greeley 2126.

91ST ST, 215 WEST.—Apartment, six rooms, two baths; well furnished; to let, June to October, November, $200 per month. Apt. 112½. Phone Riverside 4596.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D.—Handsomely, completely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, $185 month; less than unfurnished rent; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Apartments ranging from 5 to 8 rooms, sunlight, elevator, furnished or unfurnished; $75, upward. Ernest Tribelhorn.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure.

98TH, 207 WEST.—Four unusually large, airy rooms, attractively furnished; private telephone, piano; every convenience; $100; shown from 1 to 4; quiet, pleasant house; well managed; references; near Broadway.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, 1 high-class furnished apartment; $85 a month. Apply on premises or office at 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

111TH ST., 330 WEST, APT. 4.—For one month or longer, pleasant light room; every convenience; subway and park one block.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside, overlooking river, until Oct. 1, or longer. Apartment SW.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Wonderfully furnished apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms, carefully planned and executed, complete in every detail; high-class elevator apartment house. Inquire premises. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

115TH ST., 371 WEST, (N. E. Cor. Morningside Av.)—5 large, cool rooms to sublet, furnished; small family. Coleman.

118TH, (40 Morningside Av.)—3 sunny rooms, kitchen; elevator, electricity, phone; rates moderate. Call 2-8, McIntyre.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; entirely front, south; opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive 4 rooms, artistically furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 43.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three attractive rooms and kitchenette, $75; inspected 1-8. Apt. 32.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Seven-room corner apartment, elevator, overlooking Broadway. Apt. 4E.

150TH ST., 615 WEST.—Couple having high-class apartment will rent room or share apartment with congenial party. Barrett.

181ST, 802 WEST.—Seven beautiful, large rooms, 2 baths with showers; strictly modern; vacant May 1. Phone St. Nicholas 9813. Apt. 23.

A HANDSOMELY furnished home; five light rooms, foyer, bath; southern exposure, near Riverside; $150 per month till Sept. 15. Apartment 63. Telephone Academy 1160.

APARTMENTS handsomely FURNISHED. Special Reductions for Summer Leases. Four months—May, June, July, and August. 2 Rooms and bath.....$45.00 monthly
3 Rooms, bath, and kitchen.. 75.00 monthly
5 Rooms, bath, and kitchen..100.00 monthly
WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENS.
Complete Hotel Service. No additional charges for maid, gas, or electric lighting service. Restaurant, Best Food, ½ regular Hotel Prices. Near Riverside Drive and Central Park; ½ block from bus lines, near 96th sub.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
303 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENTS HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St., Tel. Circle 8099.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7779.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished. Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts., THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up monthly; four rooms, two baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $47.50 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objections to unmarried tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and drive; references absolutely essential.

Attractive apartment, two rooms, bath,

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)—Select accommodations, large master bedrooms, beautifully furnished, private bath, home cooking, electricity.

76TH, 125-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent meals; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and medium, front, sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; steam; phone; home cooking; reference.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms to rent; also table board.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; accommodation table guests.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, hot and cold water, with private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodation for family, gentlemen; two beautiful rooms, private bath; en suite, single; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 139 WEST.

Southern family offer few attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent table; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, adjoining bath; also hall; table guests accommodated.

93D, 265 WEST.—Attractive, large and single rooms; private bath, electricity; good table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS, PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON. SPACIOUS ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; cuisine unexcelled; service the best; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; beautiful, bright single rooms, en suite; good board; every comfort; write for pamphlet. Audubon 2757.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, running water, electricity, table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270, (corner 99th.)—Private family offers exclusive accommodations; refined gentlemen; beautiful, large, corner room overlooking Drive. Phone Riverside 2748. Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, $10, $12, $15; two, $19. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
No Enemy Aliens Admitted.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large and small rooms, including meals, $10. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman desires nice, large, airy front room with small private family or select small boarding house; ground floor or one flight up or elevator apartment; location west side, 116th to 75th; reference; will pay $7.50 per week for room and breakfast. Address D., P. J. Monckton, 366 West 52d.

Young business lady wants room, breakfast, and three dinners a week; West Nineties; private family. H 165 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE STUYVESANT, ST. GEORGE, S. I.—Very desirable residence for commuters; near water; convenient ferry; excellent cuisine, service.

Westchester County.

LARGE, airy rooms to rent, with board, in private home on Park Hill; family with child desiring permanent suburban home preferred. 209 Park Hill Av., Yonkers.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS; private house; residential park; 10 minutes New Haven station, adults only. Edgewood Park. New Rochelle 82J.

Long Island.

SUPERIOR accommodations, private family; 23 minutes from New York. Telephone 3791 Flushing.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers, 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $33.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $40.
All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

YE ENGLEWOOD INN,
Englewood, N. J.—Exclusive accommodations. Phone 1168 Englewood. Convenient Camp Merritt.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8980.

New England.

Business man desires board in Connecticut; commuting distance New York. B 19 Times.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE cares for children at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; 8 years' experience; thoroughly competent in checking credits; best references; salary $25. J 561 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; trial balances, financial statements; available May 1. T 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, reliable; full charge controlling accounts; highest credentials. L 61 Times.

COMPETENT young lady secretary desires position of responsibility; now employed. T 377 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—French widow wishes position with elderly lady, who cares for art, music, traveling. H 89 Times.

DESIGNER and Maker of Gowns. Hilda, 39 West 97th. Telephone Riverside 1894.

OFFICE GIRL.—Two years' experience; excellent references; moderate salary. Metropolitan, 119 Rivington St.

OVERSEER.—American, (41;) son in France; business training; overseer position sought. P 688 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—College, experienced stenographer; literary ability; ambitious; executive's assistant; $20. L 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years' commercial experience; thoroughly competent; executive ability; conscientious; not afraid work; excellent credentials; $20. V 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined Christian, (21,) desires position downtown; high school education; 5 years' experience; excellent references; $20. B 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some office experience, neat; $10; phone between 10-12. Lenox 3388.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, also plain bookkeeping; intelligent, efficient; highly recommended; $15. B 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Well-experienced, more than average ability, seeks good connection; start, $20. B 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; bright beginner; references; moderate salary. Metropolitan, 119 Rivington St.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) high school graduate, experienced, desires position with future. A 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, credit department routine, filing; best references. V 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; limited experience, but capable and efficient; $15. B 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; American; $15; rapid worker; reference; accurate. T 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; American; references; $13. B 248 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE, going to California, would take charge of invalid for expenses. Telephone Bryant 1817.

VIOLINIST AND PIANIST desires position; references. Z 391 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN (widowed,) capable, resourceful, and diplomatic, will associate herself with concern desiring something other than stereotyped work. H 144 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES-STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$30; BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$50; VERY CAPABLE. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D. VANDERBILT 2547.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6014.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE, ENERGETIC, FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION WHERE DEMONSTRATED ABILITY WILL BRING REAL OPPORTUNITY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. Z 374 TIMES ANNEX.

ABLE ASSISTANT BUYER, executive, (25,) married, 10 years' business experience, desires position with good future; references. H 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Boekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.
Thoroughly competent in all bookkeeping details; fourteen years present principals; age 42; salary $4,000; highest credentials. H 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, assistant office manager, thoroughly versed in machine bookkeeping systems and office routine, 22, college education; draft exempt. G. B., 169 Mercer St.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, Class 3B, treasurer of corporation now curtailing business owing to war conditions, desires connection. R 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, has spare time evenings and Saturday afternoons; reasonable. A 333 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent, draft exempt. H 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER, five years full charge office; now. Williams, 506 West 118th St.

AMERICAN, 32,

SALESMAN — EXECUTIVE,

with strong personality, ability, energy, and brains, wants live connection with substantial concern; experienced as official of manufacturing concern lately discontinued on account of war; married; must have a good living salary. Producer, Box 307 Times, 2 Rector St.

ATTENTION!
I desire position; can start immediately; age 32, married; experience, 15 years purchasing agent, automobile accessories, hardware, electrical supplies; would make excellent right hand man to busy executive; am tactful, conscientious, not afraid hard work, well educated; furnish best credentials; with last firm ten years; salary, $40; would like connection with export house as buyer; Christian. H 87 Times.

ATTORNEY, American, 37, member of bar 14 years, of broad experience, desires position in any capacity in which legal training is valuable. B 232 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, new and used cars; can demonstrate; Brooklyn preferred. B 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 24, married, draft exempt, 7 years' experience, A1 references, desires position of trust; have knowledge of credits, collections, and correspondence; salary $30. Address particulars to H 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt; thoroughly experienced; modern methods, trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; conscientious, efficient worker; $30. B 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT.—20; efficient assistant to executive; high school graduate; one year college training; future of greater consequence than first week's salary. B 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) three years' experience; excellent references; trial balance; N. Y. U. accounting student. Zitver, 123 Avenue C.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (27;) thorough accountant, executive and business man; draft exempt; salary $30. I. Lipman, 957 Tiffany St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, married, desires position; A1 references; 11 years last position, Edward Hammen, 163 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) seeks permanency; seven years' experience; thoroughly competent. A 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Correspondent, (25,) exempt; experienced, capable; $30. L 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, correspondent; college education; $35. L 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) seeks permanent connection; thoroughly competent; deferred draft classification. H 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) university man, five years' experience; excellent references; $22. B 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; references; moderate salary. Office 119 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; excellent reference; accounting student. B 234 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. Swiss, machinist by trade; six years' factory, nine years' private cars experience; own tools for repair work; age 31, married, country preferred; permanent position only. J. Walter, 20 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 37, 12 years' experience driving, repairing, first-class cars, American and foreign; married; no children; highest references; $30 weekly. McGuire, 3 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 33 years, single, wishes position private family; good experience; drives any car; six years' reference. K 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 32, married, 8 years' experience; commercial or private; references. Denese, 1,452 1st Av. Tel. Rhinelander 9073.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, married, honest, strictly sober, many years' experience, wishes permanent position; references, Y. N., 2,045 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; six years' experience; first-class reference; draft exempt; total abstainer. Joe Platzner, 540 East 6th St. Orchard 7687.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, (33,) safe driver, expert mechanic, competent in every respect; city, country; $30 per week. Chauffeur, care of Fisher, 508 West 145th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes position, private, going to the Jersey coast; sober and willing; five years' experience; best of references. Brooks, 177 East 107th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored;) 6 years' experience, 2 years one position; sober; personal references. Claremont Donawa, 211 West 144th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, married, private, light commercial. Mains, 141 West 82d. Schuyler 2704.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; city or country; references. Mallon, 2,099 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Steady private position; country for Summer; good references. R Mery, 118 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR, private, draft exempt, long experience; highly recommended; moderate salary. F 410 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—18 years' experience; exempt; personal reference; go anywhere; married. F. Nicoulas, 122 West 54th. Phone Circle 1740.

CHAUFFEUR, seven years' experience, having good knowledge of high-grade cars; shop experience; city or country. L 15 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced on all kinds of cars, wishes position with private family. Hannas, 501 West 172d.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' private reference; careful driver. Quinn, 189 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR; private; draft exempt; long experience; well recommended; moderate salary. H 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, exempt; 5 years' experience; knows Jersey coast resorts; private. H 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; two years' experience. Write A. Cooper, 437 West 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver; country preferred. L 62 Times.

CLUB.—SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD, HIGH-CLASS CATERER, ABOVE THE AVERAGE, ENERGETIC AND EFFICIENT, OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. WRITE H 194 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT, translator, Spanish, French, Italian, age 38, A1 references, business experience, desires position. B 289 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Collections and credits; draft exempt; financiti and mercantile experience. V 230 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Man butler-valet; wife good cook; city or country. R. Kohler, 301 East 85th St., Apt. 12B.

EDITOR. — Newspaper, book, periodical; practical printer; experienced writer and proofreader; can prepare copy and put finished product on market. H 167 Times.

EXPORT BUYER, familiar license consular shipping requirements, knowledge extensive South American clientele; now with large bank; draft exempt; Spanish correspondent; $55. V 257 Times Downtown.

GARDENER HEAD, married, no children, experienced, all branches, horticulture, agriculture; highly recommended. L 32 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Excellent; (Japanese;) can take entire charge bachelor's place, or small family; best references. George, 141 East 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MANAGING EXECUTIVE.—HAVE BEEN A MANUFACTURER FOR 12 YEARS, EMPLOYING MORE THAN 200 MECHANICS; AN AVID READER OF THE FOREMOST WRITERS ON FACTORY AND BUSINESS EFFICIENCY, AND COST ACCOUNTING, BUT NOT A THEORIST; CAN HANDLE MEN, SYSTEMATIZE AND CHART OPERATION, UNDERSTAND BLUEPRINTS, AND KNOW HOW TO MAKE SYSTEM A GOOD SERVANT; AGE 35, MARRIED, CLOSE OBSERVER, PLEASING BUT AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY; DESIRE TO CONNECT WITH A CONCERN WHERE THESE ATTAINMENTS WILL HAVE BROAD OPPORTUNITY. H 190 TIMES.

MANAGER, 36, technical school graduate, expert manufacturing cotton goods, machine shop experience, handling help, knowledge French, Spanish, German, wants position. R 283 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Efficient executive, fourteen years present principals; thoroughly competent accounting and all bookkeeping details; age 42; salary $4,000 per annum; best references. S 115 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SPEAKING SEVEN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, WISHES POSITION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN. H 200 TIMES.

SALESMAN, 29, married, desires connection with automobile or accessory line or with manufacturer. Wm. Rozett, 731 East 156th St.

SALESMAN.—Man, 32, sixteen years' experience, including several years' selling, desires position, any line, outside or inside. L 54 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, draft exempt, cotton and woolens; road experience. R 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, 25, exempt, business and sales experience, desires change. B 252 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, executive experience, systematizer, Columbia University graduate, (30,) knows French, export training, desires position affording opportunity for intensive, thorough worker. P 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male, now in foreign exchange department of steamship company for 5 years, owing to prevailing conditions is seeking position; A1 references; salary $25 weekly. Address D. I., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert French stenographer, able taking English dictation, accurate typist, wishes position. Frenchman, 109 West 54th.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 years; fast, accurate, reliable; no previous experience; $14. B 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, high school education; 2 years' experience; references. H 175 Times.

STEWARD, take charge club, wife excellent cook, housekeeper; would cater on own account; Irish. B, 1,032 3d Av.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Practical, reliable, desires work evenings; fixtures, punches, dies, automatics. M 229 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 12 years' railroad traffic experience, desires position of responsibility and trust; draft exempt; references on interview. V 208 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, aged 38, single, well acquainted with South American markets and socially well connected there, open for engagement; strictly commission basis, but expenses must be advanced. B 238 Times Downtown.

WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT or foreman wants position; several years' experience one of the largest in the United States; thorough knowledge stockroom, storage problems. Williams, 1,212 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, six years' experience in office work, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, can operate typing and billing machine, desires position; $18. V 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 40 years, wants position; American, married, Christian; steady, reliable; uses no liquors; good appearance; very best references. B 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, technical education, 2½ years' experience in social work, desires position along same lines or similar. Box H. C., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, Catholic, draft exempt, desires position with chance of advancement; knowledge Polish, Russian. L 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, good penman, desires clerical position; three years' experience; excellent references. V 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—(33,) manufacturer for the past ten years, wishes to make new connections, either selling or manufacturing capacity. H 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, high school education, office experience, seeks connection with progressive firm; good penman; $10. V 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, draft exempt, wishes position with advancement; have business experience. P 687 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 17, high school training, wishes position with advancement. B 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Ambitious, experienced charging, shipping, stock office; inside salesman. H 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires employment; $12. V 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in office; ambitious, experienced, reference. B 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of highest ability desires well-paying evening work. 2,758 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—One who can take complete charge of hotel books controlling the restaurant; not afraid of work; good salary and meals to right party; give references. R 72 Times.

ADDRESSER to do fine script and engraving work on elaborate invitations; permanent position. Call or write National Marine League, 268 Pearl St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST, intelligent for clerical work in exporter's office downtown; state age, nationality, salary expected, experience. R 239 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK ON UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER; MUST BE ACCURATE AND FAST, BUT ACCURACY MOST IMPORTANT. J. L. TAYLOR, 693 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent double entry bookkeeper as assistant to head bookkeeper wanted by old established company; must be quick and accurate at figures; good penman and able to render comprehensive reports; state age, experience and salary expected. V 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in advertising department large publishing concern; one who has had experience with adjustments and credits; permanent position; salary $15 per week; state age and experience. Address Box X 203 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (Real Estate,) knowledge of stenography, full charge double entry books, trial balances, balance sheet; A1 references only; address, stating salary. Competent, 996 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, one with cloak experience preferred; write particulars, stating experience and full references. R 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good at figures and good penman; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. Address B 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant. Address, stating experience, references, and salary wanted. Reply confidential. A 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; accustomed to early hours. Apply Friday after 2 P. M. with reference, Mutual Examining and Refinishing Co., 224 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER understanding double entry; good opportunity. Call 26 East 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry. Room 1706, 215 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Family of four; competent, young; reference. Call before 12, Oppenheimer, 150 West 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Experienced girl for private house, family of two. Call, with references, 149 West 48th.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT to do interesting and varied detail work in light, pleasant office; moderate salary, with good chance for advancement to refined American girl with high school education; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 397 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
Several high school graduates for clerical work; large downtown insurance corporation; $9 start; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age. T. K. W., 366 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Intelligent girl or young woman in retail store. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126 Nassau St.

COOK.—Good plain cook wanted, white, in private Protestant family, private house, country in summer. Telephone Circle 68 or call 48 West 51st St. Fare paid.

COOK, $40 to $45; also waitress, $30 to $35. Apply Schall, 969 Park Av., Apartment 10B, Friday and Saturday, between 1 and 1 or after 6 o'clock.

COOK, to do waiting and downstairs work; also chambermaid-laundress; in country; good wages. Apply 63 Wall St., Room 1, 9th floor; car fare paid.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—By large corporation in Jersey City; state age, salary, experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 205.

DRESSMAKER.
I. HELLER & CO.,
120 WEST 32D ST.
Dressmaker with initiative, designing ability, who understands lines of stout women and who has made dresses for stout women; will be pleased to have you call on us for an interview.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, one with knowledge of stenography preferred; state experience and salary. R 77 Times.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st and 2d months	$50	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months ...	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increases in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person
between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1702,
24 WALKER ST.,
One block west of Broadway,
Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FILING and mailing department; young woman, 25-30 years, capable of taking complete charge; only those having had previous experience need apply. S. A., 127 Times.

GIRLS
to do light messenger work; must be 16 years old; $8 start; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

GIRL, for opening, sorting, and distributing mail and making correct cash entries for money received; must be reliable, accurate, and have good references; $12 a week to start. X 204 Times Annex.

GIRLS wanted who have had experience in wiring small electrical instruments, for U. S. Government; permanent work; apply in person to the Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GIRLS to assist in testing laboratories; intelligence and adaptability chief requirements; United States Conditioning and Testing Company, 340 Hudson St.

GIRL for publishing office.—Young girl to help on mail and office work; good salary to start. Automobile Blue Books, 243 West 39th St.

GIRL for filing and general office work. Seventh floor, 48 West 4th St.

GLASS WORKERS
Must be experienced in hand tubulating and hand sealing-in on incandescent lamp bulbs; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

GOVERNESS, high class, English or American, not over 35, wanted for boy 6 years; highest references required. Telephone Plaza 1819, between 12:30 and 2:30.

HOUSEWORKER—Must be competent; references; family of three; $40. 645 West End Av., Apartment 11A. Telephone Riverside 8387.

INFANT'S NURSE wanted to take complete charge year-old boy; also assist with boy 5 years old. Inquire Apartment 31, 302 Convent Av., (at 142d St.,) New York. Phone Audubon 7670.

MAID for general housework, principally cooking; willing to go country for Summer; small family. Telephone Reynolds, Columbus 9894.

MESSENGER.—Young lady in office of a large insurance company, to act as messenger; salary, $9 weekly, with advancement in 3 months if satisfactory; no experience necessary; minimum age 18. Messenger, P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

MAID.—Family of two, with one child and nurse, wants experienced and general maid; no washing; apartment in country, 80 minutes from Grand Central; high wages; reverse telephone charges. Call Bronxville 1053.

MODELS, size 16 and 36; must be at least 5 feet 8 inches; regular features. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

MODEL wanted. Gainsborough Studios, 222 West 59th, Morgan.

OFFICE CLERK.
Must be quick, accurate with figures; state age nationality, salary wanted. W. F., 194 Times.

SALESLADIES.

WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR BRIGHT, AGGRESSIVE YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE IN SELLING SILKS AND VELVETS TO THE CUTTING-UP TRADE; TO SUCH WOMEN WE OFFER A REAL OPPORTUNITY WITH SALARY AND COMMISSION. R 69 TIMES.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, to call on resident buyers with prominent line of tailored dresses; exceptional opportunity for experienced party; salary or commission. Posner-Marinace, 44 East 32d.

SALESWOMEN
FOR
NOTIONS,
NECKWEAR,
HOSIERY,
STATIONERY,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST.,
NEW YORK.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

SALESWOMAN.
FOR SEWING MACHINES; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN.
Three more ambitious, energetic immediately; our women making from $50 to $250 weekly commissions, with monthly increasing renewal income. Call 1 to 5:30, Room 309, Harriman National Bank Building, 527 5th Av.

TYPIST—Must be experienced, accurate; good position; in replying give telephone. V 238 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN for the news stands in the railroad stations; good salary, with advancement. Employment Department, The Union News Co., 105 Reade St., New York. Call before 1 P. M.

SOLICITOR, lady, good personality, to build up own business on commission basis; if satisfactory drawing account given; big opening for right person. Call Room 2321, 15 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, for large insurance office; must possess good education; Oliver machine used; in reply give age, experience, religion, and salary expected. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Switchboard Operator, File Clerk.—Must transcribe accurately and spell and punctuate correctly; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export house desires stenographer, thoroughly familiar with Dutch and English correspondence; kindly state full particulars. R 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk; moderate salary start; good opportunity advancement; call or write. H. J. R., 310 Hudson St., 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, intelligent; exporter's office downtown; state age, nationality, salary expected, experience. R 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young girl, beginner preferred; one willing to attend telephone; state age, salary desired, and references; no agencies. F. F., 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — General office worker; state experience, references, salary expected. Address Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced; must be neat and rapid; moderate salary start, with advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, building or engineering line. Call Room 1011, 50 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, file clerk, 3 years' experience necessary; good position for dependable girl. S. Glemby, 12 East 22d.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK.—Experienced; state salary desired and reference. P. O. Box 3, Station O.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, for a Monitor switchboard. Call at The Rudolf Saenger Co., 239 4th Av.

TYPEWRITER.—Young lady of neat appearance; must understand typewriting; references. William Kaplan Co., 220 5th Av.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate, to do form letters in light, pleasant office; good chance for advancement for conscientious American girl; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 398 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced general office work, filing, monitor switchboard; state salary and experience; knowledge stenography desirable. V 212 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Bright beginner considered; state age, salary, experience, if any. V 227 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Typist and office assistant. Call or write, Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

WAITRESS.—Wanted, an experienced and capable girl as waitress and chambermaid to small family for a country home. Apply to Apartment 9 South, Mrs. de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside Drive. Tel. Morningside 1654.

WAITRESS—Wanted, an experienced and capable girl as waitress and chambermaid to small family for a country home. Apply to Apartment 9 South, 527 Riverside Drive.

YOUNG LADY
as assistant bookkeeper; neat appearing, experienced, and intelligent. B. N., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for floor girl in cafeteria. People's House Cafeteria, 7 East 15th St.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fiano, Ph. D., Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

YOUNG WOMAN, exceptional, 25-30 years, who can take complete charge of mailing and filing department; only those qualified for the position need apply. S. A., 185 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Bookkeepers, excellent opportunities, downtown positions, $18.
Clerk, experienced on payroll, $18.
Stenographers, several good openings, $15-$25.
Dictaphone operators, $18-$20.
Stenographer and typist, single entry bookkeeper, $18-$20.
Stenographers - bookkeepers and clerks, educated, refined girls, can find unusual openings at present in large downtown business houses; salaries, $8 to $15.

Call, 9 to 1, Room 725.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Bookkeeper, $18; several others; numerous stenographic typists, $12.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-senior, experienced, for permanent position, with firm of C. P. A's; state fully details of experience and salary. R 237 Times Downtown.

A LARGE
DEPARTMENT STORE
REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A
MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF
THEIR GARAGE AT NIGHT.
GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT
MAN.
STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
APPLY P. O. BOX 600, PENN.
STATION POST OFFICE
BRANCH.

ANOTHER BOY.
SOME TIME AGO I WANTED A BOY. HUNDREDS REPLIED. I CHOSE ONE. NOW HE IS MAKING GOOD, AND I WANT ANOTHER TO HELP HIM, TO BE READY FOR HIS CHANCE WHEN THE TIME COMES. IF YOU THINK YOU ARE THE BOY WRITE ME A LETTER FRANKLY TELLING ME WHY. THERE IS A FUTURE HERE FOR SOME LIVE, STRAIGHT-THINKING YOUNGSTER. YOU MAY BE THE ONE. ADDRESS YOUR LETTER BOX A. B., 633 TIMES SQUARE.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK wanted by large manufacturing concern; state age, references and salary desired. R 70 Times.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—An active young man with some experience. Charles & Co., 48 East 43d St.

AUTOMOBILE WASHERS AND POLISHERS, ACTIVE, RELIABLE MEN; WAGES AND BONUS; SIX-DAY WEEK; WASHERS, $18 TO $25, ACCORDING TO ABILITY; POLISHERS, $15 TO $25, ACCORDING TO ABILITY. APPLY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 249 WEST 54TH ST., AT 2 P. M., FRIDAY.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE Operators, for Brown and Sharp machines; Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

BANK CLERKS.—General all around experienced clerks of every description wanted by a large downtown New York bank at good salaries. V 214 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS, junior clerks, 17 to 20 years of age, for uptown, as well as downtown, branches; references required. Address "Junior," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BARBER wanted; $18.00, and one-half over $27.00. M. Lirenring, Ithaca, N. Y.

BEAMER wanted, experienced, for steady job. Apply E. & Z. Van Raalte, 465 Getty Av., Paterson, N. J.

BILLING CLERK.—Young man, experienced typist, to operate No. 3 Underwood billing machine; must have had at least 3 years' experience. Apply at once, W. & A. Fletcher Co., 1,301 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER.—Gentleman, with broad experience, who has an established record with successful enterprises and is capable of handling entire sales organization, is required by a corporation manufacturing one of the greatest essential of the day; must be a good writer, with a knowledge of advertising matter and sales promotion; will pay liberal salary to right man; state experience, reference, and salary expected. Manufacturer, L 58 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two men of forceful personality and ability who can appreciate genuine opportunity; this is a bona fide offer to connect with an organization where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion be assured results of earnest effort; if employed it would be well worth giving up any ordinary position to undertake; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.
Well established New York dry goods and notion house desires services energetic representative to call on 5-10-25c and general stores in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin; must have experience in calling on this trade; commission basis. Reply, giving references and experience, A. B., 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED; EXPERIENCED MEN TO TRAVEL FOR LACE AND EMBROIDERY CONCERN; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL BETWEEN 11 AND 12. MECHLIN LACE WORKS, 170 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.—A new and virgin proposition put up by a well established corporation, who requires the services of two men, of character, with ability to close orders; commission; call in person, from 9 to 11, or 3 to 5. Ask for Mr. de la Garza, Arbuckle Bldg., 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Must have thorough experience and large acquaintance in large, high-grade sweaters; commission basis; old established concern; state full particulars. Sweaters, 140 Times.

SALESMEN.—Woolen salesmen to sell to cloak and suit trade; chance to make good money for bright men with extensive connections; salary or commission. Franken, 130 East 25th St.

SECURITY SALESMEN at once; public service corporation repeating past successes of management; aiding in conservation of food; excellent opportunity for high-grade men to handle security that will sell; right now, some units paying 40 per cent. dividends; straight commission basis. P 121 Times.

SHIP CARPENTERS.

BOATSWAINS.

MARINE OILERS.

ABLE SEAMEN.

FIREMEN;

also coal passers and ordinary seamen, experienced, for foreign and coastwise trade; must show proof of previous experience; have passport and identification card. Apply U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 5 Greenwich St., near Battery Place, New York City Office open every day, including Sundays, from 7 A. M.

SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT.
Man who is capable of taking entire charge of a large shipyard building steel merchant ships; is a very large proposition and requires a very big man; no money necessary. Write P. O. Box 146, Darien, Conn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Bright young man, dry goods house; thoroughly competent; also good stenographer. B 231 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Reliable and with some experience; moderate salary to start. Good Manufacturing Co., 303 East 134th St.

STOCK CLERK for mechanical supplies, pipe fittings, hardware, &c., in large chemical factory; hours 7 to 5:30; Saturday afternoons off. Apply 832 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK BOYS, (2,) wanted, by wholesale dry goods house; 17 years; salary to start $9. B 253 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for muslin underwear house. Apt & Zuckerman, 37 West 20th.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Wanted, two first-class salesmen to connect with thoroughly reliable house, handling high-grade positions on commission basis. Apply in person between 10 and 12 A. M., 42 Broadway, Suite 1241.

STOREKEEPER—Man over draft age to fill position of receiving storekeeper or steward. Apply, with reference, to Dr. George O'Hanlon, 415 East 26th St., mornings, between 9 and 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.
A high school graduate, with some experience and ability to write good English; this is a real opportunity for one who has a sincere desire to benefit both his employer and himself.
Apply Federal Advertising Agency, 6 East 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER for South America is wanted by large exporting and importing house to go to Peru and Chili; Spanish not essential, although desirable; exceptional opportunity for enthusiastic young man desirous of entering foreign trade; salary according to qualifications; must be out of draft or exempt; state full details in letter. V 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Conscientious young man; advancement depends upon results shown. Fleck & Hillman, 50 Bloomfield St., West Washington Market.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, and capable, not over 27, for a responsible position; state age, salary, and experience. R 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK. Automobile Club of America, 247 West 54th St. See Mr. Ullman, testing laboratory. Call 9-12 Friday.

STOCK SALESMAN, hustler, to sell stock of a good, clean-operating business in the auto line; commission basis. R 85 Times.

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TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small, interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 208 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

TRAFFIC MAN Wanted.—Man with experience in freight traffic work or shipping department to check freight and express bills, send tracers, file claims, &c.; man with initiative ability required. Write, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references, V 246 Times Downtown.

TRANSPORTATION CLERK for large manufacturing corporation; state experience, age, and salary expected. Z 380 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Must be experienced and accurate; good position; in replying give telephone. V 238 Times Downtown.

VALET wanted for bachelor, to take entire charge of apartment; capable of doing light cooking; city references required. X 201 Times Annex.

WATCHMAN.—Night, sober and reliable; must furnish best references. Good Manufacturing Co., 303 East 134th St.

WOODWORKERS wanted on automobile bodies. Call ready for work. B. Burnstein, 345 Morris Av., Bronx, N. Y.

YOU WANT PLEASANT WORK, better pay, a better future. Your age and education does not matter. Become a Dental Mechanic. SHORT course, individual instruction, day or evening. No books to study. Easy payments. Dental Surgeons need more and more of our graduates. Write for free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.
Best in equipment, system, and reputation.

YOUNG MAN for publishing office; to assist shipping clerk and stockroom; good salary to start. Automobile Blue Books, 243 West 89th St.

YOUNG MAN FOR CLERICAL WORK IN FACTORY OFFICE; MUST BE RAPID, ACCURATE, AND MEASURE UP TO HIGH STANDARDS. V 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN FOR STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. 8 EAST 22D.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 17 years, wanted in office of well-established export house; salary $8-9 good opportunity. Address B 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in accessory department of large auto concern; state salary desired and experience. L. A., 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Assistant, around shipping department, mercantile house. T 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; good penman and quick at figures essential; salary $12. Y. M., 119 Times.

YOUNG MAN for exporter's office; intelligent; state age, nationality, experience; salary $10-$12. R 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—(17.) learn drygoods line, beginning stock clerk, working up department head. T 398 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN experienced in office routine; must be neat and well recommended. Call Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN.—(18,) understand keeping parcel post records, wholesale house. T 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Expert, house salesman, sell drygoods; salary basis only; state salary expected. T 396 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN

who has kept records of stock in the machine, auto, or kindred line; one who is capable of relying on his own judgment; typewriting and stenography essential. Call.

HIMOFF MACHINE CO.,
45 MILL ST.,
ASTORIA, L. I.

Opposite East 92d St. Ferry from New York.

YOUNG MAN not subject to draft, for purchasing department of large manufacturing concern in Jersey City, for filing, keeping records, ordering out supplies and learning purchasing methods; must have good education, write good hand; come well recommended; good opportunity for one willing to learn. P 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of ability wanted in traffic department of large manufacturing concern as assistant; must be capable of checking receipts, bills of lading, and returned goods; state age, and salary expected to start. R 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to act as assistant credit man and make himself generally useful; one who has had experience in wholesale grocery line preferred; write, stating experience, qualifications, salary, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN between 18 and 20 wanted in an office in Williamsburg; one who has had experience with adding machines preferred; give full particulars in answer. B 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 16 years of age, to do general office work in downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. P. O. Box 1247, New York City.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office and make collections; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. V 225 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN to take care of silk and ribbon stock; exempt from draft; also boy to help as assistant. R 35 Times.

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BUICK runabout, 1913, (the year they built them best;) low price for quick sale; 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Call Mr. Graves, at Greeley 2043.

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CADILLAC, run less than 3,000 miles; perfect condition; 1917 model, special built body; cabriolet seating seven; body can be arranged four ways; extra wire wheel and new tire never used; car cannot be distinguished from brand new. Phone Schuyler 2136.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, excellent condition and appearance; bargain to quick buyer. Ask for Mr. MacLellan, Liberty Garage, 573 West 131st St. Phone Morningside 7520.

CADILLAC sedan, 1917, very little used; motor in excellent condition; good tires; upholstery and interior like new. Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

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TOURING, 1916 CADILLAC,
in good condition, just overhauled; fully equipped; extra shoe. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC, 1917 TOURING,
7-passenger, overhauled, painted; fully equipped, like new. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CASE 1916 seven passenger, all brand-new shoes and slip covers; reasonable. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC runabout, speedster model; also thirty-two-foot motor boat; owner going to France. Phone Plaza 2900M.

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HUDSON 1917, Super-Six speedster, 4-pass., like new; no dealers. Searl, Bryant 9800.

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50 H. P. New.
Built to Government requirements.
18 of these For Sale.
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FORD 1917 delivery, brand-new; quick buyer gets bargain. J. F. Haf, 573 West 131st. Phone Morningside 7520.

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CONDITION EQUAL TO NEW.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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HUDSON 1916, 40 H. P., 7-passenger touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; excellent condition; sell cheap, quick buyer. Telephone Canal 8228.

HUDSON 1917 super-six 7-passenger. Modern Silk Co., 95 Madison Av.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger; Winter and Summer top; excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring; slip covers, extra tire. Towne Co., 250 West 54th.

LANCIA Roadster, late model; like new; exceptional bargain. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

LANDAULET, 1915 CADILLAC,
in perfect mechanical condition; fully equipped; extra shoe. Trock, 411 West 55th.

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McFARLAN touring, brand-new, 1918; big bargain. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 B'way.

MERCER 1916 six-passenger touring car for sale; fully equipped; A1 condition; running order; no dealers. F 402 Times Annex.

NATIONAL special built speedster; looks like Rolls-Royce; thoroughly up to date; very fast. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway.

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OLDSMOBILE, 1916, five passenger, excellent. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, 4-cylinder, Model 43; bargain $550. 2,235 Grand Concourse.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

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PACKARD, 14-48 phaeton, touring, privately used, well cared for; excellent condition; sacrifice sale; bargain. 115 East 84th St. Lenox 10367.

PACKARD twin six 7-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

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1915 MODEL, 38 HORSE POWER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW, (1915,) collapsible touring "38".

PIERCE-ARROW, (1915,) limousine, 38-h.p. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE ARROW, model 38, 1913, limousine and touring body; good tires. BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-38, 5 passenger touring car, in good condition; no dealers. Telephone Astoria 402.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1918, 38 horse power, excellent condition. Plaza 5433.

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STANDARD 1917 touring, Victoria top, completely overhauled, six wire wheels, good tires. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 "8" touring, overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway.

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The ideal combination of quality, efficiency, and economy at reasonable cost. Ready for the road, 1917 8-cylinder limousine; 1916 light 4 touring, 1916 "8-cyl." touring, and 1915 light 4 limousine. These cars have been overhauled, newly painted, and are sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7900.

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GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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Bargains for Quick Buyers.
$1,000 Westcott 1917 7-pass.; Demonstrator.
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$650 Westcott 1916 7-pass.
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WESTCOTT MOTOR CAR CORP.,
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PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, collapsible touring.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, limousine.
PACKARD, 1918, Fleetwood touring.
PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 touring.
PACKARD, 1917, Fleetwood 4-pas. roadster.
PACKARD, 1916, sedan.
STUTZ, 1917, Bearcat.
STUTZ, 1917, Bulldog special, victoria top.
STUTZ, 1916, Bearcat.
CADILLAC, 1917, touring.
CADILLAC, 1917, chummy roadster.
CADILLAC, 1916, touring.
CADILLAC, 1916, roadster.
CADILLAC, 1915, touring.
FRANKLIN, 1918, coupe.
CUNNINGHAM, 1917, 4-pas. sport.
MERCER, 1916, touring.
WHITE, 1916, 45, limousine.
FIAT, 1917, 4-pas. special.
FIAT, 1915, "35" sedan. Latest importation.
FIAT, 1915, "33" touring. Latest import.
S. G. V., 1916, town car.
DE DION suburban sedan. Latest import.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 1915, sedan. Lat. imp.
LANCIA, 1916, 4-pass.
LANCIA, 1915, Avalancia type.
HUDSON, 1917, super-6 sedan.
CHALMERS, 1917, sedan.

Many other daily arrivals. Open Evenings.

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1918 STUTZ 4-passenger.
FIAT (31) sedan; foreign.
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1917 MITCHELL touring.
1917 REO touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
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CHALMERS speedster; special C. T. Silver body, brand new; big discount.
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1917 NATIONAL 4-passenger chummy roadster.
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Open Sundays and Evenings.
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1917 BUICK "6" roadster.
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1917 OVERLAND Country Club 4-pass.
1917 HUPMOBILE roadster.
1917 DODGE SEDAN; exceptional.
1917 STUDEBAKER seven-passenger.
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1917 FORD COUPE; like new.
1917 FORD touring; many extras.
1916 CADILLAC 8, "61" Model; "644."
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1916 CADILLAC seven-passenger touring.
1916 CHALMERS seven-passenger; cheap.
1916 HUPMOBILE touring; special.
1914 REO "6" seven-passenger.
1915 OVERLAND touring; cheap.
1915 CADILLAC "8" touring; exceptional.
1915 CHALMERS seven-passenger.

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ROLLS-ROYCE, 1913, 4-pass. $5,000
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HUDSON 54 Racing Car. 800
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All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My experience is by the small profit of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
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850—Cadillac touring; late model.
850—Buick little 6 touring; like new.
750—Fiat roadster.
750—Stutz Special Speedster.
750—Studebaker '18 touring, 7-passenger.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE.
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

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1917 Packard, 2-35, Touring.
1917 Packard, 3-25, Touring.
1917 Cadillac Sedan.
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1916 Cadillac Touring.
1917 Cadillac Touring Body.

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MY 1917 six-cylinder six-passenger auto of popular manufacture; beautifully appointed, wire wheels, slip covers; cost $2,800; will sacrifice. Mrs. Easton, Schuyler 2230.

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TRUCK.—Owner drafted; 2-ton truck, quick sale. For particulars, Gramercy 2963.

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PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped; latest model cars by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for sightseeing, $30 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5240.

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PACKARD, beautiful twin six touring car, for hire by month; owner drives. Murphy 74 West 96th St.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars, for monthly service; moderate. Columbus 398.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes. Pierce-Arrows.—Hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Willmarth, 8030 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Late model limousine, $350 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

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SELL US YOUR CAR; you get the highest spot cash price. Lobell-Aborn, 289 West 55th St. Notice, 8 doors west of Broadway.

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MARMON, Locomobile, Pierce; price in proportion to car's condition. Beltier, 1,700 Broadway.

LATE model runabouts or tourings; cash waiting. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway.

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HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

WILL PAY highest prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3322.

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ONLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.
CAN GUARANTEE VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND SELL BETTER CLASS OF MERCHANDISE
WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION.
Z 368 Times Annex.

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Wanted—Partner by established shoe manufacturer; trade warrants enlargement of business; opportunity for right party. Answer, stating amount of capital willing to invest, V 228 Times Downtown.

Partner, active in novelty manufacturing house; business experience necessary; capital required $5,000; no agent. N. C. 293 Times Downtown.

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For Sale.—First-class butcher and grocery store in good location, will sell at sacrifice; good reason for selling. Chas. Mohr, 158 Duncan Av., Jersey City.

For Sale.—New fibre cans, 2-ounce and 3-ounce, about 40,000 of each, spot delivery bargain, also baking powder tins. S. A. Jacobson Co., 217 Mercer St.

Modern shoe factory for women's fine shoes; fully equipped; plenty of skilled help. Detailed information upon application to Y 292 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $3,000 under own control; capable of managing office, business established; quick action essential. H 198 Times.

Have large store and automobile; could represent or take agency out of town or local business. X 212 Times Annex.

Desk renting business for sale cheap; good location; steady tenants; very low rent; first floor. 23 West 31st St.

Foundry wanted with machine shop attached; iron and brass capacity. T 387 Times Downtown.

An active partner for an established export business; attractive opportunity for the proper person. Box W. A., 210 Times.

Chauffeurs wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Miniature Baby Grand; owner will sell cheap. Room 600, 507 5th Av.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 225-255 West 52d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Wanted—The machinery and all accessories of a dismounted distillery with a capacity of about 3,000 gallons 80 to 85 per cent. alcohol in 24 hours. R 236 Times Downtown.

One Mosler combination safe; size, inside, 15x20x26 inches; outside, 20x25x30 inches. Inquire during office hours, Platiron Building, Room 901; practically new.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 E. 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
8 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED FOR CASH, STEINWAY OR KNABE UPRIGHT OR GRAND, BLACK OR IVORY. PIANO, 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CONDUCTING RESTaurant business at 909 Columbus Av., N. Y. City, request creditors to present their bills for settlement, as we are going to dispose of said business.
GEORGE DJIVAS.
CHRIS. DROLAPAS.
Restaurant 909 Columbus Av., New York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Take notice that WELT & KRUG have dissolved partnership, and that after April 23, 1918, Mr. CHARLES WELT will not be responsible for any debts incurred under the firm name of WELT & KRUG.

THE FRANCO-SERBIAN FIELD HOSPITAL in Banitza, Serbia, asks the donation of a typewriter, either new or used. Will you respond? Committee Office, 25 West 30th. Call Madison Square 2862.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

MY 1917 six-cylinder six-passenger auto of popular manufacture; beautifully appointed, wire wheels, slip covers; cost $2,800; will sacrifice. Mrs. Easton, Schuyler 2230.

LIMOUSINE, 1916 CADILLAC, first-class condition, equipped, extra shoes. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th St.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKING.
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE;
SPECIAL PHILADELPHIA TRIPS.
IBBEKEN & SON, HARLEM 802.
27 WEST 124TH ST., NEW YORK.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; special New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3240.

MOTOR TRUCK service for business houses; continuous use; size to suit requirements. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 West 52d. Circle 190.

TRUCK.—Three-ton capacity truck for sale; will give contract for employment to reliable purchaser. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

PACKARD, 2-ton, with 14-foot, long, closed body, owner running, renting by week or month. B. Levi, 402 East 61st St.

Want yearly hauling contract; brand-new White truck, one five ton truck; state respective offers. V 232 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISER has four two-ton trucks, excellent condition, will rent very reasonable on contract. L 41 Times.

TRUCKS.—New; reduction; used White truck. 20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

TRUCK.—Owner drafted; 2-ton truck, quick sale. For particulars, Gramercy 2963.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped; latest model cars by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for sightseeing, $30 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5240.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. J. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

HUDSON for rent or for sale; beautiful Super Six limousine; by day, week, or month. Bryant 4026.

PACKARD.—Beautiful limousine; appearance like new; owner drives; reasonable rates; hour, week, or month. Tumulty, Schuyler 3600

M'BRIDE MARSHALS ANTI-HEALTH FORCES

The Michael J. McCarthy Association Protests Against Public Health Education.

HAT FITTERS' UNION HEARD

All Told in Forty Minutes—Commissioner Amster Likes Balduan's Work.

A sharp disagreement between J. Lewis Amster, Health Commissioner, and James E. MacBride, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, developed yesterday at the hearing on the proposal of Mayor Hylan's Health Department investigators to abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education. Although he signed the report of the investigators urging the Mayor to abolish the commission and delegate the powers of the bureau to a $2,000-a-year clerk, Health Commissioner Amster yesterday declared publicly that he found no personal objection to the kind of publicity campaign carried on by the bureau it is sought to abolish.

The disagreement followed the circulation of a report that Dr. Amster regretted signing the preliminary report to the Mayor, made public last Saturday. It was strongly intimated that the Health Commissioner is in the minority in his views and that the final report of the investigators to the Mayor would be accompanied by a minority report from him.

Yesterday was given over to the hearing of witnesses who favored the committee's plan for abolishing the Bureau of Public Health Education. Chairman MacBride had let it become known that he expected "representative people" to combat the assertions made at the two previous hearings by nationally known physicians, sanitation experts and social workers. About a dozen witnesses were heard. These included a representative of "The Michael J. McCarthy Association, with 200 members on the West Side," a man who said he represented the "Wall Paper Union, the Butchers' Union, the Hat Fitters' Union No. 658, the Steam Fitters' Helpers and the American Federation of Musicians"; a representative of the East Bronx Taxpayers' Association; a private citizen who said that Health Department bulletins on the care of health were unnecessary because "agents of large insurance companies were continually sent out with health bulletins that do not cost the public a cent," and a Brooklyn woman who said that during the 1916 poliomyelitis epidemic she heard but little of Dr. Bolduan's department and urged therefore that it be abolished. There was also a group of physicians from an organization known as the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues.

All Over in Forty Minutes.

The witnesses consumed about 40 minutes in their testimony. Some merely contented themselves with saying they favored the preliminary report of the investigators without giving any further reasons. Others attacked the subject matter in the Health Department bulletins.

The hearing opened at 2:45 and Chairman MacBride consumed 35 minutes in reading from testimony given before a sub-budget committee in 1916 wherein the arguments on both sides were presented. Chairman MacBride permitted all who desired to speak in favor of the proposal to have their say and the list of witnesses was exhausted by 4 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until 11 A. M. Monday.

Leonard Wallstein, former Commissioner of Accounts, was permitted by Chairman MacBride to question Health Commissioner Amster. After Mr. Wallstein had wrung from Dr. Amster the admission that he was in disagreement with the majority of the investigating body, Mr. MacBride revoked Mr. Wallstein's privilege when the latter sought to question another witness. The Civil Service Commission Chairman informed Mr. Wallstein that he would have to submit in writing any question he desired to ask a witness and that the investigating body would submit it to the witness if deemed proper.

A lively argument between Chairman MacBride and Dr. C. E. McCombs of the Bureau of Municipal Research enlivened the latter part of the proceedings. After a witness had complained that he had a grievance against the Health Department for not furnishing antitoxin in a diphtheria case, with the result that the patient died, he charged that there was neglect in the Health Department while "bulletins were being published." He also said that recently, under the present administration, "fumigation for measles was no longer resorted to."

"I request that the testimony of the witnesses be confined to their reasons for desiring that the Bureau of Public Health Education be abolished," said Dr. McCombs.

"We are perfectly able to handle this investigation and we do not need the assistance of the Bureau of Municipal Research," retorted the Chairman.

Mr. McBride Feels Confident.

Dr. McCombs reminded the Chairman that the hearing was a public one and that he had signified his willingness to take suggestions from persons present. Mr. MacBride repeated substantially that he was perfectly able to cope with any problems arising at the hearing. Later the Chairman again declined to allow a witness to be questioned.

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman MacBride announced that when the investigators met again at 11 A. M. Monday morning they would inquire into the Civil Service problems surrounding the Auditing Bureau of the Department of Health.

It was learned yesterday that since the investigation began Mayor Hylan has caused to be held up a long list of appointments recommended by Health Commissioner Amster. These appointments included nurses and Medical Inspectors. It was learned that Joseph Haag, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, under date of April 20, wrote to Commissioner Amster, returning the appointments recommended by him in order to enable the Health Commissioner to "confer with his Honor the Mayor in relation thereto."

That the Mayor has held up at least twenty-nine appointments on the staff of the Department of Health was ascertained, and it was said that this was only part of the total.

Nathan Straus Protests.

Nathan Straus, once President of the Health Department, wrote yesterday to Dr. Bolduan, saying it would be a "serious mistake" to abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education. The letter follows:

NATHAN STRAUS,
Pasteurized Milk Laboratories,
Founded 1892.
348 East Thirty-second Street,
New York City,
April 24, 1918.

Mr. Charles Bolduan, 315 West 118th Street, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Bouldan—I sincerely hope that your bureau will not be abolished. The services of the Public Health Education Bureau have proved so efficient and so beneficial in results that I would consider discontinuing this work a very unwise measure.

Our Health Department, of which I had the honor of the President many years ago, stands at the head of all in the United States, and is continually taken as a model according to which others are installed and directed. Any vital change like that proposed would be a serious mistake.

You can use the present in any way you please, in order to stop the proposed abandonment of your bureau. Very sincerely yours, NATHAN STRAUS.

"On the question of the health value of publications of the Bureau of Public Health Education," said Commissioner MacBride, soon after the opening of the session yesterday, "the commission caused an examination to be made, and I will refer briefly to the articles that, to the commission, do not warrant publication at the citizens' expense, because they have no educational value."

Chairman MacBride then read the titles of articles that appeared in the bureau's bulletins.

Turning to Commissioner Amster, but speaking to Mr. MacBride, Mr. Wallstein asked: "Does the present Health Commissioner entertain your views that none of these articles have educational value?"

"Some of them are very valuable," replied Dr. Amster.

Mr. Wallstein then asked Dr. Amster whether in his opinion it made much difference in their value to the public if the articles of the Bureau on Public Health Education appeared in language that was "popularized" or in technical language.

"It makes a great deal of difference—yes," the Commissioner said.

Turning to Dr. Amster, Mr. Wallstein asked him if he did not think it important to convey facts to the public mind in the way the bulletins of the Health Department did.

"If editing the pamphlets in the vernacular will bring home what the Health Department wants, then I have no objection," said Dr. Amster.

Mr. Wallstein followed up his lead by asking the Health Commissioner how he felt toward articles inserted in publications for the purpose of interesting the readers so that they might continue and read references to health matters interspersed in the publication.

"If it is done to bring home exactly what the Health Department wishes to bring home, then I have no objection," answered Dr. Amster.

Dissatisfied with Dr. Amster's reply Chairman MacBride turned to him and exclaimed, tartly, that it was the function of the Health Department to engage in the advertising work it required through "recognized avenues of publicity."

"That all depends on how you want to carry on the work of public health education," asserted Dr. Amster. "I find no personal objection to carrying out a publicity campaign of this kind."

Opponents of the continuation of the Bureau of Public Health Education were then called for. Among those who spoke were Dr. John A. Cutter, President of the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues; Julius Reich, Dr. F. Lasser, Dr. Lester D. Volk, Dr. William E. Young, Bernard Nolan, Dr. William S. Gotthelf, Thomas F. Curry, Dr. Edward L. Corbett, an ex-employe of the Health Department; John Martin of the East Bronx Taxpayers' Association, and Mrs. M. Frankel.

John W. Lindsey, who said he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Michael J. McCarthy Association, "with 200 members on the west side," and that the organization frequently appeared in Albany against measures, said he opposed the bureau.

Dr. Gotthelf said that when the President of the New York County Medical Society made a public statement in favor of the bureau of Public Health Education he was speaking only as an individual. He declared that the bulletin sent out by the Health Department to medical men was "largely a joke," and also said that there ought to be a recognized medium between the Board of Health and the medical profession. This might take the shape of a pamphlet or leaflet once a month, or once in three months, he suggested. He objected to the form in which the bureau got out its copy, though he did not urge that the bureau be abolished.

Dr. Cutter said that the medical profession "have been educating the public for a long time." He suggested that the city would save money by having "the father of the family go back to the doctor if he wanted to learn something."

It was Mr. Reich's opinion that the matter of public health education could well be left to private insurance companies which distributed a great amount of literature on this subject.

"Except for an occasional article, they ain't worth a tinker's continental to us," was the contribution of Dr. Lasser, also a member of the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues.

"Fads and fancies" was the way Dr. Volk termed the publications of the bureau. He said the bulletins could be discontinued without loss to the medical profession.

LAUDER STIRS ROTARIANS.

Tells Club America Is Fighting Whole German Nation.

At the largest luncheon ever given by the Rotary Club at the McAlpin yesterday, Harry Lauder brought his hearers to their feet many times with stirring description of the scenes he had witnessed along the firing lines in France. He assailed the Germans in America and urged that the German schools and German press in this country be completely abolished.

"They say the Germans are clever and you believed it," he said. "You always did because they told you they were. But are they really so clever? Did they invent the shuttle, the loom, the steam engine, the airplane, or any of a hundred other inventions which they now claim? No. They became great in their arrogance. I never met one of them that I did not get the impression that he was an arrogant dog.

"You are not fighting the Kaiser alone. You are fighting the whole German nation, and there are some of the bloody ones in this country, and the sooner we deal with them in a bloody way the better."

"Indian Joe" Pocantino, one of General Pershing's scouts, who was badly wounded in France and has just returned to this country after spending many weeks in hospitals in France and England, spoke in behalf of the Liberty Loan. He told the Rotarians that there were 2,500 of his fellow-American Indians now fighting abroad. Liberty Loan subscriptions taken during the luncheon amounted to $87,000, bringing the Rotarians' subscriptions to $320,000 in the present drive. In addition Mr. Lauder got subscriptions of $505 for his Scotch Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund, which is to purchase artificial limbs and care for the maimed.

FUMES CLOSE SWIFT PLANT.

Firemen Rescue Employes Endangered by Escaping Ammonia.

The operation of the central distributing packing plant of Swift & Co., at Ninth and Henderson Streets, Jersey City, was stopped yesterday afternoon by ammonia fumes from a broken supply pipe in the cold storage department in the basement of the six-story building. Firemen and policemen rescued many of the women employes and some of the men from the windows and fire-escapes. With smoke helmets employes managed finally to enter the basement and stop the flow of ammonia. They found Martin Sherry unconscious from effects of the fumes. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital. It is expected that the plant will be cleared of the fumes and business resumed this morning.

First Transport Launched on Lakes.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 25.—The first Great Lakes transport built under Government supervision for service on the Atlantic Ocean was launched here this afternoon. Miss Eleanor Wolter, daughter of one of the builders of the vessel, christened the transport the Sturgeon Bay. The vessel is 261 feet long with a beam of 42½ feet and a depth of 26 feet.

DR. BUENZ STARTS FOR ATLANTA PRISON

Convicted German Ex-Diplomat Must Serve Eighteen Months in Penitentiary.

MORE ENEMIES GOING SOUTH

Two Germans Arrested While Wearing the Uniform of American Artillerymen.

Dr. Carl Buenz, former German Minister to Mexico, afterward German Consul General in New York, and who when this country declared war on his fatherland was the directing head of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, left New York for the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., last night. The sentence he will now begin to serve was pronounced on him more than two years ago by Judge Harland B. Howe of Vermont following Buenz's conviction of being concerned in a conspiracy the purpose of which was to make New York a supply base for German raiders which were at that time supposed to be in the Atlantic off this port.

When the jury returned its verdict of guilty the claim was put forth in behalf of Dr. Buenz that he was seriously ill and that his incarceration in the Atlanta prison might cause his death. A respite was granted and he would probably still be free had he kept away from dinner parties and auction rooms, and taken less conspicuous routes when he went for his daily automobile ride. These facts came to the attention of the Government, an investigation was conducted by Judge Howe, who recommended that the sentence be executed. Attorney General Gregory and President Wilson approved the recommendation and Dr. Buenz was notified yesterday to prepare to leave for Atlanta.

Dr. Buenz left his house, 1 East Fifty-sixth Street, at 11:15 P. M., accompanied by a nurse and guarded by a United States Marshal, in a private automobile. It was said that his valet, who with the nurse is to accompany him to Atlanta, left the house a few minutes before. Dr. Buenz walked from the house to the waiting motor car unaided, using a cane, and evidencing no more than his customary limp.

At 11:35 Dr. Buenze arrived at the Thirty-first Street entrance of the station followed by five other cars containing sympathetic friends who had come to bid him farewell. By order of the Federal officers he was kept in the automobile until a few minutes before midnight, the starting of the train being a few minutes after that hour. Two women were in the automobile besides his guards, and Dr. Buenz was surrounded by his friends who fervently shook his menacled hands and expressed themselves in German.

The neighborhood had been told that "a German spy" was being sent away, and an enormous crowd poured out from adjacent tenement houses and corner saloons, surrounding the automobile and expressing their sentiments by booing and hissing and in elegant phrase. The car, now surrounded by uniformed policemen, became a storm centre, and a riot was only averted by the action of the police, who could not prevent scores of indignant and vociferous local patriots from following Dr. Buenz and his guard down to the train gates howling and yelling.

Many of Dr. Buenz's friends called on him last night to say good-bye and to wish him as pleasant a sojourn in prison as possible. He will serve a term of eighteen months, and if the war is still on when his term ends, it was said that he will undoubtedly be interned for the rest of the war, after which he will be returned to Germany. Being an alien and also a convicted criminal he will not be permitted to remain in America after the war.

Thirteen other Germans, two of whom were soldiers in the regular army until a few days ago, will leave New York for the prison camp near Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, this morning. The enemies who wore the uniform of the United States—one of them still had it on when he was locked up in the Tombs last night—are Joseph Purzer, who came to the United States a few months before the outbreak of the European war, and within a few weeks after landing enlisted in the Coast Artillery. He was a chief gunner serving at Fort Constitution, near Portsmouth, N. H., when taken into custody and ordered interned as an enemy of the United States.

The other soldier, also an artillerymen, is Walther May, and was arrested while serving in the ordnance detachment on duty at one of the forts in Boston Harbor. Like Purzer, May is a German who came to the country only a short time before the war began. He was brought to New York wearing his uniform. He still wore the collar insignia and the red artillery band around his swagger hat. He had his belongings packed in a United States army kit.

Georg von Heinberg, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, and who says he is a full-blooded Irishman, also leaves for Oglethorpe this morning. Heinberg is about 55 years old, and said that his parents died when he was 4 years old, and that he was then adopted by a German family named Holbein, who took him to Germany and changed him from an Irishman to a Teuton. He served his time in the German Army, and is now a Major in the German Reserve. When the Holbein family took him in charge the present Major Georg Holbein was plain little Mike Castlehorne. He is ordered interned as a dangerous enemy alien.

BABY PUZZLE UNSOLVED

Hospital Authorities Unable to Determine Identity of Infants.

Magistrate Healy in the Essex Market Court yesterday tried to solve the puzzle regarding the babies of Mrs. Gussie Feiner of 167 Ridge Street and Mrs. Minnie Leoniff of 59 Scammel Street. The hearing in the case will be continued on Saturday. Mrs. Feiner asserts that the baby in possession of Mrs. Leoniff is her infant and that in some way an exchange of babies, both of whom were born on Sept. 12, occurred at Gouverneur Hospital.

Julia A. Donnelly, the nurse in charge of the maternity ward, and Dr. L. J. De Rousseau, the house physician at the hospital, produced the records of the mothers, but not of the babies. They said that the man who had been in charge of the records had not been at the hospital for a week, and, as he was a German, he might have been interned.

"It is very evident," Magistrate Healy said, "that nobody here knows what happened. These records of the babies are important."

Miss Donnelly told the Magistrate that soon after the infants were born at the hospital they were placed in cribs. The method followed to identify the babies, she said, which was in force at the hospital until last Tuesday, when this case arose, was to place a wrist band on each child and keep it there until mother and infant were discharged. Now, however, she said, the identification bands were not removed when the child was taken from the hospital.

"That is like closing the stable door after the horse is gone," said Magistrate Healy. "People who enter public institutions have a right to expect that things will be done right, and I am not going to leave any doubt in the minds of these women. It is terrible to think that these babies may grow up into girls and later on be made to feel that they are unwelcome in the family to which they belong."

Miss Donnelly said that any changing that had been done must have been done by the mothers themselves, because they might not have been able to read the tags on the babies' cribs.

More Shocks at San Jacinto.

SAN JACINTO, Cal., April 25.—Two more earthquake shocks occurred during last night, one at 8 o'clock and another at midnight. No damage was done, but the severity of the earlier tremor caused many people to run out of buildings.

GIRLS RAISE TOBACCO FUND.

Every Soldier Leaving Here Receives Package of Smokes.

"An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund" of 25 Pine Street, has issued an appeal for funds. The fund was started by the daughter of an army officer now in France. Just before the first transport sailed last June she learned that most of the soldiers arrived at the piers with less than one day's supply of tobacco. As a result of this a number of girls got together and organized the fund. Every man on transports had received a tobacco kit before embarking with this inscription: "Appreciation of patriotism. Heartiest wishes for a good aim, good luck, and a safe return."

The appeal issued by the fund says: "Now to the point: The boys are going faster and faster. No one girl, or a thousand girls alone, could raise funds that are necessary to keep our boys cheered up and happy on their trip across. We buy our tobacco at the lowest wholesale prices. Every dollar received has been expended for smokes—not one cent for rent or expenses.

"We know there are hundreds of patriotic American societies, clubs, and individuals who are raising funds for smoke comforts for our solders. They know the difficulties they are encountering in getting these smoke comforts to our boys 'over there.' We need money and a great deal of it right now. The fund will make these subscriptions 100 per cent. efficient.

The treasurer of the organization is Captain Samuel Frothingham, U. S. R., 25 Pine Street. Subscriptions may be sent to him.

JOEL THORNE MISSING.

Wife Says He Disappeared from Home on Oct. 16 Last.

The disappearance of Joel Thorne from his home, 9 East Seventy-sixth Street on Oct. 16, 1917, became known yesterday through an appeal made by his wife for aid in finding him. In a statement made to the newspapers, Mrs. Thorne said that all efforts to find her husband through the aid of members of his family, had been fruitless, and that her appeals to his brothers, Edwin, W. V. S., and Samuel Thorne, had met with no response. Edwin Thorne declined to discuss the case last night, saying that neither he nor his family had anything to say at this time.

Joel Thorne is one of the heirs of the late Samuel Thorne, who died several years ago, leaving him a substantial fortune in trust. Mrs. Thorne, who still lives at the Seventy-sixth Street address, is a Barnard graduate who acquired some distinction as a singer. Before her marriage she was Miss Casey.

Special—
Satin Stripe
Kerchiefs
79c
Box of ½ Doz.

Friday and Saturday only

Excellent quality handkerchiefs with handsome corded effects. White on white, and very soft.

An offering that will be fully appreciated by New Yorkers. We know this from experience.

Wallach Bros.

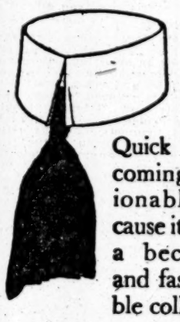
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WATCHING THE GERMAN LINE.

A photo of a French sharp-shooter at an advanced post is one of the many unusual war scenes in the CURRENT PICTURE MID-WEEK. The most interesting and historic photos from every front are gathered for this unique magazine. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Co. At all news stands—10c a copy—$5.00 a year. Start your collection today.—Advt.

DASHWOOD



Quick in becoming fashionable because it's both a becoming and fashionable collar. 20 cents each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

Faultless
SINCE 1901
Pajamas and Night Shirts mean the originality of everything in material, style and manufacture that is worthy, at a price which gives maximum value to the wearer.
Over 10,000 dealers recommend—
"The NIGHT wear of a Nation!"

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Friday or Saturday, April 19 or 20, possibly on West 52d St., oval-shaped cigarette case in blue enamel with gold stripe, with blue-enamel leaves and diamond monogram; reward $100; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—Wednesday, April 23, about 9 P. M., on Flatbush car, running south, or Fenimore St., between Flatbush and Bedford Avs, or Bedford Av. and Hawthorn St., a Hudson Bay sable scarf. Return 183 Fenimore St. Reward.

LOST—On West End Av., between 82d and 86th Sts., envelope containing five $5 War Saving Stamps; finder will please return same to the Principal of the 82d St. and West End Av. School; reward.

LOST—April 17, between Plainfield, N. J., and 53d St., New York City, lady's half hunter gold watch in leather wrist strap; reward. M. D., Atlas Assurance, 100 William St., City.

LOST—Tuesday, April 23, gold and enamel Egyptian watch, with pin attached. $10 reward if finder returns same to Marcus & Co., 5th Av., corner 45th St.

LOST—Between 61st and 70th Sts., on Park Av., a black marabou boa, between 1:30 and 2 o'clock. Suitable reward paid if returned to 128 East 70th St.

LOST—Bankbook No. 622430, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Diamond-studded gold watch fob, engraved "F. B. M."; reward. Morton, 1,223 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 6583M.

LOST—Pair of tortoise shell eye-glasses in black leather case, in Winter Garden, April 24; reward if returned to Dr. Garner, 516 5th Av.

LOST—A ring, set with two diamonds and sapphire, probably dropped at Brooklyn Bridge uptown station; reward. P. O. Box 957.

LOST.—Two Canadian patents; valuable only to owner; reward. Address F. Courtinade, 485 Park Av., New York.

LOST—Diamond circle earring. Finder return to Carlton House office, 22 East 47th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Skunk scarf, Wednesday night, Prospect Park, Brooklyn; reward. V 244 Times Downtown.

LOST—Crescent-shaped pearl pin Wednesday, Broadway, 5th Av. Calvo, 315 West 98th; reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "F. W." on Wednesday. Haskell, 133 West 12th.

LOST—Diamond ring, ¾ carat, Friday or Saturday; reward. Smalley. Schuyler 2738.

LOST—Gold mesh purse April 24; return 266 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn; liberal reward.

LOST—Wrist watch, initials "R. M. C."; reward. Phone 3392 Riverside.

$50 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond encircled watch from bracelet, between 90th and 105th Sts., Riverside Drive. Hyman, 924 West End Av.

$50 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond and sapphire ring, lost vicinity 7th Av. and 125th St. Wednesday, April 17. Wagner, 557 West 144th St.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond ring. Apply Superintendent, Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small white poodle, answers name Lucky; liberal reward. Return 1 West 68th St., Hansen. Columbus 8454.

How to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suit at $23.50

You couldn't have answered this question a few days ago.

Then, suddenly, we announced a Special Purchase that made the improbable actually possible.

We repeat it today:

"Varsity Fifty-Five Suits in many handsome light and medium colors, so appropriate to Springtime. Most of them are partly silk-lined."

If this doesn't tell you the whole story, you will have to see the Suits and draw your own conclusions.

You ought to do this anyhow, just out of consideration for your pocketbook as well as your wardrobe.

Fine all-wool clothes such as Hart Schaffner & Marx make are not likely to be found associating with our $23.50 price again for a long time to come.

If we were given to advice, it would be to buy one or two Suits, whatever you need, today. After tomorrow it will be too late.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Entire Output of "Bull" Durham Called to the Colors!

THE Government has requested the entire output of the "makings"—"BULL" DURHAM tobacco. Our fighting men *need* it and we give it gladly.

Only absolute necessities—men, money, munitions, wheat, ships, and now the "makings," have been called.

One million six hundred thousand men are ready, and millions more to come. Unlimited billions in coin, and billions waiting. The entire output of all our munition factories, all our wheat; every ship we can justly lay our hands on—and, now, tobacco—the "makings"—36,000,000 sacks, 2,000,000 pounds, one hundred carloads every month—the utmost night and day production of all the "BULL" DURHAM factories.

Every "BULL" DURHAM smoker in the land must appreciate this call. It will come especially hard to the millions of men who have "rolled their own" with "Bull" for years, who have, indeed, known no other tobacco, and who look upon the little muslin sack as a close and very personal possession. But even these men, every one of them, I know, will be glad to give fully and wholly his share of a product, those who know say is needed by our boys over there—is *necessary* to their morale, their comfort, their will to win.

In turning over to the Government our entire output of "BULL" DURHAM, The American Tobacco Company has but one regret:—That, large as they are, its factories cannot satisfy both the demand at home and the call from the front.

Of course, there can be no choice with us or with you. The war-needs of our Government are our war needs—our commands.

Men and money, powder and bullets, wheat and ships, and now tobacco—the "makings," to carry to our fighters ammunition for courage, determination and hope—ammunition tied up in a little muslin sack and marked with a round paper tag.

Is there a man in all this united land who will not say: "Here's to you, good old 'Bull.' Take to the boys over there all you have been to me and more."

I am *sure* there is *not*—certainly not among the thousands who help to make "Bull," nor the millions who must, for the present, give it up.

Percival S. Hill President
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
NEW YORK

The "Makings" of a Nation